

# THE Anti-Slavery Reporter.

Published Monthly under the sanction of the  
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

Series 4.  
Vol. II., No. 1.

JANUARY 14, 1882.

{ Price 5s. per Annum.  
Gratis to Subscribers.

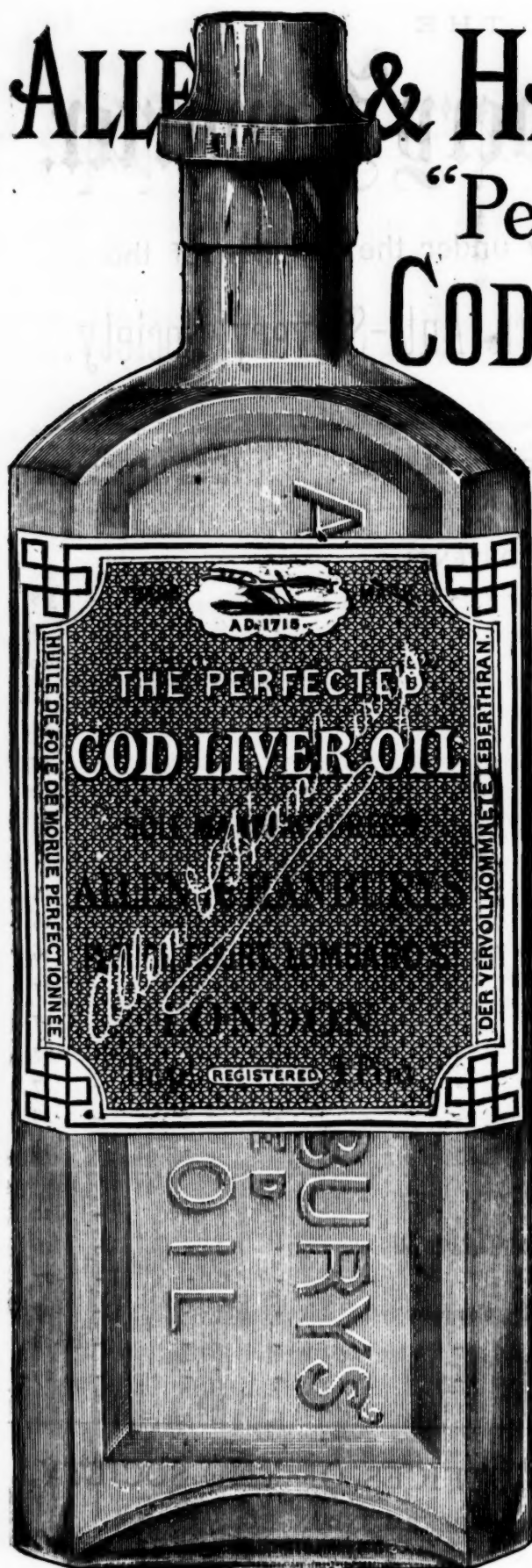
## CONTENTS.

Editorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	3-8
The French in the Indian Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
The Encounter with a Slave Dhow	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
The Affairs of Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Indian Coolies	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Senhor Joaquim Nabuco	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Death of Joseph Cooper	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
The Clarkson Memorial Inauguration	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Algerian Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Chinese Emigration to Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
The Slaves in Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Legal Emancipation not Emancipation in fact	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
The Slave-trade in Equatorial Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Slavery amongst African Tribes	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Herr Gottfried Roth	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Last Letter of Gessi Pasha	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
A Visit to Menelek, King of Shoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Handbook of Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
REVIEWS :							
Colonel Gordon in Central Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
The Edinburgh Review on Colonel Gordon's Book	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Arabs Kidnapping Negro Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Book Notice—St. John D'El Rey Mining Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
List of Subscriptions and Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	27-28
List of Officers and Corresponding Members	-	-	-	-	-	-	29

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICES OF THE SOCIETY,  
55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

# ALLEN & HANBURY'S "Perfected" COD LIVER OIL

NO AFTER TASTE.



This Oil is manufactured from *fresh and selected Livers* at Allen and Hanburys' own Factory in Norway. It is prepared by an entirely new and distinct process, which renders it free from all unpleasant qualities, without impairing, in the smallest degree, its invaluable medicinal and nutritive properties. It can be borne and digested by the most delicate, and is the *only oil* which does not "repeat." All who have occasion to take Cod-liver Oil will appreciate this.

## MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The *Lancet* writes:—"The Perfected Cod-liver Oil is as nearly tasteless as Cod-liver Oil can be." "Many to whom the taste has hitherto been an obstacle will doubtless be able to take it."

The *British Medical Journal* writes:—"Messrs. ALLEN AND HANBURY'S have produced a Cod-liver Oil which is so delicate in flavour as to be free from all the usual nauseous properties of fish oil, and has almost the delicacy of Salad Oil."

The *Medical Press and Circular* writes:—"No nauseous eructations follow after it is swallowed."

The *Medical Times and Gazette* writes:—"We do not hesitate to strongly recommend it to the notice of the profession."

The *London Medical Record* writes:—"A pharmaceutical product which is in its way unrivalled."

The *Practitioner* writes:—"It is a great boon to get such an oil."

"It is so pure and tasteless, that when oil will agree at all this is sure to do so."—"On loss of Weight, Blood-Spitting, and Lung Disease," by HORACE DOBELL, M.D., Consulting (late Senior) Physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.

NOTICE.—The "Perfected" Cod-liver Oil is sold *only* in Capsuled Bottles as adjoining woodcut, and cannot be genuine if offered in any other form.

Imperial Quarter-pints, 1s. 4d.; Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s. Of Chemists throughout the world.



# The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

1881.

WE proceed to give our usual review of the position of the Anti-Slavery question during the past year.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

The year 1881 has been an exceptionally difficult year for bringing any subject, however important, under the notice of Parliament. Obstruction has reigned triumphant, and has attained a point at which it is impossible that the business-like English people can allow it to remain. We therefore trust that in the coming Session, not only some of the evils existing in our own land may be redressed, but that the Legislature will insist upon the better carrying out of some of those Anti-Slavery Treaties and Conventions which at present are allowed to remain comparatively a dead letter.

Still, notwithstanding the difficulties caused by the all-absorbing Irish question, the Anti-Slavery Society was able to make its influence felt from time to time; and we trust that the present year may see some of the reforms suggested by the Society carried out in various parts of the world, where Slavery and the Slave-

trade still cast their Upas-like shadow over the nations.

We proceed briefly to chronicle the public action of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in the year 1881.

## THE TRANSVAAL.

In February last an address was forwarded to Earl Kimberley, on behalf of the Native-races in the Transvaal, to which a very favorable reply was returned by his Lordship. A copy of this address was printed in *The Times* and other newspapers. The conclusion of the Boer difficulty is fresh in the memory of our readers, and so far as yet appears the Native-races have not been left quite unprotected.

## EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

A very influentially signed Memorial on this subject was forwarded to the Prime Minister, in March last, Mr. Gladstone having found it impossible to afford the time to receive a Deputation of the Society and its friends in person. This Memorial was favorably reviewed in an Editorial of *The Times* of 21st March, and its receipt was acknowledged in the following terms by Mr. Gladstone :

"Mr. GLADSTONE has had the honour to receive the official copy of the Memorial which has been addressed to him by the

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery-Society, on the subject of Slavery in Egypt and the Soudan; and I am directed to inform you that he has taken note of the wish therein expressed by the Society, that, when the more immediately pressing public questions have been disposed of by Her Majesty's Government, he will afford the Society an opportunity of laying before him personally their views respecting the measures which in their opinion require to be adopted in order that the Slave-trade may be more fully suppressed.

"Downing-street, 21st March, 1881."

Unfortunately the extraordinary demands upon the time and strength of the Prime Minister prevented him from personally receiving a Deputation of the Society; but an opportunity was afforded them in August of laying their views before the Foreign Secretary. In reply to the various members who addressed him, Lord Granville made a short but very re-assuring speech, in which his Lordship stated that the Government contemplated adopting the suggestion more than once made by the Anti-Slavery Society, of appointing an English Consul in the Soudan, and also on the Red Sea Coast. We regret to state that up to the present time no announcement has been made of any such appointments—although a Vice-Consul for France has already arrived at Khartoum. We earnestly hope that the year now dawning will not pass over without seeing the English Consular flag raised in more than one place in the Soudan, and on the Red Sea.

#### ANTI-SLAVERY BANQUET IN PARIS.

This event may fairly rank with the Parliamentary work of the Society,

inasmuch as the President, Secretaries, and others, of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, though unable personally to accept the courteous invitations extended to them by their French brethren, were most ably and efficiently represented by their colleague and co-labourer, Mr. JAMES LONG. The important work done in Paris in May last by Mr. Long has been fully described in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, and by the generosity of Mr. George Sturge a reprint of the proceedings, in pamphlet form, was bound up in the whole of the August issues of *Fraser* and *Macmillan's* magazines.

We believe that good results will ensue from the action taken by the Society at this time; and although the recent change in the Ministry in France has relegated to private life some of the most active friends of the cause, we trust that whatever Government is in office, France will ever be true to the noble Anti-Slavery policy inaugurated by the Republic in 1848.

Besides the work above recorded, the Anti-Slavery Society has maintained a correspondence with the Foreign Office on matters connected with the Slave-trade in Egypt and her dominions, much of which was published in the daily Press.

Questions in Parliament have also been asked on many occasions by Mr. Arthur Pease and other gentlemen, and no opportunity has been allowed to pass of calling the attention of the Government and of the

country to the terrible state of things still existing in various parts of the world.

We now proceed to consider the condition of those countries in which Slavery and the Slave-trade still exist.

### AFRICA.

#### EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

In our review of these countries in January last, we noticed the fact that the Egyptian Government was continually giving public expression of its wish to put down the Slave-trade. We might almost re-write our article of that date word for word.

Not only has this wish been proclaimed over and over again during the present year, but Tewfik Pacha has more than once announced his intention of abolishing the institution of Slavery throughout his dominions. We have always maintained that so long as domestic slavery and the hateful harem system are allowed to exist, there is small hope that the Slave-trade itself will cease. Our complaint always has been, and still is, that the Egyptian Government is not in earnest. Over and over again the old story is repeated that the trade no longer exists, and official hands are continually employed in "*throwing dust into the eyes of Europe.*"

How long is this to continue? It is too long a story for us to repeat now; but we invite any of our readers who feel doubtful on the question as to whether there is still any Slave-trade in Egyptian countries, to cast

their eye over the pages of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* during the past twelve months. We can only assure them, on authority which none can gainsay, "that the half has not been told them." The Anti-Slavery Society is constantly engaged, by means of its numerous correspondents, in striving to unravel the dark web of wickedness which has settled like a pall over the territories of the Khedive, and which has strangely succeeded in blinding the eyes of some of our own most astute officials to the horrors which are enacted day by day in the merciless Slave-hunts. We now await with anxiety the promised appointment of English Consuls in the Soudan; for if able and earnest men are appointed to that office, the ignorance that still prevails in high quarters must surely be dispelled. Affairs in Egypt itself are not in a settled condition, and no one can say when army-rule may prevail and the work of diplomacy be undone at a blow.

In the Soudan we hear of revolt and fighting, and of a possible recall of the Governor-General. Would that these regions were once more under the firm hand of Colonel Gordon!

#### ZANZIBAR AND THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

Stirring events have lately taken place on the East Coast. The attack on a pinnacle of H. M. S. *London*, and the cowardly murder of Captain Brownrigg by a reputed French subject, is fresh in the remembrance of

us all. We have already reported the prompt action taken by the Sultan of Zanzibar, which resulted in the capture of the dhow that had been guilty of carrying slaves under the French flag, and we now await fuller particulars.

On the Portuguese territories of Eastern Africa there appears to be a considerable increase in the Slave-trade, and there can be no doubt that the whole system of trying to stop this iniquitous traffic will have to be materially changed. The present gun-boat blockade has been shown to be ineffective, as it is admitted on all hands that *ninety-five out of every hundred slaves* are successfully carried away.

#### BRAZIL.

We turn now to an Empire in another hemisphere in which there is probably no Slave-trade, but which has the invidious distinction of being the one great slave-holding country in the Western world. There are more than a million and a half of slaves in Brazil; and though by a law passed in 1871, all children of slaves are born free, yet this is more nominal than real, as was explained in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* of December last. A temporary check has just been given to the Abolitionists in Brazil by the defeat in the general elections of Senhor Nabuco and other leading friends of emancipation. Already we hear of many private individuals who are setting free their slaves; and we feel sure that this good example will be followed more and more. There is

nothing so beautiful as a good action, and by a beneficent law it re-acts upon others, so that at length the Scripture command is fulfilled, "Overcome evil with good." We have great hopes for the emancipation cause in Brazil, and we trust that the enlightened ruler of that vast Empire may be induced to throw his powerful influence into the blessed cause of freedom.

SENHOR NABUCO, the leader of the Abolition movement in Brazil, and President of the Anti-Slavery Society there, is not unknown to our readers. One of the most pleasing duties of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was the entertaining of that distinguished Abolitionist and accomplished orator at a public breakfast in London in March last. The occasion will not be forgotten by those who were present and who heard of the progress of the great cause in Brazil from the lips of its principal advocate, whom we are now glad to welcome once more to our shores.

#### CUBA.

Turning to the Spanish Colonies, we find that, under the Law of 13th Feb. 1880, which provides for gradual emancipation within the period of eight years, the condition of the slaves, now styled "Apprentices," has somewhat improved; but, by the regulations of 8th May, 1880, for carrying out that Law, most of the worst features of Slavery are retained, the "Apprentices" being subjected to



the degrading punishments of fetters and the stocks. The application of the Law is sadly wanting in leniency or consideration for these poor creatures, and, in consequence, great abuses continue to exist, especially in the Vuelta de Abajo. The Anti-Slavery Society in Spain has taken up their cause, not only with the view of petitioning the Government on the subject, but also of selecting competent counsel in Cuba to take up all such cases of abuse, and to afford the "Apprentices" all possible legal advice and protection. If the Law of 13th Feb., 1880, is faithfully observed, Slavery in Cuba will cease at the end of the sugar-crop of 1888-89. The planters are alive to the necessity of employing new systems of labour and cultivation. The sugar industry of the island is undergoing great reforms, and some of the hitherto most noted advocates of Negro Slave labour are now urging the Spanish Government to promote the formation of large central sugar factories, to be worked entirely by white emigrants from the Peninsula. This project has only been mooted after their failure to get labourers from Annam, China, and Polynesia, but it is not likely to succeed as long as Slavery, or "Apprenticeship" exists in the island. We have unfortunately no reliable or precise data as to the number of "Apprentices" (*patrocinados*) now held in bondage in Cuba, but we have reason to believe that it exceeds 200,000; and yet in the face of this great fact we

saw the Minister of Justice in Madrid declaring a few weeks ago, that "*Slavery no longer existed in the Colonies of Spain*"!!

#### SPAIN.

The Abolition Society of Spain, under its well-known and efficient President, Senor Labra, continues to perform most effective work. Unfortunately, owing to the difficulties that are always thrown in the way of such a Society in a Slaveholding country, the action taken has to be silent and unobtrusive. We can at present do little more than offer Senor Labra and his co-labourers in the sacred cause of human freedom our warmest sympathy. We receive their organ, the *Abolicionista*, and note with pleasure the progress the Society is steadily making.

#### OBITUARY NOTICE FOR 1881.

The year has not passed over us without the loss of some of our most earnest and able fellow-labourers. One of the fathers of the Anti-Slavery cause, who was also one of our Hon. Secretaries, Mr. JOSEPH COOPER, has only quite lately quitted the scene of his earthly labours, as recorded in our columns.

A few months ago the Society lost the aid and counsel of DR. HUMPHREY SANDWICH, C.B., one of its corresponding members. His was a name well-known in many a good work, and his experience of Eastern countries was very useful to his co-labourers in the cause of freedom.

MR. HENRY PEASE, MRS. LEVI COFFIN, DR. LOWE, VICOMTE DUPRAT, STEPHEN FOSTER, and the late Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, the REV. AARON BUZACOTT, have been taken from us. Nor must we forget the sad death of GESSI PASHA, which occurred in hospital at Suez, after his terrible sufferings in the Bahr-Gazelle. This heroic soldier and late co-worker with Colonel Gordon against the Slave-hunters of the Soudan, was, we believe, a true and patriotic abolitionist. Since his great chief's resignation, he has been his sole representative; for as one of our correspondents wrote concerning him, "With poor Gessi disappears all the philanthropic work initiated by Colonel Gordon in the Soudan. He was the only obstacle to the Slave-trade and to the return to all the ancient abuses."

#### "THE ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER."

THE monthly journal of the Anti-Slavery Society will this year be presented to the subscribers in an improved form, as regards paper and printing. It should be well understood that it is sent *gratis* to all members of the Society (viz: Subscribers of *ten shillings* and upwards), but that any person not wishing to be a member of the Society may subscribe separately for the *Reporter*.

The terms are FIVE SHILLINGS *per annum*, payable in advance. It is hoped that many non-subscribers, who have hitherto received the *Reporter*

*gratis*, will kindly remit their subscription of five shillings for 1882 to the Editor, 55, New Broad Street, London, E.C. Surely few would wish to admit that their Anti-Slavery zeal will not carry them to the extent of that small sum in the cause of human freedom!

#### THE FRENCH IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

THE REV. HORACE WALLER—a leading Member of the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society—has addressed the following important letter to the *Times*, in which paper it was printed on the 24th December last. The facts to which it calls attention are of the highest importance both to France and England; and some alteration in the present state of affairs in the East Coast of Africa is absolutely imperative. Until the mail brings fuller details than those already published, no definite steps can be taken; but we learn with great satisfaction that our ever-active ally, the Sultan of Zanzibar, has succeeded in capturing the Arab dhow and the master (who has since died from the wounds inflicted by the English officer, or his men). If it is true, as stated, that the man who so savagely fired upon Capt. Brownrigg is a French subject, there is the more reason why measures should be taken to prevent the French flag from being allowed to cover cargoes of slaves on the East Coast of Africa:—

*To the Editor of "THE TIMES."*

Sir,—The death of Captain Brownrigg and the men serving under him has naturally caused much sorrow and considerable comment. At first sight the occurrence takes its place as one that belongs to the fortune of war—all in the day's work of those whom our Government sends to suppress the trade in slaves in the Indian seas. I fear, however, that there is much beneath the surface which is hardly

likely to meet the public eye, unless you will grant a short space in your columns, in order that it may be brought to light. I ask, therefore, the favour of your allowing me to make a few observations upon the matter.

Lookers-on watch with the greatest anxiety the growing irritation between the French and ourselves on the East Coast of Africa. The evil has become so painfully visible at Zanzibar that the misfortune which happened within a few miles of that island last Saturday has a very awkward significance of its own, as one may see by the following facts:—France has settlements on the coast of Madagascar at Nossi Bé, the island of St Marie, and at Bali Bé; the island of Mayotta, one of the Comoro group, was purchased also, in 1841, from a chieftain, and converted into a colony. The success of sugar planting, &c., in these places turns, neither more nor less, on the keeping up of a brisk contraband trade in African natives to supply labour; *hinc illæ lacrymæ*. About ten years ago France withdrew herself from a convention (which still holds good with the other Powers), and she now denies to our squadron cruising in these seas for the suppression of the Slave-trade all right to search Arab dhows flying the French flag, so long as their captains can exhibit French papers. It is competent, it is true, for a commissioned officer of a British man-of-war to run alongside and verify the ship's papers, but this operation he may not repeat, however circumstances may make it advisable to do so.

This being the case, an Arab who has a cargo of slaves in his hold may order his crew forward when a boat comes up with him, thus preventing any chance of questions being put; and so long as his papers have the *imprimatur* of the French Consul upon them, the officer dare not raise a hatch or look into the hold at his peril. Again, supposing that a dhow's papers are examined and verified as being genuine one day, the officers watching her may see her run the next into Quilloa, load up with slaves, and depart. He may not board her again, owing to his having done so once. Were it otherwise, he could testify to having discovered a palpable abuse of the French flag, and bring about her capture. Her papers have been made out for a voyage of some duration, and these short slaving trips are made, as it were, in brackets, and well within the time covered by her papers.

I give another instance calculated to cause bad blood between us. A most disgraceful

transaction has just taken place in the Comoro Islands simply to provide Johanna, Mayotta, and Nossi Bé with slaves. The King of Johanna has made a descent upon the island of Great Comoro, ousted the reigning King, and placed one Said Ali, a French subject, on the throne. Shipments of unfortunate Africans will be sent by the Sakalavas of Madagascar to great Comoro, there papers will be thrust into their hands, and they will be transhipped to the settlements above-mentioned as free labourers. The late King does not scruple to admit his complicity in similar trading operations, but he foretells that the new *régime* will be whips and scorpions compared to his doings; and few who know the Comoro Islands and their facilities for such evasions will doubt him.

To come back to Zanzibar. Two years ago the Sultan, our most faithful and honest ally in Slave-trade suppression, boldly seized a French dhow at Zanzibar containing 90 slaves. The trouble he brought upon himself would have sufficed, in the case of one less stanch of purpose, to make him retire in disgust from diplomatic contact with Western nations. Nor is this all. At the present moment a French colony is virtually being raised up on his island, as Arab after Arab comes under the French flag for the above purposes. Freed slaves are handed over to the French missionary establishment on the adjoining coast, and are proclaimed French subjects, and for months it has been openly threatened that a volley would be poured into some English man-of-war's boat when a favourable chance occurred. Last Saturday's encounter, if such it can be called, is a blow which has followed the word.

That the present abnormal state of British prestige around Africa is every malcontent's opportunity, be he dhow-master, "Johannaman," or coast Arab, one can hardly doubt; nor does it come upon one with surprise that the Portuguese are boldly hoisting their flag at the Scotch missions near Lake Nyassa, to their great embarrassment and astonishment.

Captain Brownrigg's death will probably have the effect of causing the whole subject of dhow-chasing in the neighbourhood of Zanzibar and Pemba to be overhauled; nor can things be placed on a better footing till this is done. There are grievances which demand more than a local hearing, which should not be denied to the Arabs—grievances which, with a little officious fanning, quickly come to white heat. This is the case at the



present moment. It is due to the Sultan and to ourselves that no pains should be spared to keep up the excellent understanding which has prevailed since 1873, and under which so much has been done to check the Slave-trade. Having effected so much already, the Sultan may some day be prevailed upon to abolish the *status* of Slavery on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba; this, more than anything else, would put a stop to doings on sea and land which we all deplore, and never more than when a gallant officer is shot down by men flying the flag of a friendly nation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HORACE WALLER.

Twywell, Thrapston.

## THE ENCOUNTER WITH A SLAVE-DHOW.

### LATER PARTICULARS.

As we go to Press, full details of this cowardly act have arrived. They present a terrible picture of a gallant struggle on behalf of the oppressed, in which a brave officer was overborne in his almost single-handed encounter with a gang of pirates—some of the worst ruffians on the face of the earth. From the official report transmitted to the Admiralty by Acting-Commander Goodridge we extract the following:—

"From personal knowledge I know that Captain Brownrigg never boarded French dhows, but was in the habit of going alongside to verify their papers. On this occasion he appears to have had the same purpose, as he told the boat's crew to be careful not to board without direct orders, apparently intending a mere cursory examination, and no detention whatever, as he did not arm the boat's crew, and directed the time alongside to be noted.

"He went alongside without hailing or stopping her in any way, the wind being light, and the dhow scarcely forging ahead.

"As the coxswain was standing on the stem of the boat, in the act of making fast with the hook rope, he caught sight of some eight or ten men crouched in the bottom of the boat

with guns at the "ready" position. He sang out to the captain aft, when they rose up and fired; he flung the hook at them, and closed with one, both falling overboard together.

"The Arabs, the number of whom is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty-five, then jumped into the pinnace with drawn swords and clubbed guns. As their first fire seems to have killed one man (a stoker) outright, mortally wounded another, and severely wounded two others of the boat's crew, the Arabs found but little difficulty in driving the rest, unarmed as they were, overboard.

"Captain Brownrigg and his steward were the only two left, and both were in the after part of the boat. He appears to have seized a rifle at the first volley, and fired, knocking an Arab over; but before he could reload, three or four of them rushed aft to attack him, getting on the top of the canopy and at the sides, but he, clubbing his rifle, kept them at bay, fighting with a determination that has filled the survivors, who were then in the water, unable to get on board, with the greatest admiration, they describing him as fighting like a lion.

"He knocked two of his assailants over, but was unable to get at them properly, owing to the structure of the boat (as I have before described), he being in the stern sheets, whilst they were above him on the canopy, cutting at him with their long swords, but fearing to jump down and close with him. As he knocked one over, another took his place.

"The first wound that seems to have hampered him in the gallant fight was a cut across the forehead, from which the blood, pouring over his face, partially blinded him. He was then cut across the hands, the fingers being severed from the left and partially so from the right one; and, badly wounded in both elbows, he could no longer hold the rifle.

"He then appears to have tried to get hold of any of his foes, or of anything wherewith to fight on, but, blinded as he was, his efforts were in vain. He fought thus for upwards of twenty minutes, keeping his face to his assailants, and having no thought, or making no effort, to seek safety by jumping overboard. At length he was shot through the heart and fell dead, having, besides the fatal one, received no less than twenty wounds, most of them of a severe, and two of a mortal nature."

The Sultan of Zanzibar, in a subsequent letter written to a friend in this country, explains the steps that he



had taken in concert with the French Consul, to capture the dhow and her villainous crew. We believe that a telegram of a still later date has reached England, stating that not only has the dhow been captured, but that her captain had died from the wounds inflicted upon him in self-defence by the brave but unfortunate Captain Brownrigg. The whole question of the protection given by the French flag to Slave-dhows in East Africa will have to be taken up by the respective Governments.

#### THE AFFAIRS OF EGYPT.

EXTRACT from Paris letter in *The Times* of January 2nd, 1882.

"France and England are agreed, I hear, on sending the Khedive a joint or identical Note announcing that in the event of tranquility being disturbed, or his own authority overturned, they are prepared to give him effective support to restore order, and protect his authority by material co-operation.

"They have, of course, previously agreed on the mode of procedure in such a case, and the respective share of each of them. This resolution is the logical result of their situation in Egypt, and tends to put an end to the dangerous state of affairs, to make the Khedive recover his energy, to withdraw him from the suggestions and influence of Turkey, and to avoid the risk of interference by other Powers. It would evidently have been better had the agents of the two protecting Powers striven to free Egypt from the necessity of resorting to foreign protection; but it being so urgent to check at once, and put a stop to recent mutinous tendencies, the decision arrived at is manifestly the best adapted to the exigencies of the moment."

Should joint action be taken by England and France, or by a Congress of European Powers, in Egyptian affairs, we earnestly trust that the opportunity will not again be lost of giving a death-blow to the Slave-trade,

and proclaiming it to be piracy, as was so nearly done in the Congress of Vienna and the Conference of Verona.

#### INDIAN COOLIES.

WE learn that official information has been received in this country to the effect that a French vessel from Bourbon, which was laden with coolies—chiefly British subjects—had put in at the Seychelles in a leaky condition, and that when the vessel was examined, it was found that she had on board 200 more coolies than she was entitled to take under the terms of the Convention of 1861. The coolies were to be transferred to another vessel.—*Daily News*, Dec. 26th.

Official information has been received in this country to the effect that a French vessel from Bourbon—laden with Indian coolies, chiefly British subjects—had put in at the Seychelles in a leaky condition. She had on board 200 more coolies than she was entitled to take under the terms of the Convention of 1861. The coolies were ordered to be transferred to another vessel; but, though it is satisfactory to find that the authorities at these distant islands have thus promptly done their duty, it is most unreasonable that the enforcement of a treaty framed from motives of humanity should be left to a chance which might have proved fatal to the ship and her living freight. England does good work in checking, as far as possible, the Slave-trade as carried on by fifth-rate Powers or ignorant savages, and it is pusillanimous not to take equally energetic steps to put a stop to traffic in human life, but little less guilty, sanctioned by one of the great European Powers. The whole question of the "indenture-ship" of British Indian subjects in Bourbon requires careful reconsideration, but, pending an alteration of existing treaty engagements, it behoves us to enforce the exact fulfilment of the conditions under which the introduction into French colonies of coolie labour from India is permitted. The appointment of a "Protector of Immigrants" in Bourbon would appear to be at least as loudly called for as it is in our own Colony of Mauritius.—*The Colonies and India*.

This agrees with our own private advices. Is it not time that the Indian Government put a stop to coolie immigration into all French colonies?

## SENHOR JOAQUIM NABUCO.

AMONG the departures by the French packet *Gironde*, on the 1st instant, was that of Sr. Joaquim Nabuco, who leaves Brazil with the purpose of taking up his residence in London. At the beginning of his canvass for a seat in the next General Assembly, Sr. Nabuco announced his purpose of basing his candidacy upon the question of abolition, and, in case of defeat, of withdrawing for a time from Brazilian political life. The elections came, and the result showed the country to be practically unanimous against abolition. Not one of the little abolition party in the last legislature, which it was hoped to increase in the next, has been returned. This result, unfortunate as it certainly is, makes it clearly apparent that the time is yet far distant when the abolition cause can hope to gain a secure foothold. Until that time comes, the only recourse is the private promotion of abolition principles among the people, through the avenues always left open to every man—the press and the platform. In this work Sr. Nabuco believes that he can accomplish even more good from London than were he to remain in Brazil. It is his purpose to establish himself in England in the practice of his profession, especially in that branch relating to Brazilian law; and he will undertake the highly important task of writing the London correspondence of the *Journal do Commercio*. Sr. Nabuco's departure from Brazil will be sincerely regretted, even by those not in sympathy with his abolition sentiments, as through his withdrawal Brazil loses one of her most promising sons.—*Rio News*, Dec. 5th, 1881.

We shall all welcome Senhor Nabuco very heartily to our shores, and we feel sure that his great abilities will be still exerted on behalf of the million and a half of slaves in Brazil, although he no longer sits in the Chamber of Deputies.

*N.B.—Since writing the above, we are glad to learn that Senhor Nabuco has safely arrived in London.*

## DEATH OF JOSEPH COOPER.

COPY of Minute of Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society passed on the 2nd December, 1881.

## RESOLVED :

"That the Committee of this Society have heard with deep regret of the death of their dear friend and active Honorary Secretary, Joseph Cooper, of Essex Hall, Walthamstow.

"Although, from the nature of his sufferings and the advanced age to which he had attained, this event was scarcely unexpected, yet the loss to this Society is none the less felt by those who have so long looked up to their valued and trusted co-labourer, in the great cause which he had so fully at heart.

"The Committee always felt that in Joseph Cooper—though of late he was unable to be present with them—they had a wise and true counsellor, to whom they could turn for advice and assistance in every emergency; and they will long feel the loss of one whom they may be said to have regarded as the father of the present Anti-Slavery Society.

"The Committee desire to offer to Mrs. Cooper and her family the expression of their warm sympathy under the great loss which she and they have sustained; though they cannot but call to mind, in view of the protracted sufferings under which their beloved husband and father has so long been prostrated, that their and this Society's great loss is most surely his indescribable and eternal gain.

"The Committee remember with pleasure at this solemn season the beautiful words addressed by their dear friend in March last to Senhor Nabuco, President of the Brazil Anti-Slavery Society, in acknowledging receipt of the noble manifesto issued by that Society.

"Mr. Cooper wrote as follows: 'My time in this world is approaching its limit, and I am looking towards that country where the men of this world can no longer oppress?'

"This longing wish of his heart has now been fulfilled and he has entered into that Heavenly City where there are no more Slaves."

The following acknowledgment of the above Minute was forwarded to the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society :—

"Essex Hall, Walthamstow,  
"December 21, 1881.

"Mrs. Cooper and family return their heartfelt thanks to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society for the Minute of warm sympathy which they have just received, and still more for the beautiful testimony which the Committee have borne to the worth of one whose memory they cherish with so much affection—a testimony which they especially value as coming from those who were labourers together with him in the cause to which he so largely devoted his life."

### THE CLARKSON MEMORIAL INAUGURATION.

As stated in November last the Memorial Statue of this great Abolitionist was unveiled at Wisbech on the 11th November by the Right Honorable the Speaker, in the presence of a number of local gentlemen and others. The proceedings were exceedingly brief; the speeches being reserved for the public meeting held in the evening. During the proceedings the following Address from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, was read. It is noteworthy that this is the last public document to which the signature of the late lamented Joseph Cooper was appended.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,  
55, New Broad Street,  
London, E.C., Nov. 10th, 1881.

Sir,—Having seen in the *Daily News* of this day a notice that the statue in memory of Thomas Clarkson, one of the first Honorary Members of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, is to be publicly unveiled to-morrow, we feel that a few words of congratulation to the citizens of Wisbech may appropriately be offered by the present representatives of this old society.

The great work of which Thomas Clarkson may almost be said to have been the inaugurator, dates from the time when he (more than 100 years ago) competed for, and won, the Latin prize given by the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge on the question: *Anne liceat invitos in servitutem dare?*

This work has been carried on, with more or less success, by this society and its fore-runners. To the last generation their labours were a matter of almost national interest, and both men and money were forthcoming to assist in fighting the great battle against the accursed system of Slavery.

With the emancipation of her own slaves and the cessation of the Slave-trade on the West Coast of Africa, the interest taken in England in the Slave question has largely subsided; and this has been still more the case since President Lincoln by a stroke of his pen set free the millions of slaves held in the United States. But it has been too extensively forgotten that there has yet existed, and still exists, on the Eastern side of the vast Continent of Africa, a Slave-trade rivalling both in its horrors and in its extent that which once prevailed from the shores of the West. If, indeed, the numbers of slaves surviving to reach their final destination are less than those exported from the West, the fearful destruction of life subsequent to capture, and in being driven to the coast, exceeds anything recorded in connection with the trans-Atlantic Slave-traffic. So much has this been the case that Dr. Livingstone and others have computed this loss of life to reach the fearful aggregate of half a million annually.

In respect to the Slave-trade once so extensively carried on by the nations of the West, there was always a ground of appeal to the moral convictions of professedly Christian peoples. In the Mahomedan East there exists no such ground, but much has been gained, and much may yet be gained, by a steadily consistent attitude on the part of England through her Diplomatic and Consular Representatives in maintaining her Anti-slavery policy. *Nil actum credens dum quid superesset argentum* was the leading characteristic of all Mr. Clarkson's life-long work; and we trust that the audience which may be present on this auspicious occasion will bear in mind how much has still to be done.

We are, with much respect,

JOSEPH COOPER, } *Hon. Secs.*  
EDMUND STURGE, }  
CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

At the public meeting of which Mr. Jonathan Peckover was Chairman, the Right Honorable Sir H. W. Brand,



K.C.B., M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons, gave a long and interesting address, from which we quote the following:—

"It is a remarkable thing that it took about a generation, first to suppress the Slave-trade, and after it was suppressed, it took about another generation to emancipate the slaves. It is a singular thing that great measures of this character do take a long time maturing. We all know it took a generation to carry the Reform Act of 1832; it took a generation to carry Free-Trade: and we have before us now useful measures which we are all very anxious to pass, though I sincerely hope posterity will not say of us, that it took us a generation to pass these measures, because there are so many standing in front of us, that we cannot get on faster. I am referring now—not to political questions—but to such questions as some new form of Local Government, better sanitary laws, land laws, and measures which enable pure air and water to be supplied to our large towns. Our rivers ought not to be contaminated, and our air made unwholesome; but I must say that I feel utterly dismayed when I think that each of these measures is to take a generation before it passes. Well, what was the lesson to be learned from Thomas Clarkson's distinguished life? The lesson was this, and it comes home to every one of us—that if we want to do a great and good act, we must keep that great and good act in view and stick to it. We must not turn to the right hand or to the left. He knew that the object he had in view was a right one, and he would allow nothing to stop him in the pursuit of that object. Now, Clarkson and his co-adjutors had abolished the Slave-trade and emancipated the slaves, and some might say—"What is there left for us to do?" Why, there was a great deal for them to do. There are plenty of other slaveries in the world, though we have heard to-night from the Society for the Abolition of Slavery, that Slavery still exists on the coast of Africa. There is the slavery of drink, there is the slavery of sin, there are many other slaveries in this world, and there is a wide field open to all of us, if we only direct our energies to those deadly influences that afflict society."

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting. Want of space prevents our giving any fuller report. Sir H. Brand stated that Slavery still existed on the Coast of Africa; but we scarcely think, from the tenor of the speeches, that the great extent of the evil against which Clarkson spent his life in combatting, as it now exists in Africa and throughout almost entire the East, was fully realised.

If the British nation were more fully alive to the wide-spread and terrible suffering caused by this scourage of humanity, we feel sure that they would insist, as in the days of Clarkson, that steps should be taken to abolish Slavery and the Slave-trade throughout the world. So long as these exist, the great work inaugurated by him remains to be carried on.

#### PORTRAIT OF CLARKSON.

We would remind our readers that the large picture of the Anti-Slavery Convention, painted by Haydon, contains an interesting portrait of this great Abolitionist in the act of addressing the assembled Delegates. This picture, having come into the possession of the Anti-Slavery Society, was presented by them, a year or two ago, to the British nation, and may now be seen at the National Portrait Gallery at South Kensington.

#### ALGERIAN SAHARA.

WE have extracted from an interesting article in *L'Egypte* of 27th October, the following information, showing the progress made in Algerian Sahara since it came under European rule.

The district of Oued-Rir from Touggourt to Ouargla had, in the year 1856, 31 oases with 25 villages and 6,772 inhabitants. It possessed 282 wells and 21 "behour," or small pools caused by natural springs, which together furnished about 690,000 gallons of water per hour, affording a scanty supply for the irrigation of 360,000 palm trees and 40,000 fruit trees. The total wealth of the district was valued at 1,660,000 francs (£66,400 sterling). In the Sahara, the palm tree will not grow without being carefully cultivated and watered. An oasis left to itself would soon perish. Water forms the chief element of fertility and wealth, and it is sold as land would be elsewhere. The palm tree is everything in the desert. It yields both food and wine. It furnishes the materials for building houses and fences, and its leaves are employed



for making baskets, and have for centuries been used as paper. It is therefore the principal source of wealth in the Sahara, and the Government taxes are chiefly derived from it.

By dint of hard labour the French have created six new oases, and last year the Oued-Rir had 36 oases, with a population of 12,827 souls and 3,000 houses. The French have sunk 68 artesian wells with iron tubing, yielding each 22,440 gallons of water per hour, whilst the natives have dug 435 wells, yielding each about 1,887 gallons per hour, so that, thanks to these means of irrigation, there are now 518,000 palm trees, and over 90,000 fruit trees in the district; and the people, being protected from pillage, have taken to cultivate barley, which thrives well in certain localities, and renders them independent of the nomadic Arabs, from whom they had formerly to purchase this grain at very high prices.

The present estimate of the wealth of the Oued-Rir is over five and a half million francs (£220,000).

With these facts before us we cannot help turning our thoughts towards the Soudan, and regretting more and more the death of Gessi Pacha.

We trust that Cherif Pacha will appoint trustworthy officers to govern that part of Egypt, who, by putting an end to the Slave-trade, will protect and encourage the natives, and develop the internal trade and resources of the country.—*L'Egypte*.

If the French have been enabled by careful irrigation to raise the money value of one small district of the Sahara from £66,400 sterling to £220,000, in a comparatively short time, how much might be done in the vast district of the Soudan, through whose lands flows the mighty volume of the Nile! What has hitherto hindered this country from being able even to pay its way, and makes it cost Egypt over £100,000 annually, as shown in Colonel Gordon's illustrated Budget? (*vide Anti-Slavery Reporter*, December, 1880.)

There can be but one answer to this question. It is the curse of Slavery and the Slave-trade, and the miserable mis-

government of the Pachas who rule in that unhappy land.

So long as these things continue, so long will the Government of the Soudan be a reproach to Egypt, and a scandal to civilized humanity. We should be very glad to see the promised English Consuls sent to that country, as we hear on all sides there is plenty of work for them to do.

### CHINESE EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

WE are glad to learn that the Brazilians find they have no chance of obtaining emigrants from the British ports in China, owing to the action taken by the English authorities in discouraging emigration to Brazil.

Dr. Alves Lima, who has been travelling in the States, finds that the Chinaman in San Francisco earns nearly two and a half dollars per diem, and is therefore not likely to be attracted to Brazil, where the wages are only one dollar a day.

The *Rio News*, commenting upon the Doctor's letter on this subject, thus concludes a lively editorial:—

"The Doctor advises the Brazilian planter to look to Canton, or some similar port in China, for his supply of "hands" to take the place of the slave, because Hong Kong, as he takes pains to explain, will not permit an hegira to Brazil in consequence of information having been given to its governor by the English authorities to the effect that the Chinaman would not receive, in that country, the consideration due to a man and a brother. This is discouraging. It really begins to look as if all idea of getting a substitute for the slave must be given up, and the dreaded alternative is presented to the Brazilians of either going to work themselves, or modifying their constitution and laws so that voluntary emigration will flow in from Europe, and absorb the present non-worker, finger nails, top-hat, spring-bottom trousers, cigarettes, and all!"

### THE SLAVES IN BRAZIL.

On the text of the 10th anniversary of the Free Birth Law of September 28th, 1871, the *Jornal do Commercio* makes some interesting calculations on the effects of that law, and of death and emancipations in reducing the ranks of Slavery. Unfortunately, owing to the almost total absence of official returns treating of any period later than the end of 1878, calculations upon the real numbers of slaves must be more or less conjectural.

By the general census of August 1st, 1872, the slave population was given at 1,510,806.

The most recent statistics reach to the end of 1875 in Ceará; to the end of 1876 in Sergipe, Bahia, S. Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas-Geraes, Goyaz and Mato Grosso; to the end of 1878 in Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Piahy, Rio Grande do Norte, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Espirito Santo, Rio, Rio de Janeiro and Santo Catharina; and to the end of 1880 in Parahyba and Pará.

Taking Rio and the 12 provinces in regard to which the latest information has been received, the following movement occurred after the close of the special registration:—

Registered.....	683,497
Emancipated.....	24,651
Died .....	60,996
Entered .....	86,274
Left.....	73,067
Remaining.....	611,057
Relative decrease.....	72,440
Absolute decrease.....	85,647

Taking the above as basis of estimate of the existing slaves, the numbers at the end of 1880 would be 1,370,983, being 139,823 less than given by the census of 1872, or 224,017 according to the higher estimate. In even numbers, the decrease would consist of 58,000 emancipations and 171,000 deaths.

The official statistics lead to the assumption of the existence of 250,000 children owing their free birth to the law of September 28th, 1871, and it is notable that the number thrown on the hands of the Government, in exercise of the option given by that law, does not exceed 100.

### LEGAL EMANCIPATION NOT EMANCIPATION IN FACT.

THE following account of a sale of children of slaves in Brazil, who, by the act of 1871, are declared to be free,

is another startling proof—were any wanted—that emancipation, in order to be real, must be IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL. All half measures are ever found to be of no avail, as was strikingly exemplified in our West Indian Colonies. Brazil ought to follow the example of the United States, and make a clean sweep of slavery:—

“On the 10th instant an official sale of slaves is to take place at the Valença slave mart in which the services of eleven *ingenuous*, varying in age from two months to seven years, are to be sold at public auction. Under the law of September 28, 1871, these children are nominally free, though their master has the right to their services until they reach the age of twenty-one years. This right, however, has been quietly stretched to include the right of property in such children, limited only by the period fixed by law; and under this interpretation the master assumes the same powers of control and sale as with his older slaves. In such a state of affairs it is difficult to determine just what benefits this law is conferring upon the free-born children of slave-mothers. Nominally they are free; but practically they are sold in the open market. And besides, they are sold by Government officials, after due advertisements, in cases where they are placed under judicial control through death, bankruptcy, or other similar cause. The exercise of this right by the judicial authorities implies a corresponding procedure on the part of private individuals by whom *ingenuous* can be bought and sold without let or hindrance. This certainly could not have been the intent of the author of this law, nor can it be the interpretation of any intelligent man to-day who honestly desires the just enforcement of the law, and the final extinction of slavery. The custom, as now practised by slave-holders, and legalized by judicial authorities, is clearly an infraction of the spirit if not the letter of the law, is unequivocally a damning disgrace to the country. There can be no condemnation too severe, no denunciation too scathing in convicting it of perjury and oppression before the world! What excuse can be urged in its behalf? A child only *two months* of age, still babbling in its mother's arms, is advertised for sale in the leading newspaper of the country, with an official valua-

tion of 15\$000, placed upon its *services*! What services? Can such a child render services upon which a valuation may be placed! Or, are the planters and courts of Brazil speculating upon its future life and limb, as the slave-dealers once did? Is this the vaunted desire for emancipation of which we hear so much? Is it the law of free-birth? And is it an honest execution of the law which has been praised before the world, and which has been so recently used to check the adoption of any other measure more radical than itself? We have before called attention to this shameful practice, but the Government has simply turned a deaf ear to every appeal. "*O governo não cogita dessa questão*," says the Cabinet—and the accursed traffic goes on unhindered! There will be a day of reckoning for all these crimes, and it will be a reckoning for which this country will pay with tears, and blood, and bitter humiliation. It will be easier to do justice to-day than to meet the penalties of an outraged justice to-morrow."—*Rio News*.

#### THE SLAVE-TRADE IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

In the new number of the Austrian *Monatsschrift*, Dr. Emin tells us that to the north of Victoria Nyanza are three other lakes. One we knew of, discovered by Colonel Chaillé Long; and geographers will doubtless be anxious to obtain details of the other two. Emin Bey has accumulated a vast amount of most valuable information concerning the lake regions to the south of Egypt, and papers by him appear at intervals in German journals. It is to be hoped that he may soon find leisure to put the whole of his gleanings in an easily accessible shape. It is evident from his letter that THE SLAVE-TRADE IS AS FLOURISHING AS EVER IN THESE SOUTHERN PROVINCES, and he says explicitly that THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN CONVENTION IS A DEAD LETTER. He tells of a raid made by the scoundrel Mtesa—on whom so much money and sentimentality have been expended—into the country of Kaba Rega (well known to readers of Baker's travels), when multitudes of women and children were carried off as slaves.—*Egyptian Gazette*, November 5, 1881.

#### SLAVERY AMONGST AFRICAN TRIBES.

THEIR staple article of trade is slaves, exchanged on the road, for oxen; and these

again, with bale goods, are bartered for wax and ivory.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Bihenos are little given to agriculture, or to any kind of manual labour. All the work is done by women, who alone cultivate the earth. The men are fond of travelling, their roaming disposition being probably due to their origin, as their forefathers came from distant parts; and they have no hesitation in penetrating into the most remote regions to carry on their trade in ivory and slaves.

\* \* \* \* \*

For the last two days I had observed vestiges of the country having been at one time exceedingly populous—ruins of old villages, some of them very old, being scattered here and there.

The questions arose, Why had they been deserted? Was the devastation due to *slavery*? Was it owing to the insalubrity of the climate? Was it caused by the dearth of game? Was it the inferior quality of the soil?

I could find no satisfactory solution to these queries, but the first suggestion appeared to me the most likely one.—"*How I crossed Africa*," Major Serpa Pinto.

#### HERR GOTTFRIED ROTH\*

MR. GOTTFRIED ROTH, the newly-appointed *attaché* to Giegler Pasha for the suppression of the Slave-trade, will shortly leave Cairo to enter on the duties of his new appointment at Khartoum. While on the subject, we may say that we think it would not be amiss if H. E. Count Della Sala Pasha were to arrange to make a thorough inspection personally of all the oases to the west of Egypt during the course of the forthcoming winter.—*Egyptian Gazette*, October 19, 1881.

#### LAST LETTER OF GESSI PACHA.

ON his arrival at Khartoum, after his deliverance from his terrible captivity in the Sudd (as described in the *Reporter* of March last), Gessi Pacha thus wrote to *L'Esploratore* of Milan:—

"I cannot tell you now what I am doing, nor what I shall do; everything will depend on circumstances; I have suffered too much, been exposed to too much bodily fatigue.

\* By recent advices we learn that Herr Roth has arrived at Berber, after an arduous ride through the desert. Query: Shall we now learn the real truth about the Slave-trade!—*Ed. Reporter*.



"The last catastrophe, the last affair of the steamer, has completely overwhelmed me. Another in my place would have died of horror.

• • • • •

"Imagine that during two months many of them were eating human flesh.

"I was in extremity but I should never have dared to eat such food.

• • • • •

"I should have preferred to put an end to my life before the last anguish came to terminate my existence. Fortunately, a steamer arrived in time."

• • • • •

But the state of his health becoming worse, and seeing his end approach, he sent his last memoirs to the *Esploratore*. His last letter to us was sent from Berber, on his way to the coast.

His physical and moral sufferings aggravated the state of his health to such a degree, that he embarked for Suez on board a vessel of the Rubattino Co., and died in that city before having embraced his wife and children who awaited him in Italy. He had been absent four years. He was a little over fifty. He was a most loving husband and father.

One hundred thousand freed slaves will lament his death. Gessi is a glory to Italy, and in his name are united the words *humanity* and *progress*, because through his work the Slave-trade and Slavery have received a great blow, as the liberated provinces of Bahr-el-Gazal, Mombuttè, Macraca, and Ofrat-el-Nahas can testify; they annually furnished 80,000 slaves to the Gelabba dealers, whereas now these people remember, with gratitude, their father (*abhu*) who knew how to free them and their families from this scourge.—*The Esploratore*, Milan.

We fear, from the accounts we have received, that the provinces set free by Gessi are again desolated by the ravages the slave-hunters.

#### A VISIT TO MENELEK, KING OF SHOA.

M. PINCHARD, an intelligent traveller in the interests of commerce, has just returned from an important journey to Shoa and the Aroussis in the Galla country in North-east Africa. The purpose of his journey was

simply to find the shortest route which leads from Harar to the Aroussis, of getting a knowledge of the commerce of the neighbouring countries, of becoming acquainted with the chiefs of the different countries, and of opening up a new route for French commerce. M. Pinchard was sent out at the expense of a large Lyons house. He set out in May, 1879, and only a few days ago reached Cairo. Landing at Zeila, M. Pinchard formed his caravan and set out for Harar, on the Egyptian frontier. From Harar he reached the Avash, which ascends to Runni, in the territory of the King of Shoa; from Runni the caravan proceeded to Ankobar, the capital of Shoa. All the country between Runni and Ankobar presents little agricultural or commercial interest; it is, however, well wooded, and the surface in many places gives signs of coal, peat, and anthracite. M. Pinchard had a magnificent reception from the King of Shoa, and after a stay of a month he formed a new caravan. From Menelek he received a passport, which permitted him to requisition 500 rations of bread per day, nine head of cattle, hydromel (a sort of beer), butter, and everything necessary for supporting himself and his following; more than sixty beggars followed the caravan and were fed with the scraps. At Finfiny, the last town in Shoa, in the country of the Gallas, near the frontier of Kaffa, the torrential rains compelled M. Pinchard to remain five months and a half. After this, he went to Syrrs, five days' journey from Finfiny, where the Queen of Kaffa, Her Majesty Tootty, received him with royal hospitality. After a stay of three weeks, M. Pinchard set out for the country of the Aroussis. On his route he found the country cut by numerous streams, perfectly cultivated and sown with wheat, maize, soyho linuts, pimento, &c. Over all the route there is abundance of game—lions, black panthers, antelopes, gazelles, buffaloes, rhinoceros, elephants, and many kinds of birds. The population he found agreeable, hospitable, and loyal. By the chief of the Aroussis, M. Pinchard was hospitably received; he promised to combine with the other chiefs to facilitate trade between his own country and Obowa, on the Egyptian frontier. He professed to be anxious to enter into commercial relations with Europeans, his country offering in exchange for European goods coffee, ivory, gold-dust and precious stones. M. Pinchard



returned to Harar in 34 days, but he calculates that the routes he traversed could be done in much less time by well-organized caravans. M. Pinchard met several Frenchmen on his route carrying on an active traffic with the natives.—*The Times*.

### HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

WE commend to those of our readers who are interested in the welfare of the Island of Jamaica, a work entitled *Handbook of Jamaica*, which has recently been published by the Government Printing-office of that Colony. The work teems with a vast amount of information on all the important industries, and natural wealth of the island.

We regret that space precludes our making more than the following extract from an excellent article on the "Timbers of Jamaica," from the pen of Mr. Thomas Harrison, Government Surveyor.

It strikes us as a rather singular circumstance, that with all this teeming wealth of timber, the island should be obliged to import many million feet of timber from the United States. Surely in this article, Jamaica ought not only to be self-supporting, but she should have abundance to spare for her neighbours.

"There are few countries in the world, which present such marked variety in the distribution of the timber-trees on the island doubtless produced by the great variety of its soil and climate.

"Our arid, barren hills near the south coast produce the hardy ebony, lignum vitæ, bullet tree, iron-wood, braziletto, rosewood, bullet tree, mahoe, santa maria, broadleaf, &c., and our high mountains supply yacca, juniper-cedar, red-wood, wild juniper, satinwood, &c.

"The tops of our highest mountains do not show much timber of value, for, as you ascend, the trees become poorer and smaller, presenting at the tops of the ridges an almost stunted appearance, doubtless from their exposed position; but the same kind of trees a little lower down, or in sheltered localities, are straight and stout. The yacca, for instance, on the lofty ridges of the Blue

Mountains, is short and crooked—the contortions produce that truly magnificent grain so much prized in cabinet work; while the yacca of St. Ann and Manchester is perfectly straight, and the character of the tree is so very different that it can only, on casual observation, be recognised by the leaf.

"The juniper cedar of the Blue Mountain range is certainly the most beautiful cabinet wood we have, but it is difficult of access and the tree is small, the largest giving a board of only about twelve inches wide.

"A ceiling in the director's house at the Cinchona Plantation, Bellevue, is made of this wood, and, by a skilful arrangement of the boards in matching the grain, the general design has the appearance of clouds, and the effect is extremely beautiful.

"Many trees which require particular conditions for their growth are found confined to limited areas in particular districts, such as juniper cedar, bloodwood, green-heart, ebony, braziletto, and black plum, or St. Mary's wood; while others seem at home anywhere, such as the cedar, bullet-tree, Spanish elm, yoke or mastwood, &c.

"Our cabinet wood stands pre-eminent and has taken prizes wherever exhibited, and there is no doubt a good business could be done by exporting some of these beautiful woods, if the difficulty of producing them from the forest could be reduced; the want of labour and roads in these remote districts renders the obtaining these woods too expensive at present to be resorted to as a business; but it is to be hoped the day will come when these districts will be sufficiently opened up to render the producing of these woods profitable.

"The immense variety of articles, such as knife-handles, ornaments, knobs, buttons, &c., which are now manufactured from close-grained woods, open a ready market for any wood possessing that quality. There is no doubt that many of our woods would answer for this purpose, and notably among them I would mention the bloodwood and fiddlewood, which, I believe, have only to be put in the market and fairly tried. The large price manufacturers are prepared to give for a hardwood with close grain and not brittle would warrant the procuring it at great cost even from our high mountains.

"By an estimate, which must necessarily be only approximate, I calculate there are at present about 800,000 acres of timber-producing forest in this island, which at the low estimate of 400 feet to the acre—which might be fairly cut every year without permanent injury to the forest—we have the enormous amount of 320,000,000 feet as the annual production. (I may here mention that in the United States the forests produce fifteen to twenty thousand feet per acre, but this is when the forest is entirely cut down, and, besides, the trees there grow much closer than they do here.)

"Of this large amount of available wood,

not more than about 3,500,000 feet are actually cut for building purposes, besides the large quantity, of which it is impossible to form any estimate, annually destroyed by squatters and small settlers in clearing land for provision grounds. Of the quantity cut last year only about 37,000 feet were exported.

"This calculation does not include dye-woods and other woods measured by the ton. Of these there were exported last year:—Logwood, 46,325 tons; fustic, 1,699 tons; ebony, 230 tons; lignum vitæ, 253 tons; bitterwood, 350 tons; brazilletto, 197 tons; and 8,858 lancewood spars.

"Notwithstanding the large supply of timber that might be available, if we had means of getting it out, we are obliged to import the greater portion of the lumber we use.

"Last year we imported from the United States 6,240,684 feet of lumber and 281,687 shingles, besides staves, shooks, headings, and hoops.

"A very large amount of valuable timber would undoubtedly find its way to Kingston if we had a railway even to the foot of the central hills; but there is no doubt much of the best timber must remain in the mountain fastnesses on account of the difficulty of getting it out.

"It has been ascertained beyond doubt that forests exercise a great influence on the rainfall, and where the forests have been destroyed the rainfall has diminished. This accounts for the dry character of the climate of the south side of the island, particularly in its eastern half, where probably the greatest clearances have taken place.

"I estimate that during the last fifty years the forests on 800,000 acres have been destroyed, while not more than 100,000 acres have been allowed to revert to forest.

"Old people remember when, as regularly as possible, there were two wet seasons—in May and October—which always set in with heavy clouds and thunder and lightning for some days before the downfall of rain. In our days such a circumstance is rare.

"The wooded districts still continue to get much rain, but not nearly so much as they used to get. Many springs that were formerly considered permanent have dried up within the recollection of many persons. I myself have been witness to some of them. There are numerous old sugar works throughout the island that formerly had water as their motive power, but which have been long since abandoned in consequence of the failure of the water; in several instances this power has been supplemented or superseded by steam. Floods that were formerly of frequent occurrence are now uncommon."

## Reviews.

### COLONEL GORDON IN CENTRAL AFRICA.\*

(Continued from page 191.)

IN our last sketch of this remarkable book we left Colonel Gordon in England, where he arrived on 24th December, 1876. He was not, however, long allowed to remain at home, for we soon find the Khedive (Ismail) putting great pressure upon his friend to induce him to return to the scene of his former exploits. But this time his empire was to be largely extended, and his rule was to be even more absolute.

On the 31st January, 1877, Colonel Gordon thus writes in London.

"I have promised:—that if His Highness will not give me the province of Soudan, I will not go back to the Lakes. I do not think he will give it, and I think you will see me back in six weeks. . . . I hope to start to-night. I will make a stand at Cairo; and, if I see it is no use going up, I will give it up."

But he did not give it up. The Khedive, as will shortly be seen, granted to Colonel Gordon all that he demanded, and he soon after started upon his second expedition to the Soudan. It will now be our duty and privilege to accompany him upon his extraordinary journey, and to lay before our readers, so far as our space will permit, in the very words of the actor, a picture of the stirring scenes through which he passed in the years 1877, '78, and '79. This we do in order that such of our readers as may not be able to see the book under review, may form some idea of the vast difficulties that lie in the way of a total extinction of the slave-trade in Africa.

CAIRO, February 11.—Yesterday Cherif Pasha sent his Secretary to hear what I had to say; so I told my story, and then gave in

\* London: Thomas De la Rue & Co. 1881.

my ultimatum—either give me the Soudan, or I will not go. I said there was only one compromise I would accept, viz., "Send the son of the Khedive to the Soudan, and I will go to my province." The son was educated in England—at Oxford. He will thank me for this—will he not?

*February 13.*—I went to see H. H. . . . He looked at me reproachfully, and my conscience smote me. He led me in, and Cherif Pasha came in. Then I began, and told him all; and then he gave me the Soudan, and I leave on Saturday morning. I have to see him to-morrow. I am very glad to get away, for I am very weary. I go up alone, with an Infinite Almighty God to direct and guide me, and am glad to so trust Him as to fear nothing, and, indeed, to feel sure of success.

On February 17 the Khedive thus wrote to Colonel Gordon:—

"Setting a just value on your honourable character, on your zeal, and on the great services that you have already done me, I have resolved to bring the Soudan, Darfour, and the provinces of the Equator into one great province, and to place it under you as Governor-General. As the country which you are thus to govern is so vast, you must have beneath you three vakeels (or deputy-governors), the first for the Soudan properly so-called, the second for Darfour, and the third for the shores of the Red Sea and the Eastern Soudan. . . . There are two matters to which I would draw your attention: the first, the suppression of slavery; the second, the improvement of the means of communication. As Abyssinia for a great distance lies along the borders of the Soudan, I beg you, when you are on the spot, to look carefully into the state of affairs there; and I give you power, should you think well, to enter into negotiations with the authorities of that kingdom to the end that a settlement may be arrived at of the matters in dispute between us and them."

On February 18th, 1877, Colonel Gordon left Cairo for Suez, on his way to Massawa, where he arrived on the 26th of that month.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### HIS TITLES.

*March 11.*—The Khedive has made me a Muchir, or Marshal; so I and the Duke (of

Cambridge) are equals! He has sent me the uniform; the coat is worth £150, covered with gold lace. He has given me all the coast of the Red Sea, even to Berberah, opposite Aden. It is an immense command.

#### REFLECTIONS THEREON.

Nothing could exceed the kindness of all the Khedive's despatches. He has put Zeila, Berberah, and Harrar under me. "Ask of me, and I will give thee to the half of my kingdom." And now for the reverse of the medal. It is the sacrifice of a *living* life. To give your life to be taken at once is one thing, to live a life such as is before me is another and more trying ordeal. I have set my face to the work, and will give my life to it. I feel as if I had naught to do with the Government. God must undertake the work, and I am for the moment used as His instrument. I am not one jot, or, I suppose, I must say, only very, very slightly, elated by the honours and power given me; and this elation arises from a feeling of satisfaction that H. H. has confidence in me. I think how many would be weighed down by this immense charge; how they would shrink from accepting it without some other help, for fear of their reputation. But, for me, I never gave the question a thought. I feel sure of success, for I do not lean on my own understanding, and He directs my path. The events of the future are all written, and are mapped out in all their detail for each one of us. The Negro, the Arab, and the Bedouin's course—their meeting with me, etc.—is decreed. How man can claim praise for anything he does! . . . . . These interminable deserts and arid mountains fill the heart with far different thoughts than civilised lands would do. It was for this that the Israelites were led through them. You must not imagine the desert as a flat, sandy country; the features of the ground are what they are in other countries. There are scrubby trees and stubbly grasses, but no water, though there are water-courses. Water these lands, and they would blossom as the rose. I would infinitely sooner travel alone in these countries than with a companion. Of course, I never can converse with the Arabs; so on one goes, stalking along—the camel's cushioned foot makes no noise—and you learn to know yourself.

\* \* \* \* \*



## ON THE ROAD.

*March 19.*—We started at dawn, and made a good march, then halted on the other side of a very high pass. . . . Here I met two hundred cavalry and infantry, who had come to meet us. I am most carefully guarded: at six yards radius round this tree where I am sitting are six or eight sentries, and the other men are in a circle round them. Now, just imagine this, and put yourself in my position. However, I know they will all go to sleep, so I do not fret myself. I can say truly, no man has ever been so forced into a high position as I have. How many I know to whom the incense would be the breath of their nostrils! To me it is irksome beyond measure. Eight or ten men to help me off my camel as if I were an invalid! If I walk, everyone gets off and walks; so, furious, I get on again.

## A COMPARISON.

I often think how small the office-work generally is with us in England in our great offices in comparison with the questions one has to decide here. In one case, a few pounds are in dispute; in the other case, the whole tenure, and the destiny of human beings are in question. In reality, both are equally important as far as the effects on ourselves are concerned. The procuring and boiling of potatoes is as much to a poor woman as the re-organising of the army is to Cardwell. We are all hens, and never were such eggs laid as our own! . . . I take my chair to sit outside in the evening, and up come three or four applicants with petitions. These have to be acted on; often, in discussing them, other things come to light which one has never heard of, and then these things have to be gone into, and one never finishes. I go on the principle that any decision is better than none.

## ABYSSINIA.

*KEREN, March 26.*—The Egyptians feared this war with Abyssinia, because tradition said that Mahomet had pronounced a curse against any Mussulman making war on Abyssinia. The affair was thus: In the fifth year of the Prophet's mission, his adherents were so pushed by the Koreish, the reigning family at Mecca, that Mahomet sent over to Abyssinia some eighty of his people. The Koreish sent to demand them, but the King of Abyssinia would not give them up. Hence, in gratitude, Mahomet denounced

any attack on Abyssinia. This was well known by the Egyptian soldiers, and they only entered into the war with half-heartedness. The Mussulmans have a tradition, also from Mahomet, that the Caaba at Mecca shall, in the last times, be destroyed by the Abyssinians, after which it will never be rebuilt. You can, therefore, understand that there would be a great feeling against giving Abyssinia a port, for she might thus own vessels, and be able to carry out the destruction of the Caaba.

*KEREN, March 28.*—Abyssinia is a cockpit—every one is a brigand or soldier (terms which are synonymous), deeply fanatical against all rites except their own. The ignorant priests rule the country. Johannis can do us little harm; he cannot, owing to want of food, keep an army together; and his people, taken away from the tillage of their lands, are in a sad plight, so I hope he will be sensible. Against Egypt every one is united, but the moment the Egyptians retired they began to fight among themselves again. I expect they are Irishmen. The excommunication of the priests is the great weapon—it is terrible, far worse than, or quite as bad as, that of the Inquisition. It amuses me to hear the Catholic priests here complain of it, and say that the priests want to keep the people ignorant, so as to rule them. Is it not what *they* would do elsewhere, if they could?

## FORCED MARCHES.

*DUGGAM, en route to Kasala, April 8.*—The marches I make are seldom less than thirty miles a-day, in great heat. This is not all, for I have always very many orders to give, and letters to write, and applications to attend to at the different stations. Each person at each station has something to say, for they have been much neglected, and, poor people! to them my visit is a great chance of ventilating their wants. It is rare for them to find any one to attend to them, though their own governor only lately passed through here. Of course, it spreads like wild-fire that every one who has anything to say is admitted, and I consequently suffer; but to them individually, to be listened to, and their wants attended to, is their everything, and I must not complain if they have no thought of what I have already gone through. There is only one issue to it—that is, death, and I often feel I wish it would come and

relieve me, more especially as I think I have to go through this life for at least a year. How many jolting journeys I have before me, to Darfour, to Wadi Halfa, and back here; to Massawa, to Berberah, etc., and then back to Khartoum, and then up to those Lakes! I do not care, for as far as the pleasure of living goes, I have to a great measure lost it. The difficulty is in being always amiable to every new person one sees. I live a prisoner; I cannot move without an escort of some sort. This is the life of the ambitious, and for this men strive and are discontented!

I cannot tell you how wearisome it is to be continually finding fault, and turning out officials, etc. That is my constant work; and as I go along I am like a fire, leaving wrecks behind me. I will (D.V.) do my duty, troublesome and even dangerous as it may be: there is no use being gentle over it—the disease is too grave for gentle remedies.

\* \* \* \* \*

I expect to ride 5,000 miles this year, if I am spared. I am quite alone, and like it. I have become what people call a great fatalist, viz., I trust God will pull me through every difficulty. The solitary grandeur of the desert makes one feel how vain is the effort of man. This carries me through my troubles, and enables me to look on death as a coming relief, when it is His will. The heat is sometimes terrible. I am now accustomed to the camel. It is a wonderful creature, and so comfortable, with its silent, cushion-like tread.

#### ANTI-SLAVERY PLANS.

I hope I have solved the slave question, by recommending to H. M. Consul-General, Mr. Vivian, the following scheme:—(1st) By enforcing the law which compels runaway slaves to return to their masters, except when cruelly treated. 2nd.—By requiring masters to register their slaves prior to January 1st, 1878. 3rd.—By not enforcing law No. 1 if not so registered. 4th.—By stopping all registration of slaves after January 1st, 1878. By this I prevent, after January 1st, 1878, any new slaves being considered as property, which they are rightly considered to be until either the masters are compensated or a term of years has elapsed—we here being in the same state now as the West Indian colonies were

at the passing of the Abolition of Slavery Act. I also meditate an attack upon the European holders of slaves in these parts. If they declare they are foreign subjects, I mean to liberate their slaves; if they say they are Egyptian subjects, I shall tax them heavily. Europeans come here, hold slaves, cultivate the ground, and pay no taxes. I won't have this. You will think I might do more. I cannot. Slaves are, to all intents and purposes, property until their owners are compensated, or till a certain number of years have elapsed. We cannot compensate, but we can decree their liberation after a term of years. Slave-hunting must be put down; but when men see that they have no hold over slaves acquired after January 1st, 1878, they will not buy them. At any rate, slaves acquired after that date can run away, and the Government will not force them to go back. I consider this will succeed (D.V.)

#### THE BURDEN IS ALMOST TOO GREAT.

I have an enormous province to look after; but it is a great blessing to me to know that God has undertaken the administration of it, and it is His work, and not mine. If I fail, it is His will; if I succeed, it is His work. Certainly, He has given me the joy of not regarding the honours of this world, and to value my union with Him above all things. May I be humbled to the dust and fail, so that He may glorify Himself! The greatness of my position only depresses me, and I cannot help wishing that the time had come when He will lay me aside and use some other worm to do His work. You have reached your happy eventide. I would that the heat of my life-day was over; but He will aid me, and not suffer me again to put down anchors to this world.

KHARTOUM, May 7th.—I have been four days here, and have got through a great deal of work. I have a number of servants and cavasses\* of the late Moufettish† Ismail Pasha, who now ride before me when I go out. I am guarded like an ingot of gold. I must not rise to give a chair to a guest: if I get up, every one else does the same. It is misery, and I now feel what work princes must go through. I take advantage of their ignorance of English to say to the sheikhs, "Now, old bird, it is time for you to go;" they are delighted. The sister of the late

\*A species of protective orderlies.

†A gatherer of taxes.

Governor, Ismail Pasha, hearing of my appointment instead of her brother, broke all the windows of the palace—some hundred and thirty—and cut the divans in pieces out of spite. My predecessors never allowed any one to come near them. I admit the people, and have a large petition-box, with a slit in the lid, which is filled up daily.

#### LIFE IN KHARTOUM.

KHARTOUM, May 18.—I think the people like me, and it is an immense comfort that, while in the old *régime* ten or fifteen people were flogged daily, now none get flogged. A huge crowd stand around the palatial gates all day, but only a few are privileged with an interview, for I keep a box with a slit in the lid for petitions at the door, and every one can put his petition in it. Hitherto the people could never approach the Governor, unless they bribed the clerks. £600, £300, 10 ounces of gold, £100, and £80 have been given to my head clerk merely in the hope of getting a place. These places are not worth generally more than £240 a-year—even the highest—so it is evident that the holders get much more than their pay out of the people. This has been brought to me by him, and put by me into the treasury; but I never punish the givers, for they are brought up to it. . . . I leave for Darfour in a few days. My second in command, Halid Pasha, came four days ago. He wanted to bully me, but I will rule. He was very rude and assuming. Before he had been with me five minutes, I saw I might as well go home at once if I gave way to him, so we had a tussle for two days, and now he has given in, and is my dear friend and obedient servant. The palace is on the banks of the river. It is as large as Marlborough House, and the servants—useless creatures!—swarm. It is all nonsense for the Turks to say that the people would oppose the nomination of a Christian Governor. The people want justice, and surely if in an entirely Mussulman population like this the people accept me, in Bulgaria—where two-thirds are Christians—they would also accept a Christian Governor. I am breaking up, to the great joy of the people, the Bashi-Bazouks, who, of course, do not love me. A great sorrow has been taken off the land. The reign of the *courbatch* (whip) has ceased, and I do believe the people rejoice at my being here. I was installed in due form on the 5th; it was a regular in-

vestiture. The Firman was read by the Cadi, and an address; a royal salute was fired. I had to make a speech, which was, "With the help of God, I will hold the balance level," which pleased the people much. I have decided on pumping the river water up into the town. This will cost little, and will be a great boon, for many of the houses are far inland, and the labour of carrying water is very great. . . . I go to Darfour on the 19th, and shall not return here for four months. Ninety-seven days of camel-riding before I am back again at Khartoum! I need the physical exertion, and am not afraid of these vast deserts. I have thirty camels, and four elephants are on their way from Cairo. . . . I am a sufferer from the courash of Baker, a sort of eczema. It is very trying, just as if you were being bitten by mosquitoes all night. Baker says it comes from the water.\* It attacks the extremities—the itching is intolerable at night. Truly this country is no paradise! Suffer as people may in England, it is one comfort that those who are well do not suffer. Here, whether you are well or ill, you have enough physical sufferings to make you realise your feebleness.

#### \* \* \* \* \*

#### CAMEL RIDING (*par excellence*).

I have a splendid camel—none like it; it flies along, and quite astonishes even the Arabs. I came flying into this station in marshal's uniform, and before the men had had time to unpile their arms I had arrived, with only one man with me. I could not help it; the escort did not come in for an hour and a-half afterwards. The Arab chief who came with me said it was the telegraph. The Gordons and the camels are of the same race—let them take an idea into their heads, and nothing will take it out. If my camel feels inclined to go in any particular direction, there he will go, pull as much as you like. The grand cordon† was given to a man who guaranteed to give it to me as we approached the station; but alas! it did not come for an hour afterwards. It is fearful to see the Governor-General, arrayed in gold clothes, flying along like a madman, with only a guide, as if he was pursued. The

\* *The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia*, by Sir Samuel Baker, p. 156.—*Ed.*

† The Order of the Medjidie of the first-class had been conferred on Colonel Gordon by the Khedive.—*Ed.*



Mudir had not time to gather himself together before the enemy was on him. Some of the guards were down at a well drinking; it was no use, before they had got half-way to their arms the goal was won. Specks had been seen in the vast plain around the station, moving towards it (like Jehu's advance), but the specks were few—only two or three—and were supposed to be the advance guard, and before the men of Fogia knew where they were the station was taken. The artillery-men were the only ones ready!

#### THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

OOMCHANGA, *June 21.*—The immense difficulty there is in causing this Slave-traffic to cease has now come home to me. I wish one of the Anti-Slavery Society, capable of understanding the question, would come here and give me the solution of it. I have complete power—civil and military. No one would say a word if I put one or ten men to death; and, therefore, I must be considered entirely responsible if the Slave-trade goes on. But here is my position: Darfour and Kordofan are peopled by huge Bedouin tribes under their own sheikhs, who are rather more than semi-independent. The country, for the most part, is a vast desert, with wells few and far between, some of which are only known to these tribes. Some of these tribes can put from 2,000 to 6,000 horse—or camel—men into the field; and a revolt, as I know to my cost, is no small thing in such a country. Now these tribes raid on the Negro tribes to the south, or else exchange cloth for slaves with the Bedouin tribes beyond even the pretended boundary of Egypt. The slaves thus enter the Egyptian territory four or five at a time. Nothing would prevent their coming in a hundred at a time, for we have no range of sentinels on our borders like the Cossacks of Russia. The tribes sell these slaves to little merchants of all kinds who flock into these lands. These merchants, who come from all parts of Egypt, then come down to more populous places with their three or four slaves, and there sell them to others.

#### A CONCERT AT NIGHT.

We had thirty or forty donkeys with us. When I heard one bray, I knew the forty would have to bray, and so it went on last night. It was a comfort when the whole

forty had answered the challenge, and you trembled when you heard No. 1 begin again. It generally took five minutes for the whole to perform. The Darfour donkey gives a series of low groans; he does not go up the scale like the others, and never gets out the shrill notes which appear the acme of delight.

#### THE SLAVE-DEALERS AND THEIR ANCIENT WEAPONS.

DARA, *July 17.*—Shaka (the stronghold of the slave-dealers) is still a mystery. They are at sixes and sevens with one another whether to fight the Government or not. I have an expedition out against Haroun. There will be no quiet till he is caught or killed. I cannot leave Dara, for fear he should attack it, till reinforcements come. There are a number of very ancient swords here, just like those the Crusaders used to use.\* It is a pity these things are in a way lost. Hassan Pasha Helmi ordered all these old swords to be broken up. I have, however, secured some chain-armour, and shall send it to the Khedive. It was on the men who accompanied the Sultan Ibrahim when he was killed. † When the Egyptians seized the country, they took the mosque here for a powder magazine. I had it cleared out and restored for worship; and endowed the priests and the crier, and had a great ceremony at the opening of it. This is a great *coup*. They blessed me and cursed Sebehr Pasha, who took the mosque from them. To me it appears that the Mussulman worships God as well as I do, and is as acceptable, if sincere, as any Christian. What caused the lot to fall on those who occupy the "Hill" to be born in Christian lands, while others are born in Mussulman lands?

\* "When the Crusaders ceased their attacks on the Mussulmans of the Arabian Peninsula, the latter found their land too crowded, and began to emigrate. One band went up the Nile, and swept along to the west. They did not go further south than 10° N. lat., because their camels could not live beyond this line. When they first settled in these lands, in the belt which stretches along 10° N. lat., they were few in number. They squatted, and lived with the Negro tribes. They increased and multiplied, and then began to influence these tribes, and induced them to become Mussulmans. These Bedouins still maintained their nomadic life, and to this day are a distinct people from the negro aboriginals. The armour, I believe, came up with the emigrants. The people of these lands say that it is as old as David, King of Israel. Any way, it never was manufactured in these countries, and must have come from Syria. Kordofan, Darfour, Wadi, Fertit, Bagirmi, Bornou, and Sokoto are Mussulman States founded by these settlers."—*From a note by Colonel Gordon.* [It would appear, then, that Mahomedanism has spread as far southward as the camel can exist. The tenth degree of north latitude is the limit of both.]—*Ed.*

† See p. xxxix.—*Ed.*

### THE EDINBURGH REVIEW ON COLONEL GORDON'S BOOK.

"To make a long story short, the reversion to Baker was offered to Gordon, and ultimately accepted by him, again with the approval of the British Government. In an interview with the then Khedive at the end of 1873, Gordon was told to fix his own terms as to salary. He took the modest sum of £2,000 a year, and was graciously furnished with final instructions from the Egyptian ruler, of which all we shall say here is that they read remarkably well on paper: the main points being that the Khedive declared his utter abhorrence of the Slave-trade, which he was determined to put down in Equatorial Africa by forming the Upper Nile province into a separate government under Gordon, and by claiming, as a monopoly of the State, the whole of the trade with the outside world. The reader will see, even from this brief description of Gordon's instructions, that the ex-Khedive, excellent in his intentions no doubt, had yet a shrewd eye to the main chance. It is instructive to note how Egypt has gradually invaded Central Africa. In 1853 the last Egyptian settlement on the Nile was 120 miles south of Khartoum. At the present day her furthest fortified posts are found between the Lakes Albert and Victoria Nyanza, little more than two degrees north of the Equator. Nor has she advanced solely along the course of the Nile. By the conquest of Darfour the Egyptian border now comes within less than fifteen days' march of Lake Tchad, while, on the east, lands have been annexed which are washed by the lower part of the Red Sea and by the gulf of Aden. These vast tracts form a very large mouthful to have been swallowed up in less than thirty years by a little country like Egypt. For the greater part of this period the main chance of the rulers of Egypt on the Upper Nile has been the Slave-trade. That has been the lubricating fluid which has rendered such an absorption of territory possible. From the day when Petherick started, in 1853, on the first trading voyage on the Nile, slaves have been the great staple of traffic. Sometimes it was called grain, but it was grain exchanged for slaves. Sometimes it was ivory, but ivory bartered for slaves; and, worse still, it came

at last to be slaves pure and simple, bought for cloth, and beads, and trinkets at stations established and maintained by Europeans who carried on the nefarious traffic by Arab agents. 'About the year 1860,' writes Gordon, 'the scandal became so great that Europeans had to get rid of their stations. They, therefore, sold them to those Arab agents, who paid a rental for them to the Egyptian Government.' So that in less than ten years from 1853 the Slave-trade in these provinces may be regarded as a government monopoly. If the reader asks why the Khedive, when he sent out Baker and Gordon into those dark regions, professed his abhorrence of the Slave-trade and Slave-dealers, he will find the answer in two facts—the respectability and civilisation in the eyes of the European Governments and of European public opinion. Exeter Hall then existed, and had power to make even a Khedive tremble. The second was the most powerful; by the connivance of the Government the Slave-dealers with their organised bands of Slave-hunters had become too powerful; they defied the Government, and when their old system of bribing the Governors of the Soudan failed, they went down to Cairo; one of them with £100,000 in his baggage, to be spent in bribing the great officials at the seat of government. 'If you were here' (at Shaka, in Darfour), writes Gordon in 1878, 'you would see how anxious, how terribly anxious, the Khedive, is to put down the Slave-trade which threatens his supremacy.' We now see why it was that Baker first, and then Gordon, were sent to the Upper Nile. The Slave-dealers, not the Slave-trade, were too much for the supremacy of the Khedive, and the country must be made too hot for them. And both Baker and Gordon did their best, each after his own way; and though Baker's was much the hottest, we hope it will be found that Gordon's was the most effective. Baker's rule was very like a prolonged Balaclava charge. It was magnificent, but it could scarcely be called Government. When he laid down his command the dark wave of slavery closed behind him on his track, and his great foe, Kaba Rega, still ruled in Ungo when Gordon reached Baker's furthest."

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON  
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME  
IN TWO VOLUMES  
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY  
VOLUME I  
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE YEAR 1780  
PUBLISHED BY J. B. BENTLEY  
1822

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON  
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME  
IN TWO VOLUMES  
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY  
VOLUME II  
FROM THE YEAR 1780  
TO THE PRESENT TIME  
PUBLISHED BY J. B. BENTLEY  
1822





ARABS KIDNAPPING NEGRO WOMEN. (See page 27.)

## ARABS KIDNAPPING NEGRO WOMEN.

(Vide illustration.)

"THEIR favourite method of working is to anchor dhows in parts of the coasts unfrequented by traders, and then to land and kidnap women at the wells, stragglers on the outskirts of villages, and so on; and after hurrying them on board to hoist their sail and be off."—Extract of letter from Consul Henry E. O'Neill, dated Mozambique, July, 1880.

## INDEX AND TITLE PAGE.

The Index and Title Page of the Anti-Slavery Reporter for 1881, is now ready. Subscribers desirous of obtaining a copy may do so, free of charge, by applying to the *Editor*, 55, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

## Book Notice.

## ST. JOHN D'EL REY MINING COMPANY.

WE are informed that a pamphlet will shortly be published containing full details of the old Brazilian Company, known in Brazil as the Catta Branca Co., and of the St. John D'El Rey Co., with respect to the labour employed in their mines.

We understand there will be some startling facts in connection with Slavery, which, we are told, will be "as interesting as *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, but, being facts and absolutely true, are stranger than fiction!"

## SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FOR 1881.

Alexander, F.	..	..	(sub.)	£0 10 0
Alexander, Mrs. F.	..	..	"	0 10 0
Alexander, The Misses	..	..	"	2 2 6
Allen, M. & L.	..	..	"	0 10 0

Allen, W. C.	..	..	(sub.)	£1 0 0
Anderson, Mrs.	..	..	"	0 10 0
Angier, F. J.	..	..	"	1 1 0
Apperley, Rev. J. J.	..	..	"	1 0 0
Barclay, Mrs.	..	..	"	2 0 0
Bell, J.	..	..	"	2 2 0
Bell, S.	..	..	"	2 0 0
Boam, H.	..	..	"	0 10 6
Borham, Mrs. S. A.	..	..	"	0 10 0
Braithwaite, Mrs. G. H.	..	..	"	0 10 0
Brightwen, George	..	..	"	1 1 0
Burlingham, H.	..	..	"	1 1 0
Burt, Jonathan	..	..	"	1 0 0
Cadbury, J.	..	..	"	1 0 0
Capper, S.	..	..	"	1 0 0
Carpenter, Rev. R. L.	..	..	"	0 10 0
Cash, The Misses	..	..	"	1 0 0
Chalkley, H. G.	..	..	"	0 10 6
Cirencester, Auxiliary	..	..	"	7 2 6
Clissold, Rev. A.	..	..	(don.)	5 0 0
Compton, Theodore	..	..	(sub.)	1 1 0
Cooper, Sidney & Co.	..	..	"	2 2 0
Coote, A. C. P.	..	..	"	1 0 0
Crawford, J. V.	..	..	"	1 0 0
Crowley, F.	..	..	"	1 1 0
Cunliffe, J.	..	..	"	2 2 0
C. W. T.	..	..	"	0 10 0
Dimsdale, Miss	..	..	"	1 0 0
Duncan, Miss M. A.	..	..	"	1 0 0
Edwards, Miss	..	..	"	1 1 0
Elliott, M.	..	..	"	0 10 6
Elliott, M. A.	..	..	"	0 10 6
Ellis, The Misses	..	..	"	1 1 0
Ellis, Miss H.	..	..	"	0 5 0
Evesham Ladies' Association	..	..	"	1 0 0
Falmouth, Ladies' Association,	..	..	"	1 1 0
Forster, Rt. Hon. W. E.	..	..	"	1 0 0
Fox, C. H.	..	..	"	1 1 0
Fox, J. H.	..	..	"	2 2 0
Fox, J. J.	..	..	"	0 10 6
Fry, Hon. Mr. Justice	..	..	"	1 1 0
Fry, J. S.	..	..	"	0 10 0
Gasparin, La Comtesse A. de	..	..	(don.)	8 0 0
Gill, S.	..	..	(sub.)	0 10 0
Glaisyer, J. H.	..	..	"	0 10 0
Good, H.	..	..	"	2 0 0
Gordon, Col., C.G.	..	..	"	5 0 0
Hack, D.	..	..	"	1 1 0
Harrison, Edward	..	..	"	1 0 0
Harvey, Thomas	..	..	"	5 5 0
Harvey, W.	..	..	"	1 1 0
Harwood, Knight & Allen	..	..	"	3 3 0
Harwood, Edward	..	..	"	1 1 0
Hill, Arthur	..	..	"	0 10 0
Joseland, G.	..	..	"	0 10 0
Jukes Mrs.	..	..	"	1 1 0
Jurado, Dr.	..	..	"	0 10 0
Kingdon, A.	..	..	"	1 1 0
Letchworth, T.	..	..	"	1 1 0
Littleboy, R.	..	..	"	1 1 0
Lury, Mrs. E.	..	..	"	0 15 0
Marriage, J.	..	..	"	1 0 0
Moffatt, Rev. R., D.D.	..	..	(don.)	1 0 0
Morris, E. S.	..	..	(sub.)	1 0 0
Nalder, Mrs.	..	..	"	0 10 0
Newman, Prof. F. W.	..	..	"	0 5 0
Nichol, Mrs. E. P.	..	..	"	1 1 0
O'Neill, Lt. H.	..	..	"	2 2 0
Priestman, E.	..	..	"	1 0 0

Priestman, F. .. .. (sub.)	£1 1 0	Sturge, Mrs. William .. (sub.)	£1 1 0
Priestman, J. .. .. "	0 10 0	Tanner, S. .. .. "	0 10 0
Probyn, J. W. .. .. "	1 0 0	Taylor, A. & E. .. .. "	0 10 6
Proctor, J. N. .. .. "	0 10 0	Tebb, W. .. .. "	1 1 0
Rich, Miss H. .. .. (don.)	5 0 0	Thank Offering from a Friend (don.)	1 10 0
Richardson, H. G. .. (sub.)	0 10 0	Tyndall, Mrs. .. .. (sub.)	1 0 0
Rogers, Dr. .. .. "	1 0 0	Warton, W. A. .. .. "	1 1 0
Rosling, S. .. .. "	1 1 0	Wheeler, F. .. .. (don.)	5 0 0
Russell, R. ... .. (don.)	1 10 0	Whitehouse, Rev. J. O. .. (sub.)	0 10 0
Satow, Mrs. T. .. .. (sub.)	1 1 0	Whiting, John .. .. "	2 2 0
Sewell, H. B. .. .. "	0 10 0	Wilson, J. .. .. "	0 10 0
Sewell, J. S. .. .. "	0 10 0	Wilson, T... .. (don.)	3 0 0
Silver, Miss .. .. "	1 1 0		
Southall, Mrs. A. ... "	1 0 0		
Spence, F. ... .. "	0 10 0		
S. S. .. .. (don.)	5 0 0		
Stephenson, Mrs. A. .. (sub.)	5 0 0		
Stone, Mrs. E. .. .. "	0 5 0		
Sturge, George .. .. (don.)	40 10 0		
Sturge, Walter .. .. (sub.)	0 10 0		

## SPECIAL DONATIONS

Per S. GURNEY, Esq., PRESIDENT.

Davies, C. S. ... .. "	1 0 0
Peckover, Miss W. ... .. "	10 0 0
Sheppard, S. G. ... .. "	5 5 0

## British & Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

*President*—SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., F.R.G.S.

Subscriptions and Donations are now especially needed to enable the Society to carry on its work, which can never be complete until Slavery and the Slave-trade are abolished throughout the world.

Remittances may be sent to

JOSEPH ALLEN, Esq., *Treasurer*, 18, Cornhill,  
EDMUND STURGE, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*,  
CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary*,

Or to the Society's Bankers,

Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., 54, Lombard Street.

*Special forms for annual subscriptions, to avoid the trouble of annual remittance, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the*

OFFICES, 55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.



## The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

### LIST OF OFFICERS AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS FOR 1882.

#### PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., F.R.G.S.

#### TREASURER.

JOSEPH ALLEN, Esq., 18, Cornhill, and Shepherd's Green, Chislehurst.

#### BANKERS.

MESSRS. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON & Co., Lombard Street.

#### COMMITTEE.

ARTHUR ALBRIGHT, Esq.  
J. G. ALEXANDER, Esq., LL.B.  
WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq.  
STAFFORD ALLEN, Esq.  
G. BINYON, Esq.  
JAMES CLARK, Esq.  
J. V. CRAWFORD, Esq.  
REV. J. C. GALLAWAY, M.A.  
EDWARD HARRISON, Esq.  
THOMAS HARVEY, Esq.  
JAMES HENDERSON Esq.

C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY, Esq., LL.D.  
ARTHUR PEASE, Esq., M.P.  
THOMAS SMITHIES, Esq.  
J. FYFE STEWART, Esq.  
REV. R. WARDLAW THOMPSON.  
DR. E. UNDERHILL.  
REV. HORACE WALLER, F.R.G.S.  
W. H. WARTON, Esq.  
REV. J. O. WHITEHOUSE.  
FREDERIC WHEELER, Esq.  
REV. J. H. WILSON, D.D.

#### HONORARY MEMBER OF COMMITTEE.

COLONEL C. G. GORDON, C.B., R.E.

#### HONORARY SECRETARY.

EDMUND STURGE, Esq.

#### CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

PROFESSOR STOWE, Hartford, U. S.  
SAMUEL BOWLY, Esq., Gloucester.  
JAMES LONG, Esq.  
PROFESSOR DAVID, Copenhagen.  
WILLIAM MORGAN, Esq., Birmingham.  
SEÑOR JOAQUIM NABUCO, President of  
the Brazilian Anti-Slavery Society.  
THOMAS PEASE, Esq., Bristol.  
M. GROEN PRINSTERER, The Hague.  
M. HYP. DE ST. ANTHOINE, Paris.  
H. R. ROMMEL, Esq., Frankfort.  
REV. A. V. SCHELTEMA, Amsterdam.  
DR. G. SCHWEINFURTH, Cairo.  
REV. E. VANORDEN, Rio Grande do Sul  
Brazil.

M. COURTOIS DE VICOSE, Banquier,  
Toulouse.  
J. G. WHITTIER, Esq., Amesbury,  
Mass., U.S.  
SEÑOR JULIO L. DE VIZCARRONDO,  
Madrid.  
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., York.  
J. H. WOLDERS, Esq., Utrecht.  
SEÑOR ANTONIO REGIDOR JURADO,  
London.  
REV. WILLIAM TEALL, Jamaica.  
SEÑOR DR. FRANCISCO LEOPOLDIUS  
de GUZMAN LOBO, Rio de Janeiro.  
DR. DUTRIEUX ALEXANDRIA.

#### SECRETARY.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, F.R.G.S.

**"PANNUS CORIUM."**

**The Easiest Boots in the World.**

**HALL & SONS,**

**Patentees,**

**57, Bishopsgate Within, E.C.,**

**6, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.,**

**AND**

**5, Stoke Newington Road, N.**

---

**SPECIALLY SUITED FOR HOT CLIMATES.**

---

**UGANDA AND THE EGYPTIAN SOUDAN,**

**By the Rev. C. T. WILSON and ROBERT W. FELKIN, Esq.,**

**Late Missionaries at the Court of King Mtesa.**

---

**LONDON: SAMPSON LOW & Co.**

---

**PRICE 1s., BY POST 1s. 2d.**

**LONGMANS, GREEN & Co., 39, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.**

**THE CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY**

**TO THE**

**METROPOLITAN CHARITIES FOR 1882;**

Giving full Information of above One Thousand Metropolitan Charitable Institutions; all the Religious, Medical, Educational, Reformatory, Preventive, Relief, and other Charities, being grouped or classed under their respective headings, together with an APPENDIX, containing a List of Similar Institutions in England and Wales, by

**W. F. HOWE,**

*'Such a Work cannot fail to be of great utility.'*—Rt. Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.

# The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

## DR. JOAQUIM NABUCO AND SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

WE have great pleasure in reprinting from the *Abolicionista*, under date Rio de Janeiro, 1st December, 1881, a bold and manly address of Senhor Nabuco, on the occasion of his leaving his native country to fight the battle of freedom far away from her shores. We earnestly hope that his presence in England will be of even greater benefit to the cause, than would be that of his continued residence in Brazil at the present time. This virtually enforced exile of Senhor Nabuco recalls the memory of days long past away, when Bonifacio, the pioneer of Brazilian emancipation, was compelled to fly from his country where the Slave-holders were, and still seem to be, a paramount power.

### *Translation.*

Our friend, Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, the illustrious founder and president of the Brazilian Anti-Slavery Society, and one of the most renowned Abolitionists of Brazil, left to-day for London. The absence of such a powerful champion is certainly a motive of regret for us, who had in him a vigorous counsellor and co-adjutor; but we feel sure, that, though far from Brazil, the superior intellect and the limitless devotion of the worthy emancipator will be always at the service of the righteous cause which owes him such marked favours, and which he has always had so much at heart.

For *that* cause Joaquim Nabuco has distinguished himself in the Parliament of his

country; for *that* cause he has just been obliged to leave, thanks to the odium and the invectives of those who considered him a dangerous antagonist. We shall redouble our efforts during his absence, and the *Abolicionista*, in notifying all its friends of Dr. Joaquim Nabuco's departure, warns them at the same time that we are entering upon a period of tremendous struggles against Slavery, and that we shall always be at our post, promoting without ceasing the propaganda to which our journal is dedicated. Let not our adversaries suppose that we shall relax for want of our valiant auxiliary, who to-day goes to assist us from a distance; for we are more than ever prepared to fight and to conquer. Conquer we must, because our cause is that of right, justice and humanity.

Sincerely wishing the welfare of the friend who now is leaving us, we publish the following lines which he has addressed to the Abolitionists of the Empire, and which, we think, should be made public:—

### *"To the Abolitionists of Brazil.*

"In withdrawing myself temporarily from this country it is my duty to assure those who have hitherto honoured me with their confidence, that only the fidelity I owe to the cause of emancipation has imposed on me the resolution I have taken. The manner in which my name has been treated by the First District of the capital, shows clearly that nothing I could *now* do would convince those who are most directly interested in the problem of the extinction of Slavery, that I did not take up this question through aversion to any one class, but solely from pure and disinterested patriotism, and from love for our country's fair fame. Many persons think that I pretend to the glory of Erostatus, and that I prefer the good opinion of strangers to popularity and the esteem of my own countrymen. The future will answer them. I regret not being able to serve the cause of emancipation, otherwise than by renouncing all that Slavery at present offers to those who condone it, viz., political position, social esteem, and public re-



spect. I have no voice in the Press. Even if I had, I could not convince those who refuse to listen, and who exult over the disappearance of the small abolitionist minority of last session, the Liberal party being now united with the old opponents of the law of 28th September, as regards the order of things created by Slavery. When I assumed in Parliament the attitude known to the country, I did so, well aware that I risked everything, not only my political career, but eventually also the privilege of living here, because Slavery has barred the avenues of every career and profession.

The antagonism created between me and the society of which I am a member, I foresaw; and, if I did not shrink from it, it is because there are moments in which, to serve a cause, it is necessary not to recoil from any sacrifice.

At the moment of my departure I wish once more to express the deep gratitude which I owe to those who cheer me by their loyalty, upon which I reckon both now and in the future, a satisfaction which fully compensates me for the unpleasantness and the injustice which I have suffered.

"(Signed) JOAQUIM NABUCO.

"Rio, 1st December, 1881."

#### DR. SCHWEINFURTH ON EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

CAIRO, 15th January, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—I have received your kind wishes for 1882, which makes me observe that I am late in conveying to you the expression of mine. Permit me, then to express to you my best wishes for the remainder of the century, and my sentiments of sincere friendship.

The influx of winter visitors and correspondence have latterly absorbed all my time. It has, therefore, been impossible to undertake any serious work mid such constant interruptions.

You have done well in publishing my letter. I am sure it will have made a favourable impression.

The news from the Soudan becomes more alarming from day to day, especially in view of the political atmosphere of Cairo, which is overcharged with electricity. The Egyptian soldiery, incapable of combating any enemy, will not be content to go to the Soudan, as is reported. They prefer to occupy themselves with politics at the capital. A small body consisting of some 600 inferior troops, has been raised, and is about to be sent to the aid of the Governor-General of the Soudan.

I have received a letter from Khartoum, dated 20 December, which gives me the most recent news of the massacre of the troops of the Governor at Fashoda, of which event we received intelligence by telegraph some 20 days ago. Unfortunately all that takes place there has a connection with the question of the Slave-trade and Slavery.

You will remember that in the month of August, a fanatic of Dongolo, by name Mohammed Ahmed, and by profession a "faki,"\* revolted against the Government in the Isle de Aba (White Nile), proclaiming himself the *Mahdi*, Messiah, or promised Redeemer. After having routed the soldiers sent against him, and slain many of them, he took refuge amongst the Baggaras, a pastoral tribe of Arabs occupying the savannahs between the White Nile and Kordofan. The Government assembled 1,200 soldiers at El Kana, or El Ais, White Nile, with the intention of pursuing him; but the troops having been for some months uselessly encamped at El Kana, returned to their cantonments at Khartoum, abandoning the pursuit. At the same time the false prophet, Faki Mohammed Ahmed, strengthened his position amongst the Baggaras, and nothing more was heard of him for the time.

It appears, however, that he succeeded in gaining over completely those Arabs who are as barbarous as they are fanatical, and who live entirely by the chase, be it of man or beast. They are courageous, almost all mounted, and bear as arms only a lance and sabre. Their country is an immense plain, dangerous to strangers who venture to cross it, from the scarcity of water. Finally, at the beginning of last month, the Mudir of Fashoda (Rachid Bey), a Kurd by birth, obtained news of the position of the insurgents, and thinking himself sufficiently strong to attack them, did so without awaiting orders from the Governor-General. On the 4th December, Rachid Bey set out at the head of his column of 450 negro infantry, 60 volunteers (Khooderies, Nubians, Arabs, &c.), and 50 negroes of the suite of the Mek of the Chillouks, Mohammed Bey Mansour, who in person accompanied the expedition.

On the 8th December, after a most fatiguing march through a desert country, where the

\*A priest, scribe, learned man, or schoolmaster as you please. All such titles are of importance in the Soudan, and often figure in the same individual under the title *faki*.

soldiers suffered much from thirst, they met the enemy on the Gebel Gedir, in the Nouba. The Baggaras to the number of 1,000 cavalry were posted in line, having behind them the Mahdi with the insurgents armed with muskets.

The Baggaras took immediately the offensive, attacking in line the Egyptians. The shock was so severe as to throw the Egyptians into confusion almost before they had fired a shot, and immediately their flight became general. The slaughter that followed is indescribable. Only three men of the troop of the Mudir of Fashoda escaped to carry the news to Fashoda—a *sous-officier*, a common soldier, and a slave of the Mek. All the others were slain by the Baggaras. An immense booty in arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the insurgents. Each Egyptian soldier carried 10 packets of cartridges and a Remington rifle. They had, besides, a quantity of Congreve bombs, which they had not had time to employ. All this became the spoil of the fanatics.

It is reported that the deceased Mudir Rachid Bey, was always in favour of the Slave-trade, and that even at the hour of his death a charge of complicity was made against him before the Governor-General at Khartoum by Mr. Berghof, Inspector of Fashoda, who had come, it is said, expressly for that purpose.

As to the Mek of the Shillooks, called by his own people Kaikon, and descended from the ancient negro kings of the country, his death is an irreparable loss for the Government, since, thanks to his devotedness to the Khedive, and to his authority, that warlike people had latterly been so peaceful.

Fashoda, even surrounded as it is by the Shillooks and the Baggaras, is exposed to sudden assault on the part of the Mahdi, or pretended Messiah. In consequence 200 soldiers have been despatched as a re-inforcement to the garrison; Geigler Pasha has also come to the place.

The news from Darfour is also far from re-assuring. The population is excited against the Egyptian Government. How can Mr. G. Roth, who has already been, for some weeks at Khartoum, find his way to his new post as inspector of the Slave-trade at Chekka, which is situated in the middle of the plain of the Baggaras Rizegat?

In like manner in Sennaar, a revolt is in preparation. The Mek of the great Arab tribe Aban Rof which occupies the region between the two Niles, has taken refuge in the steppes,

and defies the Government, which pursues him for the murder of three soldiers sent to demand of him payment of taxes.

Are you aware that Della Salla Pasha was obliged to go with 70 Gendarmes to guard the Canal against the pilgrims, who had violated the Quarantine, and to prevent them from bringing us the cholera. It was necessary to have recourse to the force organized for the suppression of the Slave-trade as the Egyptian cavalry posted in El Ouady (under Arabi Bey) refused to obey the orders of the ministry. Not even for protecting the Canal are the Egyptian Soldiers of any use! Why are not 3,000 Arnauts brought from Albania to replace the Egyptian troops here, and to set some thousand of the latter free for service in the Soudan? I believe that the Controllers themselves, out of consideration for the creditors, dare not venture on such great expense. But it will cost England and France dearer still.

Yours, &c.,

G. SCHWEINFURTH.

Chas. H. Allen, Esq.

## EAST AFRICA.

### HOW SLAVES ARE SMUGGLED.

THE following description of the East African Slave-Trade, from the pen of an officer serving on board the *London* war steamer at Zanzibar, throws such a flood of light upon that detestable traffic and the difficulties of preventing it, that we feel justified in transferring it in full from the columns of the *Times*, where it appeared on January 5th. We trust that the sad death of Captain Brownrigg will produce such an effect upon the civilized nations of Europe that they will not rest until they have obtained the total extinction of both Slavery and the Slave-trade—for it is quite evident that until the institution of Slavery is abolished, no power on earth can prevent the stealing of slaves to supply the constant demand. For the convenience of our readers we have broken the narrative up into paragraphs.

Public attention has been attracted by the late sad death of Captain Brownrigg to the

subject of the Slave-trade on the east coast of Africa, and to the efforts made by the country to suppress it. Most people, perhaps, have been surprised to learn that a large Slave-trade still exists all along the coast. The main routes of the trade which cross the sea are, in the south to Madagascar and the Comoro Islands, from the Portuguese possessions opposite to them; in the north to Arabia, usually across the Red Sea; and in the centre to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, from the mainland opposite.

England endeavours to suppress the traffic by all these routes; but the most energetic and continuous efforts are made against the trade to Zanzibar and Pemba. A man-of-war is stationed in the harbour of Zanzibar as a *dépôt* for a squadron of boats, kept constantly cruising in the neighbouring waters to board and examine all vessels which can be suspected of carrying slaves. The writer has recently returned from two years of this service on board the *London*, commanded by the late Captain Brownrigg, and considers that a short account of the trade and of the work of our sailors may at the present time be of interest.

#### ZANZIBAR.

It will be convenient to begin with a short description of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Zanzibar is an island lying in about latitude 6 deg. south and longitude 39 east. It is 45 miles long, and lies about parallel with the coast of Africa, and from 15 to 20 miles distant from it. Zanzibar is also the name of the capital, which stands on a sandy promontory about in the centre of the west coast of the island. The island is low and undulating, and much of it is cultivated. What is not cultivated is a thick bush. The island is inaccessible on the east coast from coral reefs, excepting in one part, where there is a large but shallow inlet. The name Zanzibar is also applied to a territory stretching 1,000 miles along the coast, from Cape Delgado in the south to Warsheik in the north. The inland boundary of this district is, as may be supposed, very indefinite. Twenty-four miles north-east of the north end of Zanzibar lies the island of Pemba, extending about 40 miles to the northward. It is distant from the mainland of Africa about 28 miles. Pemba is almost entirely inaccessible on the east coast, because of the coral reef, which, with but one break, runs up the whole coast. On the west coast lies an intricate mass of small islands covered

with jungle and reefs, hard to describe and impossible to imagine. The main island is largely planted with clove trees, which yield great profits to the owners.

These islands and Zanzibar, in the mainland of Africa, are under the rule of the Arab Sultan of Zanzibar, whose name is Barghash, the son of Seyyid. This prince in the year 1870 consented to sign a treaty, by which he engaged to forbid the transport of slaves by sea, and to close all the slave markets throughout his dominions, and to allow us to seize vessels sailing under his colours if proved to be engaged in the Slave-trade. Since then he has loyally kept his engagements and has shown his good-will by his readiness to carry out suggestions made by Sir John Kirk, the British Consul-General, of which the most important has been to forbid the transport of slaves by land, thus making the traffic which feeds the trade by sea illegal and contraband. Since then the trade has enormously decreased, and from being a large and openly-conducted traffic, it has now shrunk into mere smuggling for the supply of Zanzibar and Pemba—the only export trade that now exists being to Madagascar. Slaves are mainly required in Pemba to cultivate the above-mentioned clove plantations, and also to fill the harems of the Arab landowners. Slaves are only needed for domestic and harem purposes in Zanzibar Island, since at present there are there no clove plantations in bearing. The main trade is, therefore, with Pemba, which is supplied with slaves for these purposes from the mainland of Africa, either direct or *via* Zanzibar. Slaves are brought down from the whole country between the lakes and the coast, a district measuring from west to east from 200 to 500 miles and from north to south about 700 miles.

#### THE WEARY MARCH TO THE COAST.

Some slaves are in the first case stolen by Arab or half-breed slave-dealers, either by stratagem or by force. Some, again, are sold by their own tribe as punishment for offences committed against the community; but I believe that by far the greater part are captured in inter-tribal wars, which no doubt are generally waged for the sole purpose of taking prisoners, in exchange for which cloth can be got from the slave-dealers. The slaves are then brought in gangs to the coast port, from which they are to be shipped to Zanzibar and Pemba. When a slave is brought down from



the interior of Africa, he can only speak the language of his tribe, and knows no Swaheli, which is the trade language of Zanzibar and the coast ports; when in this state he is called a "raw" slave. This name is not beautiful, but unhappily, it cannot be called inappropriate, because after the long march from his own country in a chain-gang the slave is terribly emaciated by hunger, and generally suffering from some form of skin-disease. In children, and in mothers with young children, the effects of the march are most marked.

#### THE SLAVE DHOW.

Having brought the slaves thus far on their journey, I will give a short account of the native trading vessels in which they are further transported. Although there are many distinct classes of these craft, any of which may be used for the slave-traffic, all are by Europeans indiscriminately called by the one name, "dhow." The most common sort, properly called "betela," are, as a rule, from 35 ft. to 45 ft. long, and, perhaps, 10 ft. greatest beam. They are built of wood, and are roughly but strongly put together. The fore and after ends are decked over, and over the centre of the dhow, as a protection for the cargo, a roof is built with a framework of sticks, and poles and a thatch of plaited cocoa-nut leaves. These dhows have generally one mast, which rakes very much forward. On it is hoisted a long yard, to which the upper side of the large cotton sail is secured. This sail approaches a right-angled triangle in shape—the hypothenuse is made fast to the yard, and the right angle is the after lower corner, while the base is almost parallel with the dhow's side. These craft sail very well, though the *London's* boats, when properly managed, sail better. The crew of the above described dhow would consist of a captain, three or four sailors, and two boys. The captain is generally a fair seaman and a good pilot—that is to say, is well acquainted with the peculiarities of the coast about which he trades. The crew consists of natives of Zanzibar and the coast, and sometimes is partly composed of slaves.

#### A CARGO OF SLAVES.

There are four ways in which the watch kept by our boats and by the soldiers of the Sultan is evaded, and by which slaves are brought into Zanzibar and Pemba:—1. A great number of slaves are shipped in a dhow as its cargo. 2. A cargo of slaves is shipped in a dhow

flying a French flag. 3. The slaves are shipped singly or in pairs in small dhows and canoes. 4. The slaves are made to pass themselves off while they are afloat as free. I will briefly describe these methods in the order in which they are mentioned.

1. When slaves are to be sent across in this manner, either from a coast port to Zanzibar or Pemba, or from Zanzibar to Pemba, a dhow is chartered, sometimes as much as \$12 per slave being paid as passage money. The dhow is prepared for the reception of the slaves by having sand or sticks laid down in her hold. No extra provision or water is considered necessary. The slaves are shipped at night, accompanied either by their owners in person or by their agents. These people are generally well armed, but for them to make any use of their weapons against our boats is the rarest occurrence. After the slaves are on board, the dhow leaves as soon as possible. If the land to which they are bound is sighted by day they generally lower their sail and wait till it is dark, when they again hoist their sail and run in till quite close to the land, when, as a rule, they again lower their sail, which makes them nearly invisible. They then quietly paddle in to the shore, run the dhow's bow on the beach, and land the slaves with the dealers who have come in charge of the cargo. If they have landed on the main island of Zanzibar or Pemba their trouble is nearly over, for our men have not the right to search for slaves in these places. The slaves can be taken at once to their destination, or, if the Sultan's soldiers are in the neighbourhood, they can be hidden in the bush and taken to their journey's end as opportunity offers. But if they have landed on one of the above-described off-lying islands they are still in danger from our boats, as the crews are allowed to search these islands and seize any newly landed slaves that they find. In this case the crew clean the inside of the dhow thoroughly, so that no trace of her last employment may be left. They very often cut wood in order to gain the appearance of a trading dhow. The next morning the dhow sails into her port, and is very likely examined on the way by the man-of-war's boat whose watch she had the previous night evaded. The safe arrival of the cargo is then made known to the consignee, who charts canoes, which the next night go to the island and bring over the slaves who have been all day hidden in the bush.

#### THE FRENCH FLAG USED FOR SLAVERS' PURPOSES.

2. I will now explain how it is that slaves can be transported in dhows flying French colours. There is unfortunately no treaty between Great Britain and France to enable our ships of war to examine dhows flying French colours with a view to their detention if they are found to be engaged in the Slave-trade. The utmost that our officers may do is to board them in order to examine their papers. If these are found to be correct, their proceedings can be no further interfered with, and no question may be put to anyone on board. One vessel under the French flag was lately taken by the police of the Sultan in Zanzibar harbour with 94 slaves on board. She was handed over by His Highness to the French Consul, who has himself detained three or four vessels. But this officer being entirely without means at his disposal to observe the proceedings of craft at Pemba which bears this flag, it is clear that the permission so readily given to the Arabs to use these colours decidedly increases the difficulties attendant on the suppression of the slave trade. This system has, in fact, for some time neutralized our endeavours on the seas.

#### SLAVES SMUGGLED BY NIGHT.

3. This method is, I think, only practised at night at the south end of Zanzibar, where the island is closest to the mainland. Canoes can cross and come back the same night, and, being very small and low, the men in the canoe can see the man-of-war's boat long before they are seen. I may here point out, without wandering from the subject, what a great advantage the slave-dhows have in being able to choose their time for coming in. They also have only to keep a sharp look-out for the hour that they are in danger, while our men must keep their nerves stretched the whole six weeks that they are away from the ship.

#### SLAVES MADE TO ASSIST IN DECEPTION.

4. By the above-described methods, raw slaves can be transported by sea, but by the method which I will now describe only slaves who can talk Swaheli can be taken. It is mostly practised between Zanzibar and Pemba, especially at the beginning of the clove harvest, when slaves are much wanted in Pemba. By a mixture of threats and promises, the slave is made to represent himself or herself as a free person, and is very often supplied for this purpose with the "free papers" which have been issued by our Consulate to another slave. The

owner or an agent travels in company with the slave, who, of course, at the end of their voyage, resumes his former position.

#### H.M.S. "LONDON" AND HER BOATS.

Having given an outline account of the means used by the dealers to bring the slaves to the market, I will try to describe the way in which Her Majesty's ship *London*, on her part, endeavours to stop this supply. The *London* is an old two-decker, which was in the year 1874 sent out to Zanzibar, where she has since remained and where she fulfils the combined duties of hospital, prison, factory, victualling yard, depôt, and man-of-war. She is provided with a large number of boats, which are sent on detached service. These boats, five of which are steam, vary in length from 42ft. to 26 ft., and carry crews from twelve to six men strong, including always a native interpreter. They are armed with rifles, pistols, and swords. The larger boats carry, in addition, a 7-pounder gun. They are victualled from the ship, with often as much as 42 days' provisions. Water for such a long period cannot be carried, although, by care and economy, the water received from the ship can be made to last for drinking through the whole time. For other purposes water can be got from the shore. The shore water should never be drunk—diarrhœa and fever are its possible effects, while the water from the ship, being condensed, is quite wholesome.

Since the steamboats can only carry a very limited quantity of coal, depôts are formed on little islands on the cruising-ground, from which they can supply themselves as they want it. A good idea of the internal economy of these boats, as well as of the appearance of the *London* and of the dhows, can be obtained from the admirable and accurate drawings which have lately appeared in the *Illustrated London News* (December 17). Only two of the largest of these boats have cabins for the officers, but many of them are decked forward to give protection to the crew. Otherwise the boat is quite open and awnings are the only protection from sun and rain. Of course, when the boat is under sail, there is no shelter at all to be had. At night a rain awning is spread. This goes the whole length of the boat, forming a sort of tent, and is good protection against dew; but when the awning is old it leaks very unpleasantly in heavy rain, and everything in the boat becomes wet. However, fortunately, rain in the two hours before sunset is rare, so

clothes can generally be dried before the night. There are generally about six of these boats at Pemba. The east coast of this island, it will be remembered, is nearly inaccessible; the boats are, therefore, kept on the other coasts. The boats are under the charge of a lieutenant, who has usually under him a sub-lieutenant, and, perhaps, a boatswain. The boats which have no officers are, of course, under the charge of their coxswains. The officer in charge sends each boat to a particular station to keep a constant look-out, and to search every dhow that can be supposed to be coming from the mainland of Africa. The boat goes to her station, and when she is not chasing remains anchored. A constant look-out, day and night, is then kept for the whole 42 days, or, perhaps, more, that the boat is at Pemba. The stations of the boats are frequently changed, and every now and again the boats have to go in to the watering-places to get fresh water, and to enable the men to wash their clothes and to buy vegetables if possible.

#### DAILY ROUTINE AND CHASE AFTER DHOWS.

An account of the daily routine of such a boat may be interesting. At 6 a.m. the hands are turned up, and the rain awning is furled; if the weather is fine, a dose of quinine is then served out, after which the boat is thoroughly scrubbed out, while the cook lights the galley fire and prepares the breakfast. By 7 the cleaning of the boat is generally finished, when the sun awning is spread and the men bathe, after which breakfast is ready. This meal consists of cocoa and biscuit. After breakfast the arms are cleaned, and when that is done the officer, if there be one, reads prayers. Then the men are at liberty to do what they please. Smoking goes on always. Reading, sewing, and sleeping are combined with that in greater or less degree according to the individual taste. The cook prepares the dinner, which is either salt beef and "doughboys," or salt pork and pea soup, or preserved meat with flour and rice in a sort of hash. Sweet potatoes, pumpkin, and onions are added when the boat's crew are happy enough to possess any. Dinner is eaten at 12, and lime juice is served out directly afterwards. Supper is taken at 5.30, consisting of tea and biscuit. When it is dark the rain awning is spread, and at six the rum is served out. In the evening the boat's crew generally amuse themselves by singing, but at 9 all has to be quiet, and the look-out man begins his watch,

of which the duration depends upon the number of men in the boat. In the large boats two hours every other night is the rule, but in the small boats three hours every night. The day I have above described is an exceptionally quiet one, but usually in the course of the day two or three dhows have to be examined. When a dhow is sighted the boat gets under weigh to chase her at whatever hour it may be, unless it is convenient to go to her in the dinghy, which is a small boat for three men, about ten feet long, one of which belongs to each big boat. Suppose a dhow to be sighted making in for the land at a distance from the boat too great to allow of the dinghy being sent to board her, the awnings are at once furled, the anchor weighed, and sail made. On approaching the chase a rifle is fired across her bows to make her lower her sail. Supposing the people in the dhow do not hear, or do not choose to take any notice of this first shot, it is repeated until they do, each time pitching the bullet a little closer. The dhow's not stopping need not be proof of her being a slaver, for a trading dhow does not like a delay of an hour, and if she sees a chance of getting off without being searched she will attempt it. Suppose, however, that on this occasion the dhow cannot escape and lowers her sail, the boat on coming up to her heaves to, and the officer or coxswain goes to the dhow in the dinghy with the interpreter and another man. If she is full of slaves, which is seldom the case, there is no doubt about what should be done: but if she is full of cargo and passengers, then comes trouble. Every person who can be suspected of being a slave must be taken apart and cross-examined in order to prevent his being smuggled across in the way I have above described—for in the presence of the owner or agent a slave would be too much frightened to confess his condition. After the examination of all suspicious-looking persons on board, the cargo has to be searched; that, however, can be very quickly done, as the officer can readily judge whether any one is likely to be concealed in it. I think that slaves are not often smuggled across in cargo. The dhow is finally allowed to depart when the officer is satisfied of the honesty of her proceedings, or is convinced that she is, as the blockaders express it, "no good." In the other case, when the dhow is full of slaves, the proceedings are much simpler; of course I mean when no resistance is offered. The resistance which resulted in the sad death of Captain Brownrigg is the first which has been made for many years.



Arabs usually sulkily acquiesce, and comfort themselves with fatalistic proverbs, such as "God is great," "Praise be to God."

#### WHAT BECOMES OF THE SLAVES?

The arms are taken from the slave-dealers and Arabs, and the slaves are fed and given water. These poor creatures are always hungry and generally ill-favoured. The dhow is taken to a safe place in Pemba and put in charge of a prize crew of two men, while the slaves and dealers are all taken into the boat for passage to Zanzibar. Close packing cannot be helped. The writer has on one occasion sailed a distance of 80 miles in a 36-foot launch with 54 souls. From having light winds this took over two days. Since many of the slaves were half-starved and all were very dirty, it may be readily supposed that he did not regret his arrival.

On reaching Zanzibar, the slaves and prisoners are put on board the *London*, and are as soon as possible sent to the Consulate in order that the following case may be tried:—"Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the dhow or native vessel——, her tackle, apparel, and furniture,—male and—female slaves, &c." The Consul acts as Judge, and hears the evidence given by the captors, and the defence offered by the prisoners. If it is proved to his satisfaction that the vessel was engaged in the Slave-trade at the time of capture, or that she had been so engaged in the course of the voyage thus interrupted, she and the slaves are forfeited to the Queen, the dhow is burnt, and the slaves are freed. The prisoners are sent to the Sultan of Zanzibar, who imprisons them for periods the length of which depends upon the Consul's recommendation. It should be here mentioned that on detention the dhow is measured, and upon the tonnage thence obtained a bounty is paid to those belonging to the *London*, and to the Admiral on the East Indian station. The freed slaves are dealt with according to their age and the time they have passed in slavery. The children are mostly received by the Universities' Mission Schools, where they learn the "three R's" and the elements of the Christian religion, and later are taught a handicraft. The same establishment has near the town a model farm, where many adults find a home and work. Those, however, who have already been long in Zanzibar are never sent to the Mission, where, as has been found by experience, they only corrupt their fellows, without themselves receiving any advantage.

#### NECESSITY FOR SUPPRESSING THE SLAVE-TRADE.

It will be seen that in the foregoing I have confined myself to facts and abstained from all denunciation. The trade is there and must be stopped. It may be taken as certain that England alone has the will to complete the half-executed labour. As to the methods to be used, it is not for me to enquire. It is sufficient for me, if, by stimulating in any degree the public attention which has been already called to the subject, I can help to raise a force of opinion strong enough to authorise the Government to spare neither pains nor money in the suppression of the Slave-trade in East Africa.

NOTE.—Sir John Kirk, Col. Gordon and other authorities, estimate that only five per cent. of the slaves shipped are ever captured by the cruisers. Does not this point to the necessity of some better mode of stopping the Slave-trade on shore?

---

#### THE SOUDAN.

MR. PARRAVACINO TO MR. ALLEN.

MILAN, 16th *January*, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour of transmitting to you herewith a notice of a conference held here yesterday by Count Luigi Pennazzi under the auspices of the "Società d' Esplorazione Commerciale in Africa," presided over by Captain Camperio. Count Pennazzi moved his audience by his description of the sufferings and misery to which thousands and thousands of negroes are subjected by the Slave-trade in Africa. He pointed out the routes taken by the Slave-traders from the interior to the Coast, eluding the vigilance of the European Consuls, through the connivance of the authorities; and he described the horrible scenes he witnessed during his recent journey through Eastern Soudan. He spoke also of Gessi Pacha; of his efforts to put down the Slave-trade; and of the terrible cause of his death—

viz., the three months he was detained in the barriers of the Nile, a disaster for which the Egyptian Government would appear to be mainly responsible. He described the last moments of that great friend of humanity, whose name will be handed down to posterity in Africa, and who expired in his arms at Suez. The cause of the abolition of Slavery has gained many friends through the Count's stirring remarks. Finally, Count Pennazzi begged his friends and his countrymen to provide means for the removal of Gessi Pacha's remains from Suez to Italy.

In consideration of the extraordinary merits of that remarkable man, who died a martyr in the cause of humanity, I venture to hope that the Anti-Slavery Society will see fit to send me a contribution towards this fund.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) E. PARRAVACINO.

*Secretary of the Society.*

"SOCIETÀ D' ESPLORAZIONE COMMERCIALE  
IN AFRICA" OF MILAN.

At a meeting of this Society on the 15th January, Count Luigi Pennazzi delivered a lecture on the trade of the Soudan. He stated that one object he had in visiting that country was to study the expediency of establishing commercial relations with it. He landed at Massowa, the importance of which place he considers somewhat exaggerated, owing to its want of secure communications with the interior, and its often being the theatre of civil wars. It is frequented by the Banians, who monopolise the trade, getting in exchange for their merchandise, chiefly skins and mother-of-pearl. The nearest town is Kerem, the chief place of Sennhaïet, where there is a French Lazarist mission, Schools for teaching Arabic, French and Italian, and several European mercantile firms, who grow tobacco, the only cultivation the soil and the climate will admit of. The banks of the river Barca are inhabited by rather warlike tribes, who strongly resemble the Abyssinians in physiognomy. Kassala, the next town of note, owes its importance to the

trade which passes through it, and to its convenient position half-way between the Blue Nile and the Red Sea. It might improve greatly, if more attention were paid to cultivation in its vicinity. Some years ago, a steam cotton ginning mill was started there, which cost 600,000 lire, but on a change of governor, it was closed, and might now be had with all its machinery and appurtenances for 40,000 lire. Three Greek firms established at Kassala do a thriving trade in wormwood. Thumat is inhabited by several tribes. It is a noted centre of commerce of the Soudan, nearly 12,000 persons assembling there twice a week for the barter of merchandize, salt, gum, incense and wax. In Gallabat Slavery still flourishes through the connivance of the Governors, who receive a sort of revenue from it. The chief of the largest tribe there is friendly to Europeans, receives and treats them well, and wishes them to remain in the country. The means of keeping up Slavery are horrible, and Count Pennazzi upholds the necessity of the appointment of European officers, under Government, in order to put the Slave-trade down with energy.

Khartoum has the appearance of a European city. Its trade is steadily increasing, several French and German houses being established there. The Italian missionaries diffuse principles of humanity, but they are inadequate to uproot Slavery.

Gessi Pacha was a bold and generous friend of the freedom of the unfortunate natives. His personal sacrifices, his victorious battles, and beneficent rule, will render his name imperishable, and will tend to keep fresh the sympathy of the natives for Italians. Count Pennazzi regrets the scanty means at the disposal of the Italian explorers, who, for courage, perseverance, and bearing, will compare well with those of any other nation, and whose labours would be more fortunate if their patriotic efforts were assisted by private subscription. Count Pennazzi wound up his interesting lecture by prompting Captain Camperio, who presided, to promote a subscription of 500 lire for the translation of Gessi's remains from Suez to his native city—Ravenna.

---

HERR GOTTFRIED ROTH.

WE are glad to announce that we have received a letter from Mr. Roth, reporting his safe arrival in the Soudan.

## SIERRA LEONE.

A VERY interesting paper on *Sierra Leone, past, present, and future*, was read at the *Royal Colonial Institute*, on 13th December last, by the Hon. T. B. Griffith, Colonial Secretary of that Colony, a native-born African. The paper, and the discussion which followed, are published in full in the *Colonies and India*, but we regret that we must confine ourselves to a very few extracts.

In its early days Sierra Leone (so named from the roaring of the thunder so often heard in its clouded mountain guard), was the chief depôt of the British SLAVE-TRADE.

Down to the year 1787, the chief, almost the only, business of the English at the spot was to carry on the Slave-trade. Mr. John Matthews, lieutenant in the Royal Navy, resided at Sierra Leone during the years 1785-7, and has left us very interesting accounts of the country and its neighbours as they existed at that time, with full particulars of the methods followed at Sierra Leone of carrying on the traffic in human flesh.

The idea of the present settlement was a direct consequence of the memorable decision of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, delivered on June 21, 1772, that no person could be lawfully detained as a slave in England. In virtue of this decision many negroes were deserted by their former owners, and left in London unprovided for. A charitable society, of which the celebrated Jonas Hanway was chairman, was formed for relief of the poor blacks in London, and the most feasible plan suggested was the formation of a settlement at Sierra Leone to receive them.

In 1787, the first batch of immigrants, 460 freed negroes, under Captain Thompson, sailed in the ship *Nautilus*, which thus became in some sort the *Mayflower* of the new settlement. Numbers died on the journey, and several fell victims to the climate or their own intemperance shortly after landing. The remainder built themselves a town—Freetown.

In 1791, the St. George's Bay Company—succeeded in passing through Parliament an

Act, 31 Geo. III., c. 55, incorporating them under the title of the Sierra Leone Company. Among the ninety-nine names named in this Act as constituting the first body of proprietors, the foremost are Granville Sharp, William Wilberforce, William Ludlam, and Sir Richard Carr Glynn; and these deserve to be remembered as the actual founders of the settlement. They spent in its establishment and development a sum of 111,500*l*, in the first two and a half years of its existence.

The directors of the company organised a system of government under an English officer, Lieutenant Clarkson, R.N., as nearly as possible resembling the British Constitution.

In 1792, a considerable addition was made to the settlement by the arrival in sixteen ships of 1,831 slaves from Nova Scotia. These men had served under the English flag during the American war, at the close of which they had been placed by the Government at Nova Scotia; but, finding the climate unsuitable for them, arrangements were made to locate them permanently at Sierra Leone. The Nova Scotians, however, had been trained under the American system of slavery to look upon agricultural labour as so exclusively fit for slaves, that they considered it rather degrading to engage in it; and I am sorry to say that a notion of the same kind appears to be far from uncommon in Sierra Leone at the present day, and to be at the root of much of its want of progress. From these mistaken ideas chiefly arose the complications and troubles which disturbed and retarded the infant settlement.

Zachary Macaulay, father of the great historian, was appointed first Governor of Sierra Leone in 1794, and in that year the Colony was attacked and greatly damaged by a French squadron.

### THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Up to the year 1806 the Slave-trade had not been legally forbidden to British subjects, the first law for abolition being passed May 23, of that year. An English slave barracoon and slave depôt had accordingly existed on Bunce Island, in the Sierra Leone River, up to that date. Its dismantled remains, with some of the guns which formerly defended it, the cellars wherein the slaves were confined, and some curious inscriptions on the tombstones, remain to this day as relics. I visited the spot myself in company with a picnic party,



in December of last year, and we spent some time in contemplation of the change from former white barbarism.

#### THE AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

Although the Sierra Leone Company had ceased, its principal members immediately formed "The African Institution," through which the Government acted for some time. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, son of George III., was Patron and President, Henry Thornton the chairman, and Zachary Macaulay for many years the hard-working and unpaid secretary. It was supported by Mr. Percival, Mr. Canning, Lord Castlereagh, and most members of the Government, but subject to much opposition and criticism during the whole of its existence, partly from interested Slave-traders, and partly from misunderstandings and general ignorance of the conditions of the settlement. I must observe, however, that in looking over the pamphlets relating to these old controversies, I cannot help noticing that many of the difficulties of this company and the preceding one, arose from their own too sanguine and mistaken estimates both of the climate and of the capacity of the people for self-advancement. But, on the other hand, their opponents were far more violent in the opposite direction. The truth lies between the two extremes: negroes are neither so bad nor so good as they have been painted; they have their shortcomings in common with all other races, and those are their best friends who speak of them in a kindly spirit.

The first Governor appointed by the Crown in 1808 was Thomas Ludlam, Esq., and since his time to the present there has been so many changes as almost to justify the witty observation of Sidney Smith, that Sierra Leone always had two Governors, one just arrived in the Colony, and the other just arrived in England. This constant change has been of course very detrimental to the settlement.

#### MIXED POPULATION OF SIERRA LEONE.

Of the total 60,500 inhabitants only 163 are white residents, to whom at the time of the census 108 more were added of floating white population, being crews and passengers of ships in harbour. The remainder consisted of the following remarkable variety of races, which render this small community a sort of epitome of all Africa, no less than sixty languages being spoken in the streets of Free-

town:— Mandingoes, 1,190; Timmanehs, 7,443; Jolloffs, 189; Baggas, 340; Mendis, 3,088; Sherbro, 2,882; Gallinas, 697; Limbas, 493; Soosoos, 1,470; Foulahs, 225; Locoos, 1,454; Serrakulies, 129; Bulloms, 129; Kroomen, 610. These fourteen names comprise all those who may be classified with any exactness as to their specific African nationality. But in addition to them are large numbers of other races inextricably intermixed; descendants of the liberated Africans, who number 35,430, being more than half of the whole population; West Indians, 393; and miscellaneous tribes, who together number 4,132.

#### THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

The natives are shrewd enough to distinguish between the man, whether official or merchant, who has the interest of their country at heart, even while he is working for himself, and the man who is working for selfish ends alone; and I can say from experience that they will put confidence in anyone who they know means to be their friend. We have a great responsibility, towards not only the people of Sierra Leone, but to those of all Africa, to undo the ill effects of the bad moral example of the traders of the past generation. I have quoted the old proverb in relation to education, and I cannot resist the temptation to relate a short anecdote which I have found in a manuscript volume of reports to the pious founders of the settlement, and which shows the contemptuous spirit in which even their emissaries treated the black man:—

"Our guide, Mousa Mousa, was also a Mandingo man, but he would not only eat at all hours, but drink gin at all times, and my friend Grey diverted himself with making him renounce his religion every day before he would give him a dram, which the old boy did very readily rather than want it."

Traditions of similar treatment have had much to do with the non-success of Sierra Leone as a centre of influence in its neighbourhood. The liberated Africans of the Colony and their descendants of course have other and better feelings, but their influence with the pagans in and around the Colony must be reduced in consequence of past rudeness and contempt of Englishmen. Those days have, however, long gone. Slavery and the Slave-trade, so far as European traffic is concerned, are things of the past, except in a contraband and illicit manner. We have everything to

gain and nothing to lose by a pure, a peaceful, and an enlightened policy. There is no occasion to pet and pamper the negro, or for a high-strung sentimentality in dealing with him. The scars of the slave chain are wearing away from his skin, and the iron which once entered his soul has given place to grateful feelings towards England—the nation of slave-liberators. But it is for us now to complete the good work which our forefathers began, and to show to those whom they taught us to call men and brethren, that they are indeed our brethren, capable, if only they are willing, of helping themselves, and of progressing towards a brighter future, as we ourselves are at home in England.

In the long and animated discussion which followed the reading of the paper, and in which several natives of Sierra Leone took a foremost part, the Rev. Ponsonby A. Lyons made the following remarks respecting the infamous SLAVE-TRADE :—

For three generations we have been endeavouring to put down the Slave-trade. At great cost and by great sacrifices the external Slave-trade, except with certain Mohammedan countries, has been ended. The great work which still remains to be done is to put down the internal Slave-trade which is carried on with Mohammedan countries—(cheers)—the trade which devastates the country, wastes the population, and destroys all peace and confidence among men, which gives only too good reason to dread the approach of any stranger, which causes every tribe to be at war with its neighbours, and to surround itself by a ring of desolation. Our work is to put down this Slave-trade and open the country, and this is best to be done by commerce.

The Hon. Wm. Grant (coloured), Member of Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, alluded to the great question of the education of the native races in very judicious terms :—

Education, I am glad to say, has been taken hold of by the present Governor, Mr. Havelock. From all accounts, he has shown great energy in what he is doing, and from the ordinance which has been passed I think it means really earnest, good work. (Hear, hear.) But

education from the point I allude to is that practical education which develops the man and makes him what he is—not the education which makes him simply the blind imitator of what he is not. (Hear, hear.) Of course the education, as originally introduced into the Colony, was an experiment, and a grand experiment it was. They said "There are these people, and we will educate them as ourselves." (Cheers.) It was a good idea, but it was defective, because there is as great a difference between the negro and the white man as there can be. He is capable of doing anything that the white man can do. But then, to get him to do that you must educate him in himself. You must bring him out by himself; you must not educate him otherwise. He must be educated to carry out a proper and distinct course for himself. (Hear, hear). The complaint has been general of the want of success in the education of the negro; but it is not his fault; the fault is from the defect of his education. He fancies, by the sort of education that you give him, that he must imitate you in everything—act like you, dress in broadcloth like you—(cheers)—and have his tall black hat like you. (Laughter.) Then you see the result is that he is not himself; he confuses himself, and when he comes to act within himself as a man he is confused, and you find fault that he has not improved as he ought to do. But if he is properly educated you will find him of far greater assistance to you than you have any idea of. (Cheers.)

From the tone of the paper and the discussion that followed we feel encouraged as to the future of the Colony of Sierra Leone, and the important part it may yet play in the elevation of the Negro races, and the extinction of Slavery throughout Africa. The climate is not very suitable for Europeans, but we hear it stated on good authority that many white persons who take proper care of themselves have withstood its evil influences for many years. We look with much interest upon this Colony of Africans, and upon the Free Republic of Liberia, and heartily wish them God-speed.

## SLAVERY IN HONG KONG.

IN our last number we referred to the admirable paper read by Sir John Smale—late Chief Justice of Hong Kong—before the *National Association for the promotion of Social Science* on 21st Nov., 1881.

We now print that portion of the address relating to SLAVERY IN HONG KONG, and feel sure all our readers will agree with us that such a state of things is a disgrace to the English name. What with Opium and Slave-girls, our conduct in China is less Christian than that of the Chinese themselves!

I will now refer, as fully as I can properly do so, to one other matter which I hold to involve the character of England and the honour of our rule in Hong Kong. That matter refers to the existence of SLAVERY IN HONG KONG, and of kidnapping to supply the market created by Slavery. I feel that I am not at liberty here argumentatively to make out a case in favour of my frequently repeated expressions of opinion that Slavery has existed and continued to exist in Hong Kong, and that kidnapping which has always existed there, has of late apparently increased in order to supply the demand for slaves for brothels and for domestic servitude in Hong Kong, and for the purpose of supplying the brothel, markets in the States Settlements, and in California, and elsewhere.

The existence of kidnapping as a practice among Chinese was well-known, but for years it was believed among Europeans that it was mainly confined to the several purposes embraced by the coolie traffic. It was not until after that trade had been suppressed that the undiminished practice of kidnapping women and young girls and boys, which was brought before the tribunals, impressed on the Court that there were inducements other than the coolie trade which occasioned kidnapping and offered a market to kidnappers. I judicially dealt with and punished kidnappers, and at length, in May, 1879, I directed the attention of the Governor to the fact that whilst the Court was awarding against poor miserable old women severe sentences for kidnapping children, the real delinquents, the purchasers of these children—the wealthy receivers—re-

mained unpunished. I called for the prosecution of the purchasers, but from that time until I left, a period of one year and ten months no such purchaser was ever prosecuted, though several opportunities arose for so doing. It was admitted that kidnapping was an offence at Common Law and by Ordinance; but it was insisted that the detaining a person bought under a bill of sale as a servant, though a civil wrong to the individual, for which the poor victim was entitled to damages at law, yet that inasmuch as the detaining was contrary to law such detention was not at law a detention—was no offence—against the crown, and the question was never raised.

## SALE OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

Bills of sale of girls and boys were produced in court over and over again, and the right of ownership under them was over and over again set up—so common were they that they were supplied in blank form—and yet the persons who set them up as evidence of right were not indicted. The cruelties to which these "bond" servants were subjected by their owners were most monstrous, most revolting. Some of these were brought before the Court as cases of assault and only of assault. The Chinese community in Hong Kong called these proceedings my crusade; they addressed the Governor, and Dr. Eitel on their behalf wrote a learned paper, which is published, in support of the Chinese contention. He stated that there are 20,000 "bond servants," as he designated them, in Hong Kong under English law. I had estimated them at about 10,000. He thus writes as to these "bond" servants:—

"To foreigners of course it seems very unnatural that children should be sold into domestic servitude; but the Chinese see nothing unnatural in it." \* \* \*

"The slavery and domestic servitude of China are institutions which nothing short of the general dissolution of the whole social system of patriarchalism" (what does this mean?) "can possibly remove, for they are engraved in the very blood and brains of China." \* \* \*

"Almost every 'protected woman' (kept mistress) keeps a nursery of purchased children or a few servant girls who are being reared with a view to their eventual disposal according to their personal qualifications, either among foreigners here' (in Hong Kong) 'as kept women or among Chinese residents as their concubines, or to be sold for export to Singapore



*San Francisco, or Australia.* I emphasise these last words. I may add that Dr. Eitel omits the largest, the worst market for these nurseries—the keeping up the ever renewing wants of the brothel supply in the rapid waste of human life in these hells which hecatombs of kidnapped and purchased young girls are sacrificed every month in Hong Kong. I here repeat that Dr. Eitel estimates the number of actual slaves at 20,000 always rapidly dying out, always being renewed. I confine myself to citing the evidence of Dr. Eitel, the trusted apologist for these Chinese and advocate of the system which they designate ‘religious,’ and to the testimony of Mr. Francis, to which I will next refer.

#### THE FORTHCOMING BLUE BOOK.

Among the papers to be printed as part of the Blue Book, to be presented by H. M.’s Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament will, as I presume, be “A memorandum on slavery in Hong Kong and on the state of the law as applicable to such slaves,” drawn up by Mr. Francis, a barrister—for some time acting Puisne Judge, and for over twenty-one years a resident in Hong Kong. From published statistics he therein estimates that there are over 18,000 prostitutes, and only about 6,000 respectable Chinese women in Hong Kong. It has been stated that the average career of each prostitute is about five years. Anyone can work out a calculation thus:—this population of 18,000 having to be renewed every five years—in each year 3,600—in each day nine new victims (for the most part very young) must on an average be supplied in order to meet the demand in this Colony of eleven miles long by from two to five miles wide—this dot in the ocean—in which alone, under the British flag, such things are.

Not having succeeded in bringing the simple questions of whether the buying and holding of “bond” servants constitute misdemeanours under the common law of England or under some of the English laws for the abolition of the Slave-trade and of Slavery, laws which are the law of Hong Kong, I from time to time, as occasion arose, denounced such servitude as being in principle and spirit contrary to law in language, which has been greatly objected to, or much approved of, according to the point of view from which the question has been looked at.

#### ACTION TAKEN IN ENGLAND.

Mr. McArthur, M.P. for Leicester, at the

instance of the Committee of the Aborigine’s Protection Society, has induced Lord Kimberly to produce all correspondence and documents relating to these, and I believe that they are now at the printers, and will shortly be distributed. Mr. McArthur has placed on the notice paper of the House of Commons for the next session, a notice in the following terms:—“Kidnapping of women and children. To call attention to the existence of domestic slavery in Hong Kong, with special reference to the kidnapping, purchase, and sale of women and children for immoral purposes, and to move a resolution.”

Lord Stanley, of Alderley, has, in the House of Lords, designated my judicial utterances as “wild exaggerations,” a serious charge. The printed papers which Lord Kimberley will issue will, I expect, contain a report of all I have said, and it will be for the House of Commons to say whether I have been guilty of such indiscretion as I am charged with. I trust that these papers will be carefully read: that having been done I am content to accept the verdict of every thoughtful man.

#### IS THIS SLAVERY.

The question is whether the state of bondage even as it is described by Dr. Eitel to exist in Hong Kong, affecting 20,000 such “bond” servants, is slavery according to the law of England? I hold that it is. If this be so, Lord Mansfield has declared that it is abhorrent to common law. I hold that it certainly is expressly contrary to “the Acts of the British Parliament for the abolition of the Slave-trade and for the abolition of Slavery” which Her Majesty by proclamation, dated Hong Kong, 24th January, 1845, emphatically declared “will be enforced by Her Majesty’s officers, civil and military, within the colony.” It was for that reason, and for that reason only that Her Majesty disallowed Ordinance No. 1, of 1844, “to define the law relating to slavery in Hong Kong”—an Ordinance to which the wise Sir H. Pottinger gave first place in a small British colony, embedded as it were within the Empire of China, in the “very blood and brain” of which slave institutions were, as Dr. Eitel asserts, “ingrained.”

That Ordinance defined distinctly, and sufficiently punished as offences, all attempts at holding in Slavery, or quasi-Slavery. If that wisely devised Ordinance had been allowed to stand as law, no one could have hesitated to bring the acts coming within the principles I denounced under judicial cog-

nizance: the mass of papers which the Secretary of State is about to produce would never have existed, and the occasion for Mr. McArthur's motion would not have arisen. I believe, even now, if the Ordinance of Sir H. Pottinger were introduced, and were to become the law of Hong Kong, that—it being but a just and true exposition of the common law, with the practical boon of a ready remedy—it would be sufficient for protection against kidnapping, and for deterring from the worst forms of detention in brothels and domestic servitude, and from traffic in human beings in Hong Kong.

A discussion ensued in which Mr. Chesson and other gentlemen joined.

### COOLIE VERSUS CHINESE LABOUR IN QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND,  
4th Nov., 1881.

Dear Sir,—Allow me to thank you for sending me *The Anti-Slavery Reporter*, which I look carefully over. In the number for 15th August, 1881, there is an article "Queensland and the South Sea Islanders," in which you quote from what you term an admirable paper in Queensland, read by Mr. Thos. Archer before the Royal Colonial Institute, and which you close by saying:—"We cannot help thinking that a better plan than employing either Polynesian or Indian Coolies, would be to allow Chinamen an unrestricted entry into Queensland. In the Straits Settlements sugar plantations are entirely worked by Chinese. Why does Queensland persist in excluding from her shores these very useful immigrants?"

With the view of not only answering your question, but also being wishful that you should have the general subject placed before you in a light in which apparently you are not accustomed to look at it, I enclose some newspaper cuttings. These will be helpful to you in understanding that the paper read by Mr. Archer on Queensland, before the Colonial Institute, is a paper not to be received too implicitly, as it possibly is a representation of facts and things of a one-sided character, made in the interests of, not the whole of the people of Queensland, but of a very small part only.

Although there is very much which might be well and advantageously said, yet I will not now trespass upon your time. You will, I am

sure, allow me to express some degree of surprise that in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* opinions should have been published which go to clearly show that the state of things in Queensland is not intelligently apprehended. That the conductors of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* should be so much in the dark is a calamity. It is a calamity, however, which I am willing to think can easily be got rid of. All that is necessary is to remember that Queensland is a colony with free, popular, representative, political and social institutions. These are, of course, worked by the middle and working classes. These institutions do not contemplate coloured or Chinese labour, and the introduction of either would ultimately upset everything, and the colony would descend to the lower level of a Crown Colony—a descent the people of Queensland are resolutely determined not to be either cajoled or forced to make.

If you good people in England would only familiarize your minds to the fact that Queensland intends that she shall be a colony peopled and worked by Europeans only, we shall hear no more about Chinese being very useful immigrants for us.

On a smaller scale, the position of Queensland is much like that of the United States. There, with fifty millions of English-speaking people, they were afraid of being swamped by Chinese, and determined to exclude them. We have a thousand-fold more reasons to be afraid of them. We are but a young colony, and we have to make up our minds quickly, before the opportunity passes, while we can have any opinion at all.

Queensland can accommodate hundreds of millions of Europeans (*sic*), and place all in comfort and prosperity. Why should it not do so? Why should we, the small handful now here, in a selfish desire to get quickly rich, establish a labouring class of a low, alien, incompatible race, and lay the foundations for trouble and uproar in the times to come? A homogeneous population is indispensable to our growth and permanent prosperity. That we should grow sugar largely is not indispensable to our prosperity; and any money advantages following from the use of coloured labour are advantages in seeming only; they are confined to the bankers, capitalists, and sugar growers mainly, and are not advantages generally diffused. The general interest is that European labour only shall be employed, and at fairly good wages. Then the whole

community is benefited, and every labourer being an elector, with his children being taught at the State schools, all our colonists are helping to build a great free Commonwealth. We do not require cheap labour. Cheap labour is not an advantage anywhere. We want free, intelligent labour, earning wages on which European families can be respectably maintained. We would rather raise than depress the standard of living. Will you kindly let as many as possible see what I have sent and written?

I am, Dear Sir, yours truly,  
WM. BROOKES.

We have printed Mr. Brookes' letter because we have no other means of letting it be seen by as many of our friends as he desires. With the question of Chinese immigration into Queensland we have nothing to do, as they would be free immigrants, and could come and go when they pleased. This apparently does not suit our Colonial friends. We hold our own views as to the wisdom of the Queensland legislature in forcibly excluding the Chinese from their shores and as we have had some years' personal experience of life in Queensland, we are not altogether in the hopeless state of ignorance in which our correspondent conceives us to be.

We have a strong idea that sugar planting cannot be carried on successfully by white labor, as we can scarcely think a European could support the heat of treshing the cane under a tropical sun, with all air shut off by the height of the plants. The naked Polynesians whom we saw engaged in this work, did not seem to suffer any inconvenience from the heat, nor would the Chinaman be likely to be injuriously affected. And this is natural in a colony which is mostly grazing country, where five acres, if not more, are required for the support of

one sheep—to say nothing of its being entirely tropical or sub-tropical.

Mr. Brookes does not appear to care whether the sugar industry succeeds or not; but we do not think this is a general view in the colony.

We must also demur to his statement, that *Queensland could accommodate hundreds of millions of Europeans, and place all in comfort and prosperity*. The present population is somewhere about 200,000; and we have never heard that the bulk of these have done much more than obtain a moderately comfortable subsistence, without much approach to prosperity.

This statement of our correspondent makes us the less ready to accept his views as to the Chinese question, though we heartily agree with all his objections to the immigration of INDIAN COOLIES.

On this matter we feel that we have some right to offer an opinion, and to take all the steps in our power to prevent its being carried out. The Indian Coolie, unlike the Chinaman, is an indentured laborer, and consequently unable to help himself. The abuses that have arisen from the Coolie traffic are too many and too widely known for us to shut our eyes to the fact, that in many parts of the world he has been, and still is, little better than a slave; and we are sorry to see, that in spite of the opposition which Mr. Brookes tells us exists in Queensland to this kind of forced labor, an *Agent from that Government has just arrived in Calcutta, empowered to make arrangements for the immigration of a number of Indian Coolies into Queensland*. We trust that the Indian Government will not allow this scheme to be carried out.



## BURMAH.

HOW THE KHYEN WOMEN EVADE SLAVERY. WHILE living in Tavoy we were told there was in Burmah a tribe whose women had their faces tattooed. Soon after removing to Henthada, while going about the jungles in search of Karens, we suddenly found ourselves in a village where the women were thus disfigured. "The Khyens! the Khyens! we are among the Khyens!" exclaimed one of the Tavoy Christians of our company. The women's hideous faces seemed more heathenish than anything we had previously seen. On asking the reason for such a custom, we were told that the Khyen women were so beautiful they were frequently stolen to be wives of Burmans, hence to save them from this, the practice of tattooing every young girl's face was adopted. Off in the mountains, quite out of the reach of Burmans, this is not done.

As we looked at these people, we said, "Here is another tribe that must have the gospel." Afterwards we learned that the Khyens in our neighbourhood were few and scattered, while about Prome they were very numerous.

A few years later we were gratified to hear that a good beginning among the Khyens had been made by the Prome mission. Company, a Karen from Bassein, who could speak Khyen, was at work there, and had reduced the language to writing. About forty Khyens had been baptized, and there was great cause for encouragement. But soon Company was sent home in disgrace because of un-Christian conduct. Since that time very little has been done for the Khyens.

By the census of 1872 there were 3,309 Khyens in this district; 780 in Bassein district; 42 belonging to Toungoo; 10,796 to Prome; 14,475 to Thayetmyo; 21,715 to Arracan. Total in British Burmah, 51,117. But the main body of the tribe is over the border in Upper Burmah. A missionary for this tribe is urgently needed.

C. B. THOMAS.

Henthada, August 3rd, 1881.

## LATEST FROM EGYPT.

CAIRO, February 15th.

In Governmental circles it is stated that the Ministry intend to take steps to effect the abolition of the Slave-trade. It is thought that this action will make a favourable impression upon public opinion in England.—*Reuter*.

It certainly would create a very favourable impression, if Europe could only rely upon its being carried out. We have often heard this before.

## MR. JOSEPH THOMSON'S SEARCH FOR COAL IN ZANZIBAR DISTRICT.

At the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held on the 16th of January, Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G., read a very interesting paper from the pen of Mr. Joseph Thomson, who had been commissioned by the Sultan of Zanzibar to search for coal in his dominions.

Dr. Kirk prefaced the reading of the paper by some very valuable remarks, showing how greatly the cause of science and civilisation has been benefitted by this enlightened conduct of His Highness, in thus providing the means for a scientific exploration of the dominions under his control.

Unfortunately the search for coal has not been attended with success, but the oft mooted question has now been set at rest, without the waste of capital and life, that too often attends the prosecution of such enterprises.

Mr. Thomson gives important evidence as to the past and present condition of the people, and of that great curse of Africa—the internal Slave-trade. We therefore give a few extracts from his very valuable paper.

## THE START.

A fortnight after my arrival saw us steaming out of the harbour of Zanzibar bound for Mikindany, notable as the place from which Livingstone started on his last journey. On the 13th of July, 1881, we landed at our destination, and commenced our final preparations.

We found that Mikindany had prospered immensely since Livingstone visited it in 1866. Then there were few houses, no cattle, and but a small trade in orchilla weed and gum copal.

Now there is a very large population of both Arabs and natives, a considerable colony of Banyans and Hindi, and large numbers of goats and cattle; while the trade has increased exceedingly, almost the entire produce of the Rovuma region finding its way there—gum copal, rubber, millet, rice, and other grains being the chief articles, though the trade in ivory and slaves from the Makua and Wahyao districts is by no means unimportant. South of Bagamoyo, Mikindany will now rank in importance next after Kilwa and Lindy.

The large trade in slaves which goes on surreptitiously, notwithstanding all the attempts that have been made to suppress it, still fosters the old feeling of exclusion which formerly so much troubled intending travellers on the east coast, and it was very clear to me that but for the Sultan's authority every possible obstacle would have been thrown in my way.

#### ISOLATED MOUNTAINS.

One of the strange isolated mountains, named Lipumbula, was here specially conspicuous, and I resolved to ascend it. The task proved to be much harder and more dangerous than I had bargained for, and it was only after three different attempts that I succeeded, at the cost of skinned hands and trousers worn out at the knees. Lipumbula rises like a huge broken column from the surrounding plain, and proved to be a perfectly compact mass of granite, almost without a single flaw or joint, except on one side, where a joint had proved a line of weakness, giving scope for the insidious action of various weakening agents, by which the otherwise unvarying outline of the solid mass had been destroyed, producing a precipitous ravine, and a talus at the bottom, by which we were enabled to make the dangerous ascent. Except along this line there was hardly a trace of vegetation, beyond a few tufts of a curious wiry grass. The total height of Lipumbula is 1805 feet, and its height above the plain 970.

The view presented from the top was that of a great plain dotted with the most fantastic hills, resembling from our elevated position so many curious ant-hills. At the foot of the hill the Lujende could be discerned, winding away to the west, as far as the eye could reach, with a very dark green border of trees, here and there breaking into different channels, enclosing tree-clad islands, or widening out into beautiful pools.

Libumbula is simply a counterpart of all these strange hills, being marked by exactly the same characteristics except that of shape. They are evidently the result of the denudation of the surrounding country—the less compact and more decomposable schists, &c., which form the greater part of the rocks, having been weathered, levelled down and washed away, leaving the solid and compact bosses of granite or gneiss standing out in relief, and having neither flaw nor joint, but, as it were, defiance to the elements.

#### THE MAKONDE.

They are about as ugly a set of people as are to be found in East Africa, and certainly occupy a very low grade, a fact to be accounted for to some extent by the peculiar nature of the country they inhabit. The women are especially ugly, with short squat figures, and faces of a most repulsive aspect.

Not content with their natural ugliness, they have resorted to the strangest possible means to enhance it, and with every success. They cover their faces and bodies with the most inartistic tattooing, in what we may call the bas-relief style, forming zigzag lines, various geometrical figures, such as squares, triangles, &c., and figures with a faint resemblance to trees.

#### THEIR LIP ORNAMENTS.

The most extraordinary ornament of the Makonde women, however, is the pelele, which is a circular piece of wood variously carved and adorned, worn in the upper lip. They are commonly two inches in diameter, and when sticking straight out suggest the idea of a duck's bill. As the women advance in age, and the pelele increases in size, the lip and pelele hang down over the mouth, and actually cover the chin, extending in many cases below, until they resemble the snout of the American tapir, all the more so owing to the flatness of the nasal organ and the thickness of the lips. These peleles are always made by the husband in early life, and the lover and the Makonde ladies would no more think of disposing of these presents than an English lady her marriage-ring. When a woman dies the pelele is always kept most religiously by the husband, and when he goes to water the grave with pombe—not his tears—he carries it with him to show the departed one that he is still faithful to her memory.

#### THEIR LOVE OF BEER.

Owing to the large amount of rubber and copal which they are able to collect each year,

they have become exceedingly saucy and difficult to deal with. We found it almost impossible to buy food from them, as at that time they did not choose to dispose of their surplus grain, and, indeed, prefer to turn it into native beer, of which they are inordinately fond, whole weeks being sometimes given up to a village debauch. When anyone dies, the grain he leaves behind him is at once converted into pombe, and the whole neighbourhood invited to wake him right royally.

With all this, however, they are not deficient in moral qualities, for we find that—

"The Makonde appear to have an unusually high moral standard. Offenders before marriage are punished severely, and any offence after marriage still more so, the women being frequently driven from the village. The marriage ceremony is somewhat different from the usual one prevalent in East Africa; no presents to the bride or her parents being required, and the girl is left to decide for herself. Having done so, she enters the bridegroom's hut, sweeps and cleans it out; that completed, the happy man arrives, leaves his gun at the door, and enters; and this completes the business."

Of the MATAMBWE, Mr. Thomson says that: "Notwithstanding the fact that Slavery has been their ruin, the system is so thoroughly engrained in them, that kidnapping, buying and selling slaves is quite as bad with them as amongst the worst tribes."

THE MAVITI, OR EAST AFRICAN ZULUS. Describing the great raids of these dreaded tribes, Mr. Thomson says:—

"They swooped over these populous and fertile districts like a destructive plague, and though few in number, yet carried everything before them. Thousands upon thousands were killed, and unknown thousands found their way into the coast slave markets. Tribes were scattered to the four winds of heaven, and large areas of the most fertile and productive land in East Africa were laid utterly waste. Those, indeed, were palmy days for the slave trader, when negro humanity was a drug in the market,

and men and women could be got for two or three yards of cotton. It was a matter of small consequence to the trader how many died on the slave path. There were always plenty to fill their places, and in these great newly-made jungles frightful forced marches had to be made and no delay could be tolerated. If a man became lame, and could not get on, or sank down from starvation, disease, or ill-treatment, the best way for both the trader and the slave was for the former to send an axe through his skull, and hurry on. Such was the Kilwa route in those times, when it would take about a dozen slaves to make the value of a sheep or goat. Now matters are changed. The slave has become a valuable animal, for which a considerable sum is given, and on which an immense profit can be realised. He is, therefore, moderately well treated, better fed, and rarely killed when he should happen to commit the crime of being too ill to move on. Philanthropists at home are given to make it appear that the land traffic is as bad as ever, though the sea traffic may be practically stopped. But they forget the effect that the latter fact has upon the former, raising their value, and in various other ways compelling the trader to treat his human live-stock with as much consideration as possible. It should, therefore, not be forgotten, that the stoppage of the sea traffic has also to a large extent stopped the horrors of the land transit.

#### HOW SLAVES ARE OBTAINED.

The slaves are chiefly obtained by wars among themselves, or with neighbouring tribes, and an extensive system of kidnapping. Each year every village, great or small, sends its caravan of slaves to the coast, and in the months of July, August, and September, the traffic is still very great. At a rough guess I should say nearly 2,000 are every year brought down from the Wahyao alone. Three caravans I met averaged 150 slaves each, and I heard of a number of smaller ones. What, however, impressed me much was the evident absence of the dreadful cruelties usually supposed to accompany these caravans. It is true, however, that the slave stick for the men and refractory women is still a necessity of the trader.

Perhaps few better places could be found than the Rovuma basin for studying the frightful effects of the slave system; tribes scattered to the four winds of heaven, and almost annihilated, remnants of such compelled to live miserable lives on rocks and wretched little



islands, continued civil war, the absence of all confidence between the various villages, immense tracts of country laid waste, and other evils of equal magnitude.

#### WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The Makua women seem to occupy a very independent position, and advocates of women's rights might take a few hints from them. Thus, each wife has her own hut, with everything she possesses, at her own absolute command. She has her own plantations, and the food she cultivates she may sell or do what she pleases with, and it is only of her own good pleasure if she gives or cooks her husband any of the produce of her plantation. If she is divorced she retains all her property and all her children. It will thus be seen that the husband is here the principal object of pity, occupying as he does, only the position of father of the family.—*Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, February, 1882.*

*Erratum for 1881.*—Prof. F. W. Newman £5 instead of as wrongly entered in January Number of *Reporter*.

#### ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER, 1881.

Adams, A.	..	..	(sub.)	0	5	0
Allen, Mary L.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Allen, W.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Arbib, Cav., S.	..	..	(4 years)	1	0	0
Bee	..	..	"	0	5	0
Blaikie, Professor	..	..	"	0	5	0
Borwick, A.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Browne, A. Jukes	..	..	"	0	5	0
Bruce, A. L.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Camps, H.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Capern, Rev. H.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Edwards, F. A.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Gerente, Miss	..	..	"	0	5	0
Grace, J. T.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Hipsley, H.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Isaac J. C.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Holms, W.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Jukes, Mrs. A.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Luntley, Miss J.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Meredith, J.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Proctor, E.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Punnett, T.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Rawlinson—	..	..	"	0	5	0
Rich, Miss H., Bristol	..	..	"	1	0	0
Scarth, Miss	..	..	"	0	5	0
Sprague, W.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Stansfield, J.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Sturge, G.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Trestrail, Dr.	..	..	"	0	5	0
Whittingham, W. E.	..	..	"	0	5	0

**JOHN D. APPLETON,**  
**Insurance & Advertisement Agent,**  
**St. PAUL'S BUILDINGS, 28, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.**  
 Advertisements received for the "ANTI-SLAVERY  
 REPORTER."

Agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and for the  
 Revised Version of the New Testament.

## British & Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

President—SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., F.R.G.S.

Subscriptions and Donations are now especially needed to enable the Society to carry on its work, which can never be complete until Slavery and the Slave-trade are abolished throughout the world.

Remittances may be sent to

JOSEPH ALLEN, Esq., *Treasurer*, 18, Cornhill.

EDMUND STURGE, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, *Secretary*,

Or to the Society's Bankers,

Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., 54, Lombard Street.

*Special forms for annual subscriptions, to avoid the trouble of annual remittance, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the*

OFFICES, 55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.





THE LATE JOSEPH COOPER.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. T. B. Smithies, of the *Welcome*, we are able to present our readers with an excellent likeness of the late Joseph Cooper, one of the active Honorary Secretaries of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and one of its earliest members. To many of our foreign correspondents, to whom the name of Joseph Cooper was almost a household word, but who may never have seen his face, this portrait will no doubt be specially interesting. To his fellow-workers in this country the engraving

will afresh call to mind the great loss that the Society has sustained in the removal of one, who not only gave them the valuable aid of his ripe wisdom and experience, but who was mainly instrumental in stirring up the hearts of his richer friends to assist in the great cause by supplying the pecuniary means necessary to defray the expenses of printing and circulating information, at home and abroad, on all questions relating to the still open sore of the world—SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.



# The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

## CONSUL FOR THE SOUDAN.

*Extract from letter received from the Foreign Office, dated Feb. 27th, and addressed to the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.*

"I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you, for the information of your Society, that Mr. W. F. Miéville, who has been employed since 1874 in the British Consular Court at Alexandria, has been appointed Her Majesty's Consul at Khartoum."

It is a source of great satisfaction to be able to announce the partial fulfilment of the conditional promise made by Earl Granville to a deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society in August last, for the appointment of Consuls for the Soudan; and we trust that the above will shortly be followed by the appointment of a Consul on the African Coast of the Red Sea.

Mr. Miéville is quite a young man, and we cannot help expressing some anxiety, as to the possibility of his being unable to withstand the effect of the Soudan climate, and the inevitable hardships and fatigues which must be inseparable from the efficient duties of his office, which Colonel Gordon has so often said ought never to be faced by any man under 40 years of age.

## Parliamentary.

### THE MURDER OF CAPT. BROWNRIGG, R.N., AND THE ABUSE OF THE FRENCH FLAG.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 14th.

Sir J. Hay said he was anxious to address the House on a subject which he was sure would interest all those who heard him. He referred to the loss of Captain Brownrigg, who was recently killed in an encounter with a slave-dhow upon the African coast, and he trusted the House would forgive him if he called attention to the circumstances attending the death and also to the career of that distinguished naval officer.

\* \* \* \* \*

Sir C. Dilke was afraid that there was only too much truth in what had fallen from the right hon. and gallant gentleman as to the state of things that existed on the East coast of Africa, and observed that we all must regret that the flag of a great Power like France should be used for the purposes the right hon. and gallant gentleman had described. (Hear, hear.) The French Government had certainly shown a great disinclination to make concessions in this matter. The flag of France ceased to be used in the Brazilian Slave-trade in 1849-50, and in the latter year a communication was made to M. de Lhuys that there was no record of any vessel improperly hoisting the French colours since the convention of 1845. In 1857, however, remonstrances which Her Majesty's Government addressed to that of France were founded on the proceedings of French subjects, both on the East and West Coasts of Africa. On the East Coast vessels were fitted out at Réunion for the purpose, ostensibly, of securing free labourers for that Colony, but in reality to obtain slaves from the African Coast; on the West Coast the proceedings of the agents of a company of Marseilles, who held a contract to supply the French West Indies with negro labour resulted in very questionable proceedings as regarded Kroomen, Dahomeans, and others engaged; the action of French agents was not only against the Treaty of Vienna, but also

against the Slave-trade Convention with England of 1845, by which the contracting Powers engaged to continue the prohibition for ever of all Slave-trade in the colonies they possessed, and to prevent their subjects from being engaged directly or indirectly in the traffic. In 1863 a new feature arose—viz., the employment by Soori Arabs of the East Coast of the French flag, to cover Slave-trade enterprises, and to escape the search of our cruisers. Representations were made to the French Government in respect of the facilities with which these Arabs obtained French Registry. In 1871 the flag of France became so much used in the Slave-trade on the East Coast that the French Government, in reply to further representations from Her Majesty's Government, instructed their naval authorities to exercise the most active surveillance over dhows arriving at and leaving Nossibé and Mayotte, and to proceed against those transgressing, and fresh steps were taken with regard to the issue of registry. In 1872, a request was made to France for the periodical communication of lists of all such dhows as had been furnished with the above mentioned registry. In 1872, also, a correspondence took place with the French Government as to the extinction of the Slave-trade on the East Coast, and the French Government promised co-operation and assistance to effect the object aimed at. As a matter of fact, we seemed to have no regular Slave-trade Convention with France. The joint treaty of 1841, between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, was signed by the French Plenipotentiary, but never ratified by his Government, and the 10 years convention with France of May 29, 1845, had expired. The right hon. and gallant admiral had stated the facts of the case with substantial accuracy. The conduct of Captain Brownrigg was worthy of all the praise that had been bestowed upon it by the right hon. and gallant admiral. Captain Brownrigg had done almost more than man could do to put down the Slave-trade. (Hear, hear.) The papers asked for by the right hon. and gallant admiral would immediately be furnished; they would be included in the other papers relating to the Slave-trade.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is surely time that we had some convention with France enabling us to search dhows carrying the French flag. The abuse of that flag has long been notorious, and it has now culminated in

the savage and cowardly murder of a gallant and most estimable officer. We anxiously await the production of the promised papers.—*Ed. Reporter.*

#### SLAVES IN CUBA.

*Feb. 20th.*

Mr. Serjeant Simon asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Government would obtain reports from our Consul in Cuba as to the number and condition of the slaves in that island, and information showing how far the terms of the Moret Laws, for prospective emancipation, had been and were being carried out; and as to the number and condition of the Chinese coolies at present in the island.

Sir C. Dilke: Yes, sir, Her Majesty's Consul General at Havannah will be instructed to furnish the report which my hon. and learned friend requires.

#### SLAVE TRADE (MOZAMBIQUE).

*March 6th.*

Sir J. Kennaway asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Foreign Office had any information of the reported intention of the Portuguese Government to occupy the district adjoining Lake Nyassa, in which the Blantyre Mission is situate; and whether such occupation had the approval of Her Majesty's Government, as being a step likely to diminish the Slave-trade, as now carried on by Portuguese subjects on the coast of Mozambique.

Sir C. Dilke: The report mentioned by the hon. Baronet had reached Her Majesty's Government from Zanzibar, but they have been since positively assured by the Portuguese Government that it was without foundation.

#### SLAVE TRADE (TURKEY AND EGYPT).

##### NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Arthur Pease: "That the wide extent and the renewed activity of the Slave-trade carried on by the subjects of Turkey and Egypt continue to demand the earnest attention of Her Majesty's Government.

And, inasmuch as the capture of slaves as pursued in Africa is a violation of the Law of Nations and a system of piracy, it is the duty of the European Powers to insist on its suppression. And, inasmuch as it is subversive of almost every effort for the extension of legitimate commerce in regions of great natural productiveness, it is also inimical to the commercial interests of England and of Europe.

That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that, in the event of the meeting of a Congress or a Conference of the Powers of Europe for the settlement of their relations with Turkey and Egypt, She will be graciously pleased to give instructions to Her Representatives similar to those which were given to the Plenipotentiaries of England at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and at the Conference at Verona in 1822, namely, to urge that the suppression of this traffic be an integral part of such settlement." [*An early day.*]

### BRAZIL.

OUR readers will be glad to hear that the cause of emancipation is not to be dismissed from the Brazilian Parliament on account of the defeat of the Abolitionists in the last general election. The new Cabinet, presided over by the chief of the Pro-slavery party, Senhor MARTINHO DE CAMPOS, although nominally Liberal, has obtained the support of the Conservative leader, Senhor Paulino de Souza, who, together with the new Premier, opposed in 1871 the Emancipation Law, presented by Viscount Rio Branco. It is to the forbearance of the Conservative Pro-slavery group that the new Cabinet owes its still being in power, as such a combination, if left to the discretion of the Liberal party alone, would not last a single day.

The Liberal majority is, in fact, only kept together by the unexpected help offered to the Cabinet by the Conservative Chief. Senhor Paulino has just been elected with all his own candidates in the province of Rio de Janeiro, which is the bulwark of the Slavery party, owing to Senhor Martinho de Campos being its President. This explains the course pursued. Meanwhile some Liberals feel more and more the disgrace of having their party governed according to the spirit which so facetiously

opposed, even to the verge of civil war, the first step taken in the direction of putting an end to Slavery. We also hear with pleasure that Senator SILVEIRA MARTINS has joined the abolition party, and is going to unfurl in the Senate the banner which was raised in the House of Deputies the year before last. It is to Senhor Silveira Martins, the most popular man in his province (Rio Grande do Sul), that Brazil owes the political emancipation of the non-Catholics, and if he undertakes now a higher task, backed by his province, which lies in the southern frontier of the Empire, in contact with the free soil of the River Plate States, with a large population of German origin, increasing both in numbers and influence, we may be sure to hear soon that the work begun two years ago by the new Abolitionist party in Brazil is gaining ground and spreading itself through the country.

We hear, too, that Senhor Joaquim Serra, the eminent Abolitionist writer, who was until lately editor of the Official Journal, has given up his position on account of the new organisation, and was asked to assume the editorship of a daily newspaper, the *Gazeta da Tarde*, by Senhor José do Patrocinio, a courageous and devoted, as well as a forcible and eloquent, partisan of the Abolitionist movement. In our next issue we hope to be able to give more information about the prospects of the cause of civilisation and freedom in Brazil.

### ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING CO.

WE beg to call attention to a pamphlet on this subject, containing some startling disclosures respecting Slave-holding in Brazil, as practised by an English Company. Published by the Anti-Slavery Society, price 6d.



## SLAVE PUNISHMENT IN BRAZIL

"ON the 26th ult. [November] Dr. Francisco José de Souza, residing on the Livramento plantation in this district, went to the house of Dr. Mariz, then exercising the authority of *juiz de direito*, where also happened to be present Lieut. Col. Joaquim José de Souza, *juiz municipal* in charge, and declared that, having ordered some one hundred and fifty to two hundred lashes to be given on the 24th to his slave, named Miguel, 50 years of age, he [the slave] felt *some slight* indisposition; he worked as usual, however, on the 23rd and 24th, but on the 25th, being locked up in his sleeping room chained and manacled, because he was a runaway, he drank a great quantity of lye, which he had filtered in the same room, and on the 26th, at 8 in the morning, he died; that the police of his district being little skilled in examination, and being able to compromise him, he had come to ask those functionaries to go to the new village of S. Joao and to proceed to the referred examination, in view of the delegado to the district being absent on service.

The judges did not delay, and at 10 o'clock on the following morning they arrived there, finding the population in excitement because of a report that the slave had died in the whipping.

Experts being nominated by the *juiz municipal*, and the corpse exposed in presence of over a hundred persons of every persuasion, it was stripped—and a cry of horror went out from every mouth!

The body presented a most horrible aspect: somewhat swollen, the skin was literally burned, and separated from the body at the slightest touch, with the exception of the face, head, feet and hands; large black bruises on the right side and ribs, deep wounds in various parts of the body, and great water blisters; this was the anterior appearance; turning the corpse, it was seen with anguish that the whole region between the buttocks and the shoulder blades was one single deep sore, with furrows and cavities more or less deep.

\* \* \* \* \*

The examination was minute and occasioned horror! It had been an atrocious punishment of the poor slave!

There were found various iron manacles, chains, whips, fetters, and an instrument consisting of an iron ring with a tongue on whose extremity was a large bell, which is used for putting on the necks of runaway slaves.

The room in which Miguel died was worse than the dungeon of Taco, the difference being the greater from its being inhabited by two and having two baskets of ashes, two satchels also full of ashes, gourds and other similar things; it exhaled a bad insupportable odour, arising from clots of blood in various parts, and having a damp soil in an extension of seven *palmas* [8 inches] in length by three and one-half in breadth, with a depth of from three and one-half to five inches. The ground within this extension was insupportably fetid.

The slaves, nine in number, were covered with scars produced by the lash, hot water hot *caldo* and irons!

The slave woman Lucia wore iron shackles, manacles, and the bell instrument; her body was covered with innumerable scars, old and fresh, and deep sores in the back, besides other wounds on the feet, hands, and neck; continual fever, and not able to take a step because of benumbed legs, there was no fear of escaping.

\* \* \* \* \*

Miguel, besides the whipping of the 22nd, to which he would inevitably have succumbed, suffered a greater one on the 24th, applied by his master, and, after his becoming wearied, by another slave, the ignorant instrument of the vices of the master. After this scene he went, falling, to his house (he was in the field), and had so great a thirst that he drank his own urine!

To his wounds there were applied salt, onions and tobacco!

What balsam!

The most horrible of all is that the wife of Dr. Souza is the principal author of all these perversities!"

"And this is that *humane institution* about which we have heard so much—"the corner-stone of our civilisation," according to Belforte Duarte, the indispensable factor of our existence, according to Martim Francisco, and the sacred privilege which Martinho Campos would defend against the abolitionists with revolver in hand! This is the institution which Brazil proposes to nourish until the lingering torture of gradual emancipation shall wear itself out! This is the institution upon which the wealth and development of the country are based!

These are the scenes in which grown men and women take part, and in which children are reared! These are the scenes which make up the daily life of plantation Slavery!"

*Rio News, January 24th.*

#### EMANCIPATION IN THE PROVINCE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

ACCORDING to a recent report by the Secretary of the Rio de Janeiro Provincial Government, the slave population of that province was 276,195 on the 30th of June last. The matriculation returns of September 30th, 1873, gave the province a slave population of 301,169, from which it is seen that the decrease from all causes during the seven and three-quarter years which have elapsed, has been 24,974, or an average of 3,222 per annum. During this same period the number of slaves brought into the province was 74,037, and the number taken out was 41,614, leaving a balance of 32,423 to be added to its permanent slave population. The number of slaves liberated through the emancipation fund during this period was 1,620, or at the average rate of 209 per annum. During the same time, however, there were 8658 liberations by private gift, and 745 through judicial compulsion, making the total number of liberations 11,023, or an average of 1,422 per annum. The number of deaths in the same period was 46,374, which gives an average of 5,984 per annum, or an average annual rate of 20.7 per thousand. From these figures it would seem that death has been the greatest emancipator of all, for while the annual death rate has been over 20 per thousand, the annual emancipation rate has been a little less than 5 per thousand. Were it not for the kindly offices of death, or could the operations of emancipation be narrowed to the acts of men without the aid of death, it would take 85 years at the present rate to extinguish Slavery in the province of Rio de Janeiro. Practically, however, the rate must increase with each year, as old age will be busily breaking the shackles which can never be welded upon younger limbs, and the steadily diminishing population will increase the effectiveness of the fund for emancipation purposes. It now remains to be seen whether the country will not take some step toward this inevitable

result. To leave this great slave population to melt away by so slow a process is simply a refinement of cruelty. No people, however degraded they may be, can stand it. Imagine a thousand slaves tantalized year after year with an annual liberation of barely five men. If they can reason at all, they will know that to the majority of them the sweet boon of liberty can never come, for old age and death will overtake them in Slavery before this snail-paced emancipation can work their release. The agony of disappointed desire and expectation, the constantly growing sense of injustice, the constantly changing social relations between old comrades, and the daily glimpses of freedom, will be a torture which human nature will never bear. It will be a torture which will make wild beasts of these unhappy creatures; it is a cruelty which can have no other result than the most deadly hatred between master and slave. It will be a matter of high policy, as well as of justice, for the Government to delay this question of early and total emancipation no longer.—*Rio News, February 5th.*

#### SLAVERY IN EGYPT.

(From our Correspondent.)

*Alexandria, Monday Night.*

I HEAR on good authority that the Ministry considers the maintenance of Slavery to be necessary for the Egyptian people, and wishes to dismiss the *employés* who were recently appointed to stop the slave traffic.

The aspect of affairs is quiet; but the military phase of the situation continues, Egypt being now virtually under a Government of military dictation.—*Standard, 28th February.*

The bewildering nature of all Egyptian news may be realised by all who read the following telegram which was published immediately after the foregoing:—

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

*Cairo, Feb. 28.*

"There is no foundation for the report published by a London morning paper that the Ministry were disposed to favour the continuance of Slavery in Egypt.

"In conformity with the decisions of the Council of Ministers, the Premier has written a letter to Abdel Kader Pasha, the newly-appointed Governor-General of the Soudan, dated

February 22, informing him of the appointment of the special committee for the affairs of the Soudan Province, whose functions are defined as follows: To prepare the Budget of the Province; to re-organise the military system with the view to the maintenance of order in all parts, and especially on the frontier between Egypt and Abyssinia; and to take such steps as will ensure the complete suppression of the Slave-trade. This question, the Premier intimates, is all the more important, as the measures hitherto adopted have been insufficient to put a stop to the terrible traffic in human beings, which excites the indignation of humanity, and is moreover an infringement of the religious laws. The committee are to be instructed to elaborate effectual measures, which will be submitted to the Ministry, for the absolute abolition of Slavery at the earliest possible moment. The Prime Minister adds that the Government believe that they may count upon the ratification of such measures by the Chambers of Notables."

---

A well-known correspondent writes to us under date, Egypt, Feb. 22, 1882:—

"We are drifting towards the period when England will have either to insist on the performance of the Slave-trade Convention (1884), or admit that she has not done her duty in insisting on that gradual course of suppression, which alone will make the final death-blow possible. But events in Egypt are all against the progress of the great work. Political interests engross English attention here, and the native party now in power is more distinctly retrograde and Mahomedan than any which Egypt has known for 20 years; very little, therefore, is being done. Count Sala, or Sala Pacha, as perhaps he likes better to be called, instead of superintending his troops in their work of watching the great slave routes by land and river, is engaged on a quarantine task on the Suez canal. . . All this is very disheartening!"

---

#### EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

We regret to hear that under the new military regime, the last of the European newspapers left in Egypt has received a second warning, and will, we fear, probably be soon suspended.

#### THE LATE GESSI PACHA.

ROMOLO GESSI, the liberator of a hundred thousand slaves, died at Suez on the 30th of April, 1881. This benefactor of humanity was one of the most daring and in the sense of his travels having this useful social result, one of the most fortunate of travellers. He was the first who ascended the Nile as far as Lake Albert Nyanza. A revolt having been excited by Suleiman Pacha in Upper Egypt, Gessi was sent by Gordon Pacha to subdue the rebels, which he succeeded in doing, though he had but one thousand men against twenty times that number. Schweinfurth calls this campaign legendary; Gessi had to combat in the midst of the rainy season, when the roads were impassable, and the country one slimy, miry bog, into which men and animals sank. Our traveller writes on the 7th July, 1879. "Our enemies are many and well disciplined, the difficulties of the climate are almost insuperable, but the greatest perils I run come from my own soldiers; at night I cannot sleep because I cannot trust anyone." He succeeded, however, not only in disciplining his troops, but in the course of three years had made himself beloved by them, he dispersed the army of Suleiman in more than twenty combats, and had their leaders shot with the chief of the slave dealers. It was then he organised the country by giving it good laws, established schools, made roads, and as we have said above, struck off the fetters of a hundred thousand slaves, restoring them to the rights of humanity.

The Musselmans, and the chief employés of the Musselmans, all more or less implicated in the slave traffic, then commenced an underhanded war against this noble man. After long fatigues, Gessi determined upon returning to Europe. He embarked at Bahr el Gazal for Khartoum, but the floating vegetation, which in certain seasons impede the course of the river, kept him a prisoner for four weary months.

The privations endured were indescribable; their provisions were exhausted, and they were reduced to eating "salep," or wild cane which grows around them. Four hundred and fifty men of his escort died, and the others, maddened by famine, fed on the dead bodies. At last when the boats were freed, Gessi had already contracted the seeds of disease, and arrived in a dying state at Suez, *where he breathed his last. He left a widow and two children in very poor circumstances in spite of the important services he had rendered.* The Anti-Slavery



Society of London had decreed him the highest honours, but he died, far from his country, and without receiving the news.—*From the Italian Almanack "Il Secolo," for 1882.*

#### KING MTESA.

THE latest news from Uganda (August 1881) is much more favourable to the prospects of the English Missionaries than it has been for some time past, King Mtesa having been much pleased with the account given him by the three envoys of their reception in England in 1880. The return of royal favour has been shown by the grant of houses and land, and free permission to mix with the people. Although the envoys were not men of high rank,\* it is reported that that they did their work well, and have rendered a truthful account to the king of what they saw. Only two English Missionaries remained in Uganda, Messrs. Mackay and O'Flaherty; but others are being sent to join them by the Church Missionary Society. Two members of the same party, Messrs. Pearson and Litchfield, returned to England some weeks ago; the former, whose health is much impaired, has brought home geographical material of great value, which will lead to a much improved map of the western and north-western shores of Victoria Nyanza.—*Proceedings, Royal Geographical Society.*

#### LIEUTENANT O'NEILL'S JOURNEY IN THE INTERIOR OF MOZAMBIQUE.

LIEUTENANT H. E. O'Neill, our Consul at Mozambique, returned at the end of November from his enterprising journey into the interior of Mozambique, which we announced in the January number of the 'Proceedings.' His paper and map which have only just reached us, form a most important contribution to our geographical knowledge of this part of Africa. He has made a successful journey of 600 miles through country previously almost totally unknown, and reached a point within sight of the lofty peak Namuli, reported by all travelled natives to be capped with snow. But, unfortunately, the summits of this and the neighbouring peaks were hid in cloud during the brief stay allowed him and the snow was not actually seen.—*Proceedings, Royal Geographical Society.*

\* If we remember rightly they were introduced by Mr. Hutchinson as *Earls*.—*Ed. Reporter.*

#### THE UNIVERSITIES' MISSION.

(EAST AFRICA.)

A VERY interesting paper, forwarded to the *Royal Geographical Society*, by the Rev. Chauncy Maples, M.A., one of the members of the Universities' Mission in East Africa, was read at one of the Society's meetings in January last.

We make a few extracts from this paper, which we feel sure will be of interest to our readers.

Mr. Maples, in company with the Rev. A. C. Goldfinch, and ten of their own Masasi men as porters, started from Masasi on the 13th June, 1881, and were absent about ten weeks during which time they marched in safety and comfort a little over 900 miles.

Mr. Maples tells us that most of the country through which they passed is poor and barren, but with oases here and there in which the various towns are built.

#### THE MAKUAS—CHIVARU'S TOWN.

We marched up to Chivaru's "baraza" on Sunday morning, July 3rd, and found there some 150 people, full-grown and stoutly built Makuas, with perhaps a small admixture of the Maviti element, waiting for us, having heard over night of our arrival at Nchine's.

After spending the morning in preaching to him and his people, and holding our Sunday service, we afterwards climbed one of the neighbouring rocks to get a view over the country. Wherever the eye rested, the character of this desolate-looking region (for Chivaru's town and its immediate neighbourhood is an oasis in the desert) was the same—one vast waste of stunted dried-up forest, with here and there great boulders of gneiss standing out against the sky in a hundred strange fantastic forms, some bare, and others, less precipitous, covered with trees. To the south-west we descried the distant hills of Meto, to the W.N.W. the great hill known as Makanje, while far away to the north and north-east we fancied we could just

make out the faint outline of the Maviha hills. Everywhere we noticed the bare, arid, unproductive-looking nature of the ground, as it were a thin crust of earth scarcely covering the solid rock in parts, while here and there only it ran into greater depth, allowing the cultivation of millet and Indian corn.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### THE WILD MAVITI.

The history of these Maviti settlers at Nikoche is as follows:—Four years ago a roving band of Wandonde or Waninde (*alias* Mwangone, *alias* Wangindo, *alias* Maviti, *alias* Mazitu), who had originally been a portion of the East Nyassa Maviti, who in their turn had been associated with the original Maviti, or Zulus, of those parts, having harried the people about Kilwa and the north, passed south, and came to Chivaru to treat with him as to peace or war. The issue was, that they bent their bows backwards, which is the recognized sign of a treaty of peace, and declared their wish to live in the adjacent country in amity with him and his people. They have not at present actually broken that treaty, but they claim to keep to their marauding habits, driving away or killing all chance strayers into their country, robbing and dispersing Yao caravans, making raids upon the coast districts, and sometimes even stealing flour, fowls, and goats from Chivaru's people. Chivaru seems unable to keep them in order or to restrain them to any very great extent, though the only way to obtain a safe passport in travelling through the country, is to appeal to him and meet these Maviti as we did, at his town, and pay for one's footing.

#### A SLAVE CARAVAN.

While we were at Mwaliya's (capital of Meto) a very large slave caravan, numbering 2,000 souls in all, including leaders and ivory carriers, arrived from Makanjila's, *en route* for Kisanga on the coast. These people we actually met afterwards at Kisanga, where in a most open manner, as if in no sort of fear of Portuguese authority, they were walking about the town and letting the slaves wander about as they willed.

This description of a slave caravan, and the impunity with which the slave traders convey their human chattels to the coast, sadly confirms the various accounts we have lately

received of the complicity of the Portuguese authorities in this nefarious traffic. Added to the statements that have been forwarded respecting the hoisting the Portuguese flag in the Nyassa district, it would appear to show that there now exists ample ground on which to base a strong remonstrance to the Portuguese Government respecting the facilities afforded to slave dealers on the Mozambique coast.

#### INDIA RUBBER TRADE.

In the discussion which followed, the importance of developing commerce, and its effects in stopping the Slave-trade, were dwelt upon.

THE REV. HORACE WALLER said that one of the greatest factors in the restoration of that part of Africa to something like the state it was in five or six centuries ago, must be the opening up of trade. When Sir John Kirk and himself were on the Zambesi and the Shiré, indiarubber was only used here and there, and then merely to make toys for the children in the villages; but the trade had developed to a most extraordinary extent. Sir John Kirk, with his great knowledge of botany, might be able to give some additional information on that point, and the Meeting would be obliged to him if he would do so.

SIR JOHN KIRK said that the papers which had been read represented the country described as most unpromising, so far as natural capabilities were concerned. One writer spoke of it as similar to an Arctic region newly emerged from beneath a glacier; while the other condemned it as bare and uninteresting, monotonous, and dreary. Still he thought the riches were there. A singular instance of that was to be found in the development of the indiarubber trade. When on the Zambesi he had seen the plant growing abundantly but neglected. After he was appointed to Zanzibar he did his best to encourage the collection of indiarubber. The Slave-trade, however, at that time made it almost impossible to collect it. It was necessary that people should be sent out into the forest to tap the vines; but that could not be done whilst they were liable to be

captured and carried away as slaves. In 1873 the export trade to foreign countries in slaves was completely stopped. Then the natives began to work the indiarubber, and now it would be found by the returns of the Zanzibar trade that about £200,000 worth of indiarubber was collected annually, recouping the traders and the Sultan for any loss they might have sustained. The last time he was at Makindany he was told that 40,000 frasil (of 35 lbs. each) had been shipped in one season. The Slave-trade to Arabia and Persia from Zanzibar had been completely stopped; the slaves now brought to the coast were only taken to the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, or used on the coast, where there was at present a great demand for labour. The Rovuma was near the boundary line, and the Slave-traders could play fast and loose between the territories of Zanzibar and Portugal.—*Proceedings, Royal Geographical Society.*

### INDIAN COOLIES IN RE-UNION.

*The Times* of 10th March, publishes a letter from Réunion, which contains a shocking description of the manner in which Indian Coolies are treated in that island. We can only make a few extracts from the letter, and from a powerful editorial on the same subject which appears in the same issue of *The Times*.

We are very glad to find from Sir Charles Dilke's answer to a question asked in the House of Commons on the 9th inst., that "the Indian Government has, for the time being, put a stop to the immigration of Coolies to Réunion, pending a more satisfactory understanding than at present exists with the French Government." We trust that this immigration will never again be permitted until an English resident protector is allowed to look after the well-being of these poor, helpless creatures who are, it must be remembered, British subjects.

"I can scarcely bear to think of the painful condition of the coolies in Réunion. I could not do so at all if I did not entertain a hope that some one in England would take the matter up and so cause a stop to be put to the hypocritical system of Coolie Slavery, for I cannot, well acquainted as I am with the system, call it by any other name. Since writing my last letter I have heard from the lips of the sufferers) of a very cruel case. Two poor Indians, husband and wife, walked all night from another part of the island in order to try and reach the Consul before daylight, so that the police should not see them and send them to prison to prevent them from going to the Consul. They had been four days without food, and an old bit of sack thrown over their shoulders was all their covering. They had been bought (at the auction, such as I described in my first letter) by a Madame—some few months ago. One day the poor Indian woman (about to become a mother) was taken sick and could not work; her mistress told her that she must work, but the poor thing could not stand, and thereupon Madame called her two sons to hold down the poor woman while she herself beat her in a shameful manner. After this she cut off all the poor creature's hair, violently pulling it while doing so. I could not help feeling much distressed as these poor Indians fell on their foreheads to the ground beseeching me to hear their painful case, which I did, and told them to let me know the results after making their complaint at the Consul's and so-called Protector's offices. After a few days I heard that the Consul had given them shelter, food, etc., and done all he could to prevent their being sent back to their former mistress, who had been summoned before the Court of Justice. The case came on in a week's time, and was disposed of in a few minutes. The two poor Indians were undefended and afraid to speak, if even allowed. The hair was on a table by the side of the Judge, but was never referred to. The mistress was there with her lawyer, and after admitting that she had beaten the poor woman was fined the sum of five francs—a mere nominal amount. Now were they to go back to this cruel mistress again, as they had about two more years to serve? They assured me the Consul had begged the Protector not to send them back, and he (the Protector) had informed them and the Consul that he would get them another place, but that they must first go back in the



same manner as they had come, in order to see the procureur of the village to go through some legal form, and I regret to say that, although their last words to me were that they would let me know what happened on their arrival there, yet I cannot find any trace of them, and I am told the Consul has up to this not heard of them since, but that he is going to make strict inquiry, especially as they had stated that in the cutting off the woman's hair they have lost caste among all their friends, and that they, having become a disgrace to themselves as well as to others, would prefer to die."

EXTRACTS FROM *The Times* EDITORIAL.

\* \* \* Sugar and coffee, however, cannot be grown without labour; and out of this labour there arise grave social difficulties. The labourers, since the abolition of negro slavery, have been almost entirely Indian coolies, and in connection with the treatment which these coolies habitually receive on the island serious questions are raised from time to time, without, it must be owned, receiving satisfactory answers. Attention has more than once been called to the matter in our columns, as it is this morning in the letter of Mr. Abram; and last evening Sir George Campbell put questions springing out of the same story both to Sir Charles Dilke and to Lord Hartington.

\* \* \* The coolie question is one of the most difficult the Government of India has to deal with, and, in spite of a great number of Acts and regulations that have been made during the last fifty years, it cannot be said to have been settled yet. It is very well to make laws to protect the coolie, but from the nature of the case it is often almost impossible to enforce them. Ranged against them is a solid mass of self-interest, uncontrolled by any force of public opinion, or by any moral sentiments stronger than those which have always animated the planter against the tiller of his fields. The horrors to which the Chinese coolies were formerly exposed, especially in the Guano Islands of Peru, were worse than the worst excesses of American Slavery. In 1860 it was believed that not one of the four thousand Chinese coolies who had been shipped to those islands since the trade began, in 1844, had survived, all those who had not died of exhaustion had put themselves voluntarily to death.

\* \* \* With regard to Indian coolies, over whom we have more direct control, many attempts have been made to regulate the

traffic in them, and to impose conditions in their interest. The trade which chiefly concerns Ceylon, the West Indies, Mauritius, and Réunion, is carried on under special Acts.

\* \* \* Nothing, in fact, that Government could do for the protection of these labourers was left undone; but yet it has been found, even in our own colonies, that the law was often evaded, and that the lot of the coolies was very unsatisfactory.

\* \* \* If these are the difficulties which meet us in our own colonies, where the planters are amenable to our authority, it is evident that the case is harder still where it concerns foreign possessions, such as Guadeloupe, Cayenne, and Réunion. In Cayenne the official statement is that half the Indians "cannot be accounted for." In Réunion they are treated very much at the discretion of their employers, or owners—for that term is the more appropriate one—and it is made extremely difficult for them to apply for help to the British Consul, the representative of the Power whose subjects they are.

\* \* \* Unless a very much more satisfactory arrangement can be made with the French Government for the supervision of the coolies when settled in Réunion, it would be well to continue the temporary prohibition of the trade. There is nothing so demoralising as trade in the labour of an inferior race; and experience has shown that it never answers to leave the regulation of such trade to the persons directly concerned. It is one of those cases where "free contract" is a mere delusion and where superior authority must assert itself unmistakably. It is to be hoped that the Government of the French Republic, which has a good deal to say about the Rights of Man, will be ready to join with the Indian Government in a much more liberal convention than at present exists.

\* \* \* It is a matter of vital importance to the Réunion planters to have coolies, and therefore it will be all the more possible to put such pressure upon them as will force them to make the coolies' lives tolerable to them. If they refuse, the Indian Government ought not to hesitate to cut off the supply.

---

*The Echo* also says:—"Frenchmen are for ever talking about the Rights of Man, but they are hard taskmasters. They encourage the Slave-trade on the East Coast of Africa, that they may be the better able to supply the Labour market of Réunion; and, whatever regulations they may agree to in Calcutta, the position of the Coolie in Réunion and other French Islands, more especially Guadeloupe, is but little better than that of a slave. And it will never be otherwise. \* \* \* We have not the power to protect him in Colonies under foreign jurisdiction, and we ought not to send him where we have no means of enforcing the regulations necessary for his protection."

## CUBA.

*Extract from a letter, dated Havana,**7th February, 1882.*

THE abolition of Slavery is being honestly carried out. Manumissions are so numerous that in the course of three or four years Slavery will be almost extinct. Slaves, or as they are now called "apprentices," are paid the quota assigned to them by the Law of 1880, whilst hired negro labour costs from 20 to 23 dolls. per month. The Chinese are free to engage themselves separately, or in gangs, without restraint, and the planters are employing them advantageously to work their estates. An agreement being made between the planter and a Chinese contractor, the latter takes charge and pays for everything, with the exception of providing for the proprietor's agent, who remains on the plantation; and when the sugar is delivered into warehouse, and is sold, the gross proceeds are divided equally between them. Many plantations have adopted the plan of farming out the land to labourers who live on it and cultivate it with sugar cane, the produce being either bought by the planter at a stipulated price, or a percentage is given when the sugar is sold. Contracts are generally made between the planter and the labourers under this system for a certain number of years, at a fixed price for each arroba (25 lbs.) of cane delivered. The negroes seldom work, if ever, with the Chinese. They never undertake anything together, as the negro men cannot abide the Chinese, owing to the jealousy and frequent connubial unhappiness the latter occasion, the Chinese having no women of their own race. They are consequently natural enemies. The scarcity of labour is much felt. There appears to be no plan at present on foot to remedy this growing evil, which will eventually ruin agriculture. The negroes and mulattoes do not take to trades or professions, and as to becoming farmers (*estancieros*) or property holders, very few reach that height. It is beyond their ambition, for they are indolent, and having no necessities, they have no care for the future. The present sugar crop promises to be abundant but prices are very low.

## SPAIN AND CUBA.

The following telegram from Madrid would seem rather to qualify the above account :—

Cuban news is unsatisfactory. The new Governor-General is unable to cope with the agitation in the colony between the abolitionists and planters. He had the weakness to give way to the latter, and the Volunteers, who insisted on arresting and banishing to Europe several Liberals and journalists in the disaffected districts. These measures incensed the colonists and displeased the Madrid Government, which is most anxious to abandon the old arbitrary proceedings in Cuba. The postponement of the reforms expected very naturally by the colonists from the Liberal Ministers in Madrid adds fuel to the agitation in Cuba.

*Daily News, 11th March.***Review.**LIFE AND TIMES OF  
FREDERICK DOUGLASS.\*

(WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.)

THIS is a very interesting work, and treats of a burning question during a very exciting epoch. It is hardly necessary to tell our readers that Frederick Douglass is an ESCAPED SLAVE, and that he has acted a stirring part in the great drama, whose last Act was written in characters of blood and flame which resulted in the immediate and unconditional freedom of five millions of slaves. He still lives and holds high office under the United States Government. Mr. George L. Ruffin, of Boston, who writes an introduction to the volume before us, thus speaks of his hero :—

"Our Pantheon contains many that are illustrious and worthy, but Douglass is unlike all others, he is *sui generis*. For every other great character we can bring forward, Europe can produce another equally as great; when we bring forward Douglass, he cannot be matched.

"Douglass was born a slave, he won his liberty. He is of negro extraction, and consequently was despised and outraged. He has by his own energy and force of character com-

\* Trübner and Co.—London, 1881.

manded the respect of the Nation. He was ignorant; he has, against law and by stealth, and entirely unaided, educated himself. He was poor; he has by honest toil and industry become rich and independent, so to speak. He, a chattel slave of a hated and cruelly wronged race, in the teeth of American prejudice, and in face of nearly every kind of hindrance and drawback, has come to be one of the foremost orators of the age, with a reputation established on both sides of the Atlantic. A writer of power and elegance of expression. A thinker, whose views are potent in controlling and shaping public opinion. A high officer in the National Government. A cultivated gentleman whose virtues as a husband, father, and citizen, are the highest honour a man can have.

"The first twenty-three years of Douglass' life were twenty-three years of slavery, obscurity, and degradation; yet doubtless, in time to come these years will be regarded by the student of history as the most interesting portion of his life. To those who in the future would know the inside history of American Slavery, this part of his life will be specially instructive. Plantation life at Tuckahoe as related by him, is not fiction, it is fact; it is not the historian's dissertation on Slavery, it is Slavery itself; the slave's life, acts, and thoughts, and the life, acts, and thoughts of those around him. It is Macaulay (I think) who says that a copy of a daily newspaper (if there were such) published at Rome, would give more information and be of more value than any history we have. So, too, this photographic view of Slave-life, as given to us in the autobiography of an ex-slave will give to the reader a clearer insight of the system of Slavery than can be gained from the examination of general history."

In his opening chapter, Mr. Douglass gives us an insight into that terrible feature in Slave-life which prevented a man from knowing his own father. He says:—

"Of my father I know nothing. Slavery had no recognition of fathers, as none of families. That the mother was a slave was enough for its deadly purpose. By its law the child followed the condition of its mother. The father might be a freeman and the child a slave. The father might be a white man,

glorying in the purity of his Anglo-Saxon blood, and his child ranked with the blackest slaves. Father he might be, and not be husband, and could sell his own child without incurring reproach, if in its veins coursed one drop of African blood."

#### AN OVERSEER'S REVENGE.

A SLAVE-GIRL, possessing the rare quality of personal beauty, was courted by a young negro. Yet the overseer wished to discourage the match, and sternly forbade it. But the lovers met contrary to orders and this is how the white man punished the offending girl. It is described by an eyewitness whose veracity is unimpeachable.

"But to the case in hand. Abhorred and circumvented as he was, Captain Anthony, having the power, was determined on revenge. I happened to see its shocking execution, and shall never forget the scene. It was early in the morning, when all was still, and before any of the family in the house or kitchen had risen. I was, in fact, awakened by the heart-rending shrieks and piteous cries of poor Esther. My sleeping-place was on the dirt floor of a little rough closet which opened into the kitchen, and through the cracks in its unplanned boards I could distinctly see and hear what was going on, without being seen. Esther's wrists were firmly tied, and the twisted rope was fastened to a strong iron staple in a heavy wooden beam above, near the fire-place. Here she stood on a bench, her arms tightly drawn above her head. Her back and shoulders were perfectly bare. Behind her stood old master, with cowhide in hand, pursuing his barbarous work with all manner of harsh, coarse, and tantalising epithets. He was cruelly deliberate, and protracted the torture as one who was delighted with the agony of his victim. Again, and again he drew the hateful scourge through his hand, adjusting it with a view of dealing the most pain-giving blow his strength and skill could inflict. Poor Esther had never before been severely whipped. Her shoulders were plump and tender. Each blow, vigorously laid on, brought screams from her as well as blood. 'Have mercy! Oh, mercy!' she cried. 'I won't do so no more.'"

But when the whipping was over, poor Esther "did do so" again,



and the consequence was that this cruel punishment was repeated many times ; and it was not only for making love that the miserable slaves were tortured in this dreadful fashion.

"They were whipped for over-sleeping more than for any other fault. Neither age nor sex found any favour. The overseer stood at the quarter-door, armed with stick and whip, ready to deal heavy blows upon any who might be a little behind time. When the horn was blown there was a rush for the door, for the hindermost one was sure to get a blow from the overseer."

#### VALUE OF A SLAVE'S LIFE.

"One of the commonest sayings to which my ears early became accustomed, was that it was 'worth but a half-a-cent to kill a nigger, and half-a-cent to bury one.' While I heard of numerous murders committed by slaveholders on the eastern shore of Maryland, I never knew a solitary instance where a slaveholder was either hung or imprisoned for having murdered a slave. The usual pretext for such crimes was that the slave had offered resistance. Should a slave when assaulted, but raise his hand in self-defence, the white assaulting party was fully justified by southern law, and southern public opinion, in shooting the slave down, and for this there was no redress."

#### CITY LIFE *versus* PLANTATION LIFE.

At a comparatively early age Douglass was removed from the plantation to the City of Baltimore, there he was kindly treated *for a slave*. At first his mistress taught him to read, but this was soon stopped by the master, who sternly forbade her, saying, "It was unsafe to teach him, as learning would spoil the best nigger in the world." But it was too late, for the boy had tasted of the *perian spring*, and no power on earth could prevent him from drinking more deeply of its forbidden waters. He picked up scraps of knowledge from little white street boys ; made a little collection of torn leaves from old Bibles which he found in the gutters, washed them clean, and then

read them eagerly. Thus he imbibed a few ideas of religion, and his mind developed as his body grew into the stalwart form of a strong and healthy negro. He worked in a ship-builder's yard at Baltimore, and for three years or more led a fairly happy life. But death, which so often destroys all the visions of happiness in a slave's life, now caused Douglass to be sent back to his old work on the plantation, and here he was badly off indeed. His master did not like his city ways, and determined to send him off to a poor but *religious* (?) man, a noted Slave-breaker, who very soon found some pretext for giving him

#### HIS FIRST FLOGGING.

"He ordered me to take off my clothes. To this unreasonable order I made no reply, but in my apparent unconsciousness and inattention to this command, I indicated very plainly a stern determination to do no such thing. 'If you will beat me,' thought I, 'you shall do so over my clothes.' After many threats, which made no impression upon me, he rushed at me with something of the savage fierceness of a wolf, tore off the few and thinly-worn clothes I had on, and proceeded to wear out on my back, the heavy goads which he had cut from the gum tree. This flogging was the first of a series of floggings, and though very severe, it was less so than many which came after it, and these for offences far lighter than the gate-breaking.

\* \* \* \* \*

"I remained with Mr. Covey one year (I cannot say I *lived* with him), and during the first six months that I was there I was whipped, either with sticks or cow skins every week. Aching bones and a sore back were my constant companions. Frequent as the lash was used, Mr. Covey thought less of it as a means of breaking down my spirit than that of hard and continued labour. He worked me steadily up to the point of my powers of endurance. From the dawn of day in the morning, till the darkness was complete in the evening, I was kept at hard work in the field or the woods. At certain seasons of the year, we were all kept in the field till eleven and twelve o'clock at night."

## THE SLAVE-BREAKER.

"Mr. Covey succeeded in *breaking* me in, body, soul, and spirit. My natural elasticity was crushed; my intellect languished; the disposition to read, departed; the cheerful spark that lingered about my eye, died out; the dark night of Slavery closed in upon me, and behold a man transformed to a brute!"

After six months of this treatment his strength gave way, and he fell down fainting at his work. This is how Covey proceeded to rouse him from his fainting fit:—

"He gave me a savage kick in the side, which jarred my whole frame, and commanded me to get up. The monster had obtained complete control over me, and if he had commanded me to do any possible thing I should, in my then state of mind, have endeavoured to comply. I made an effort to rise, but fell back in the attempt before gaining my feet. He gave me another heavy kick, and again told me to rise. I again tried, and succeeded in standing up; but upon stooping to get the tub, with which I was feeding the fan, I again staggered and fell to the ground; and I must have so fallen had I been sure that a hundred bullets would have pierced me through as the consequence. While down in this sad condition, and perfectly helpless, the merciless negro-breaker took up the hickory slab with which Hughes had been striking off the wheat to a level with the sides of the half-bushel measure (a very hard weapon), and with the edge of it he dealt me a heavy blow on my head which made a large gash and caused the blood to run freely, saying at the same time, 'If you have got the headache, I'll cure you.'"

Disgusted with this treatment, he ran away to his real master, but this scoundrel sent him back to finish the twelve months for which he was hired to Covey. He was saved from further punishment by his strength and courage, for when the "breaker" flew at him on his return, and attempted to cut him up with a cow-hide, the worm turned. A fierce battle for two hours, resulted in Covey's discomfiture, and he never laid hands on him again.

A futile attempt to escape resulted in imprisonment and being set to work at ship-caulking in Baltimore. But the white apprentices would not work with him, and one day four of them set upon him, and in the presence of fifty white men, pounded him to a jelly and gouged his eye nearly out.

After this better times came, and he was allowed to work by piece, *giving his master every cent that he earned*. His soul rebelled at this, and he began to plan his escape—for as he himself remarks, "It is often when a Slave is well-off, that he longs most for freedom," according to that law that seems to wish ever to scale a higher peak when one has been already conquered. When a slave is really down-trodden, and is ever writhing under the lash, his manhood is flogged out of him, and he is too cowed and broken to think of flight.

## HE ESCAPES FROM BONDAGE.

On the 3rd September, 1838, being about 21 years old, Frederick Douglass made his escape from Slavery. There was little romance in the manner by which he accomplished this great event of his life. A staunch sailor friend lent him a United States pass, by means of which he passed swiftly *by rail* from the land of bondage to the free air of the North.

In New York some benevolent Quaker gentlemen put him on the "Underground Railroad," and passed him on to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he was safe. Here, dropping his old name of Frederick Bailey, he assumed that of Frederick Douglass, which he still bears and has borne for 44 years, and which he has made truly famous.

In New Bedford he worked hard and well with his strong hands, and supported his wife, whom he had married in New York. She was a free-coloured woman, and his early love.

## HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN PUBLIC.

In 1841 a Grand Anti-Slavery Convention was held in Nantucket, under the auspices of William Lloyd Garrison and his friends. Douglass was

brought to this great gathering by Mr. Coffin, and induced to speak in public for the first time. He was nervous, but natural in the recital of the wrongs which he had himself experienced, and the effect on the audience was strong and genuine. The principal effect, however, was produced by Garrison, who, worked up to fever point by the truthful narration of this living and experimental witness of the horrors of Slavery, poured forth so grand an oration, that he appears to have transformed the thousand auditors of his voice into so many personifications of himself. "The orator swaying a thousand heads and hearts at once, and by the simple majesty of his all-controlling thought, converted his hearers into the express image of his own soul."

#### DOUGLASS EXCHANGES THE SAW FOR THE PEN.

After the Convention of 1841, Douglass gave up manual labour, and took up the pen. He joined the Anti-Slavery cause, and devoted himself with all the energy of his strong nature to the task of setting free his fellow bondsmen. His power of speaking and writing was extraordinary, but this is now well known and admitted; though, at first, men would not believe that a half-educated slave could write such stirring leaders in the Abolitionist journals.

His life as a free-man, toiling for those he had left behind him in the house of bondage, is comprised in the second part of the interesting volume now before us. The history of his life after 1841, belongs to the history of the Anti-Slavery cause in America, until the accursed tree of Slavery was felled—and it has often been told in our pages. We must pass over this portion of our hero's life in a very few lines, though we trust that enough has been said to show our readers that a treat is in store for them in the perusal of this unpretending, but fascinating book. The life of an earnest, strong, God-fearing Christian man is laid open before us in his own simple and touching words; and we

venture to think that none can rise from the perusal of this history of a brave and honest worker in the cause of freedom, without feeling strengthened and encouraged in the great fight against evil, which all have to wage in some way or other.

#### DOUGLASS MEETS CLARKSON.

In 1845, Douglass visited England, and was heartily welcomed by Abolitionists there. He saw many great men of that day, but we can only record his meeting with Thomas Clarkson.

"When we were presented to him, he rose to receive us. The scene was impressive. It was the meeting of two centuries. Garrison, Thompson and myself were young men. He was in his eighty-seventh year. After shaking hands with my two distinguished friends, he took one of my hands in both his, and in a tremulous voice, said, 'God bless you, Frederick Douglass! I have given sixty years of my life to the emancipation of your people, and if I had sixty more, they should all be given to the same cause.' Our stay was short with this great-hearted old man. He was feeble, and our presence greatly excited him, and we left the house with something of the feeling with which a man takes final leave of a beloved friend at the edge of the grave."

#### DOUGLASS' VIEWS ON THE COLOURED VOTE AND THE FUTURE OF THE RACE.

"And now, while I am not blind to the evils which I have thus far attended the enfranchisement of the coloured people, I hold that the evils from which we escaped, and the good we have derived from that act, amply vindicate its wisdom. The evils it brought, are in their nature temporary, and the good is permanent. The one is comparatively small, the other absolutely great. The young child has staggered on his little legs, and he has sometimes fallen and hurt his head in the fall, but then he has learned to walk. The boy in the water came near drowning, but then he has learned to swim. Great changes in the relations of mankind can never come, without evils analogous to those which have attended the emancipation and enfranchisement of the coloured people of the United States. I am less amazed at these evils, than by the rapidity with which they are subsiding, and not more astonished at the facility with which the



former slave has become a free man, than at the rapid adjustment of the master-class to the new situation.

Space precludes our dwelling at length upon any of the great questions treated of in Mr. Douglass' most instructive volume. We must refer our readers to the book itself for a description of his editorial career, his visits to England, his connection with the brave, but rash and unfortunate John Brown, which indeed, necessitated the flight of Douglass, first to Canada and then to England.

The great secession war, and the ultimate freedom of the Slaves are well described, and a high tribute is paid to the noble character of President Lincoln, who fell a martyr to the cause of Abolition.

Then we have a picture of the author's subsequent political career, and of the sad condition to which many of the coloured people were reduced by the tyranny of their former masters, together with his efforts on their behalf. He tells us of his mission to San Domingo; his election as elector for the State of New York—an office unknown to us; his appointment by President Hayes to the office of Marshall of the District of Columbia, together with a graphic description of a visit paid to his old master and owner, Thomas Auld, from whom he had been legally purchased years before by English friends, and who naively told him, that if he had been in his place, he would have run away as he did!

He tells us why he opposed the Exodus of coloured men, from their homes in the South to the Northern States; but we cannot now enter upon that vexed question, and we are glad to note that whilst opposing

their coming, he exerted himself to his utmost to befriend those who came. He also speaks in warm terms of their great friend, the noble-hearted, generous Quaker philanthropist, Elizabeth Comstock.

In the review of his long and active life, which contains eloquent eulogies on many a friend and valiant fellow-soldier in the great battle for freedom, both male and female. He says in conclusion:—

"It will be seen in these pages that I have lived several lives in one. First, the life of Slavery; secondly, the life of a fugitive from Slavery; thirdly, the life of comparative freedom; fourthly, the life of conflict and battle; and fifthly, the life of victory—if not complete, at least assured \* \* \* \* \* If I have pushed my example too prominently for the good taste of my Caucasian readers, I beg them to remember that I have written in part for the encouragement of a class whose aspirations need the stimulus of success \* \* \* \* \* Forty years of my life have been given to the cause of my people, and if I had forty years more they should all be sacredly given to the great cause. If I have done something for that cause, I am, after all, more a debtor to it than it is to me."

We are all debtors to Frederick Douglass for this simple and manly history of an earnest and good life, and we heartily wish him many years more of usefulness, happiness, and prosperity, in that great country of which he is now a free and justly honoured citizen.

---

## ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER.

---

Monthly, 5s. per annum, payable to  
**CHARLES H. ALLEN,**  
 55, New Broad Street,  
 London, E.C.

---

*Subscriptions for 1882 are now due.*



JUST PUBLISHED.

8vo, cloth, pp. xxiii. and 516, price 10s. 6d.

## LIFE AND TIMES OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS,

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

His Early Life as a Slave, his Escape from Bondage, and his Complete History to the Present Time. With an Introduction by GEORGE L. RUFFIN, of Boston, and numerous Portraits and Illustrations.

*Includes his connection with the Anti-Slavery Movement—Labours in Great Britain and America—Experience in Conducting a Newspaper—The Underground Railway—John Brown and Harper's Ferry—Recruiting for the Coloured Regiments—Interviews with Presidents Lincoln and Johnson—Appointments. With many other interesting and important Events of his Life.*

London: TRÜBNER & Co., 57 & 59, Ludgate Hill.

---

JOHN D. APPLETON,

Insurance & Advertisement Agent,

St. PAUL'S BUILDINGS, 28, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

---

Advertisements received for the "ANTI-SLAVERY  
REPORTER."

---

Agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and for the  
Revised Version of the New Testament.

---

## British & Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

President—SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., F.R.G.S.

Subscriptions and Donations are now especially needed to enable the Society to carry on its work, which can never be complete until Slavery and the Slave-trade are abolished throughout the world.

Remittances may be sent to

JOSEPH ALLEN, Esq., *Treasurer*, 18, Cornhill.

EDMUND STURGE, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, *Secretary*,

Or to the Society's Bankers,

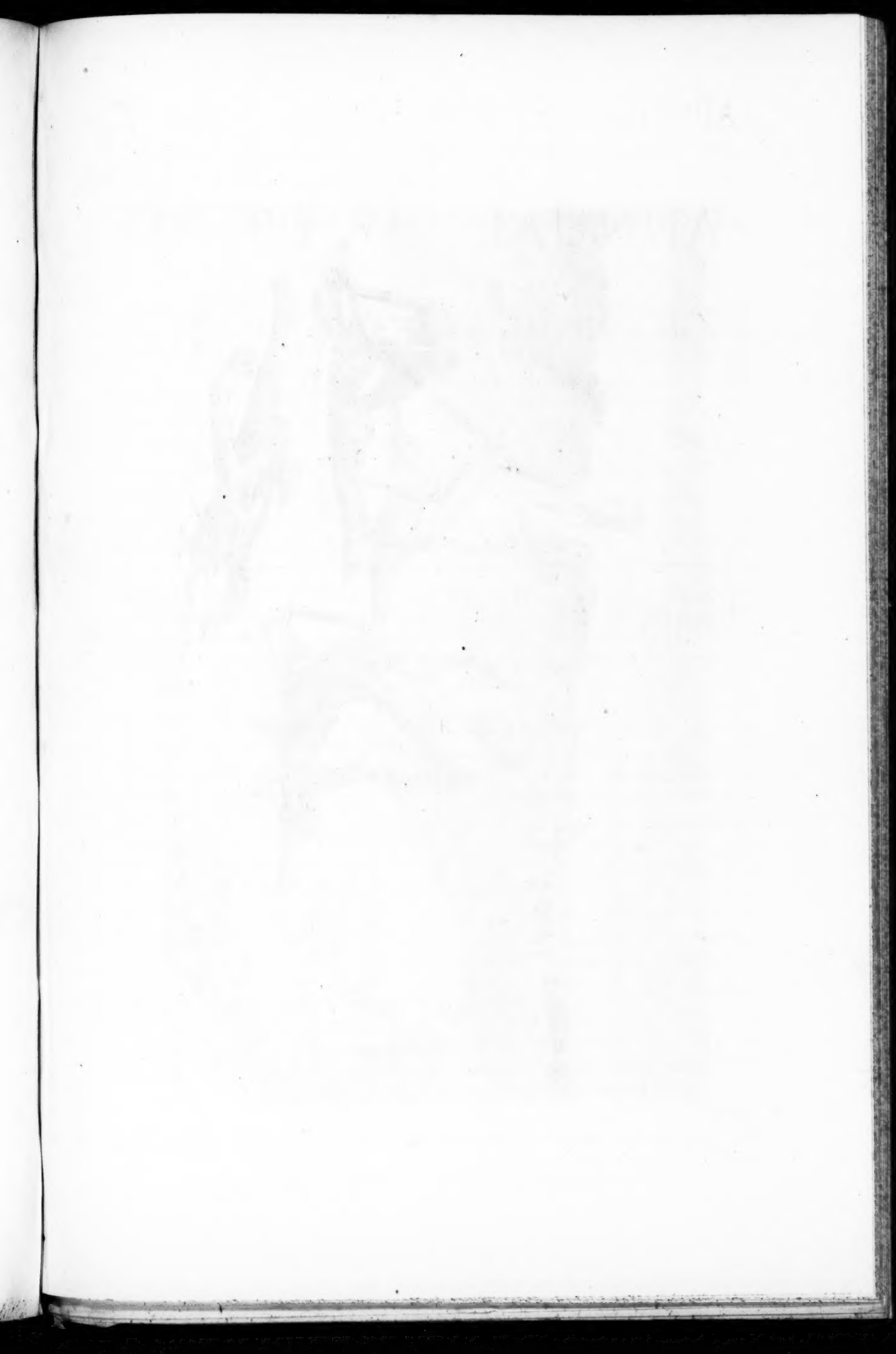
Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., 54, Lombard Street.

---

*Special forms for annual subscriptions, to avoid the trouble of annual remittance, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the*

OFFICES, 55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.







MURDER OF SICK SLAVES.

# The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

## MURDER OF SICK SLAVES. \*

WE are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Hachette for an illustration taken from a sketch made by Dr. Nachtigal, of a shocking episode that not infrequently occurs on the terrible journeys taken by slave caravans.

The accomplished traveller has himself related to us the circumstances under which he was compelled to travel in company with a slave caravan, driven by Arabs in the interior of Africa, near Lake Tchad, during which time he was obliged often to witness scenes which filled him with horror.

The incident illustrated herewith, he thus describes :—

“ At noon, we arrived at the village of Voulik ; there, a certain number of slaves in the caravan entirely broke down ; neither blows from sticks, nor blows from the cutting whips of the hide of the hippopotamus, could make them advance a single step. It was necessary to abandon them on the spot. I was almost tempted to rejoice secretly for these poor creatures, as there might be a chance to return, whereas, had they continued to march they must assuredly have perished. As I imparted this sentiment to my Morocco servant, Hamood, he laughed

at my ignorance, and enlightened me by saying (here I feel my pen tremble) that these unfortunates were certainly victims, for they were going to kill them on the spot as a warning to their comrades ! I was assured that when slaves, either male or female, unable to respond to the blows of the whip, refuse to advance, they resign themselves with perfect indifference to their fate ; and the master, with the greatest *sang-froid*, falling back a little to the rear, and drawing his knife, quietly cuts the throat of the exhausted victim, whom he leaves to bleed to death. The first time that I was a witness of one of these horrible executions I arrived just at the moment, when the leader, who in other respects appeared to be a decent man, wiped his bloody cutlass, and regretted in a melancholy manner, that ‘ With these pagans—people without faith and without law—there was absolutely nothing to gain, that they constantly slip out of your hands ! ’ How true it is that religious prejudice is powerful to destroy in man every sentiment of justice !

“ Afterwards, I was obliged to witness many of these scenes almost daily, and I know nothing more cruel than to be obliged to be a spectator, and unable to say a single word in protest ! ”

How is it, we would ask, that Dr. Nachtigal's most interesting and valuable work has never been translated into English ?

*Journey from Bournou to Baguimir.* \* By Dr. Gustave Nachtigal. Translated from the German into French, and published in *Le Tour du Monde*.

\* Hachette and Co., Paris.



## Parliamentary.

### NORTH BORNEO COMPANY AND SLAVERY.

A long debate took place in the House of Commons on the 17th of March, respecting the Charter of incorporation granted to the British North Borneo Company by the English Government. The discussion arose upon a motion made by Mr. J. E. Gorst, M.P., in the following terms:—

That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to revoke or alter so much of the Charter as gives an implied sanction to the maintenance of Slavery under the protection of the British flag.

Although the motion appeared to be strictly confined to the question of Slavery, about three-fourths of the Debate (which occupied some twelve or fourteen columns of the *Times* newspaper) was occupied with political questions relating to the annexation of territory in Borneo. With this latter portion of the subject we have, of course, nothing to do, but we extract from the speeches all that we can find relating to Slavery.

The whole question appears to be a long and complicated one, and is fully set forth in two Blue Books published in 1882, headed SPAIN, No. 1 (BORNEO and SULU), C 3,108, and NETHERLANDS, No. 1 (BORNEO and SULU), C 3,109. To these we must refer our readers who wish to examine the subject in detail.

The first Blue Book commences the correspondence in May, 1873, and concludes by a letter from Lord Granville, January 7th, 1882. A copy of the Charter is to be found in this Book, dated 1st November, 1881.

The only clause which materially bears upon the question of Slavery is the following, (page 196).

#### CLAUSE 7—SLAVERY.

The Company shall, to the best of its power, discourage, and, as far as may be practicable, abolish by degrees any system of domestic servitude existing among the tribes of the coast or interior of Borneo; and no foreigner, whether European, Chinese, or other, shall be allowed to own slaves of any kind in the Company's territories.

We regret to find that precautions have not been taken by Government to prevent the hiring out of slave labour by their native masters, as we fear that much abuse will result from this omission. We cannot hold the Government free from blame in permitting such a power. It is true, as Sir Charles Dilke and the Prime Minister stated, that the charter may be at any time revoked if the Government are dissatisfied with the conduct of the Company with regard to Slavery, and the treatment of the inhabitants generally, as contained in Clause 10, but we fail to see how the Government are likely to receive proper information on this head as there appears to be no officer appointed who shall exercise any oversight of the Company.

With the political question of the annexation of territory, the Anti-Slavery Society has nothing to do, but it will be an important part of its duty to collect such authentic information as may bear upon the abolition of Slavery, and to call upon the Government to exercise their power of revoking the charter should the Company not carry out their obligations to the natives in the terms quoted in the charter.

Mr. Gorst, who introduced the motion, concluded a long speech devoted to the political aspect of the

question by the following eloquent peroration relating to the subject of Slavery :—

Again, what were they going to do with the subjects of foreign States? The citizens of America, and probably, also the Netherlands, Germany, and most of the other European Powers, would claim extra-territorial jurisdiction, and certainly the subjects of the King of Spain would not submit to the authority of that Company. By the terms of the charter all foreigners were fit to hold slaves. Suppose a Spaniard, or a Dutch subject, or a citizen of the United States became a slave-owner, how were they to interfere with him? And this brought him to the question of Slavery—"Domestic Slavery," as it was called in the charter. He should read to the House the only information he could ascertain as to the character of the Slavery which existed in the territories in question. It was contained in the Blue-book, page 225, and it described the state of affairs in 1878. This was what the letter from Mr. Pryce said :—"Slavery was rampant. Slave-boats containing cargoes of unfortunate, starved wretches, in such a state that it turns one's stomach to look at them, covered with sores and ulcers, and many of whom certainly died, were frequently to be seen here (Elopura), or in the Kina Batangan. Robbery was as rife. Creeses were drawn upon the slightest occasion. Slaves were used in the most atrocious way, being occasionally cut down or thrashed, and afterwards having mashed green chillies rubbed into the wounds." That was all they had heard of the nature of domestic Slavery. The agents of the Company, officers of the Crown, would have to regulate, govern, and protect the interests which existed because by the charter they were bound to observe the existing customs. Slavery being an institution, they would have to legislate for it. (Hear, hear.) And the only restriction was that the Company should, as far as may be practicable, abolish by degrees domestic Slavery. In the interval, at all events, domestic servitude was to continue (Hear, hear), and it was to continue under the British flag. In 1874, on the motion of the member for Lambeth with regard to the Fiji, the Prime Minister declared that England could not countenance Slavery. (Mr. Gladstone—Could not extend its dominion.) He would show what the officers of the Crown would have to do. They

would have to deal with the case of slaves who had escaped from servitude. Was that the way to inspire confidence in the minds of the natives with respect to the British Crown? The officers of the British Crown would have to settle the price of blood. And the price was to be fixed subject to the approval of the governor who was to be appointed under the appeal of the Secretary of State, so that one of the qualifications of the governor into which they must inquire, was whether he was a fit man to fix the price of blood. (Hear, hear.) He deeply regretted that he did not observe the Chief Secretary for Ireland in the House. That right hon. gentleman had distinguished himself by his love of liberty (laughter), and an unswerving hatred of the institution of Slavery. He remembered when the late Government issued the slave circular (Ministerial cheers), which only became inoperative because of the issue of a more severe one by the previous Government (Opposition cheers),—the right hon. gentleman led the attack on that circular. He should have liked to ask the right hon. gentleman whether one year's possession of despotic power in Ireland has so corrupted his love of liberty (loud cheers and cries of "Oh!") and had so demoralized him that he had become untrue to his earlier convictions and false to the sacred principles he had so long advocated in that House. He should appeal to the right hon. gentleman the Prime Minister, whether he was willing to allow the officers of the Company, under the sanction of the British Crown, to have anything to do with the institution of Slavery, and whether he would allow the British flag to float over slaves. (Cheers). The hon. and learned member concluded by moving "That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to revoke or alter so much of the charter as gives an implied sanction to the maintenance of Slavery under the protection of the British flag."

MR. DILLWYN approved of the resolution submitted to the House, and would gladly have seconded it had a seconder been necessary. He had himself desired to call attention to the affairs of Borneo, but had been unable to secure an opportunity for so doing. After the full and clear statement of the hon. member for Chatham, it was unnecessary to go at length into the facts, as he should otherwise have desired to do; for the speech of the hon. member plainly showed that, whether the Government

chose to call it so or not, the action of the Government amounted virtually to annexation.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL took exception to the speech in which the motion had been made and complained that, though the motion referred only to the question of Slavery, his hon. and learned friend had taken the inconvenient course throughout almost the whole of his remarks of attacking the Government without notice on their general foreign policy. As he understood the matter, the motion dealt simply with the clauses of the charter relating to domestic Slavery, but his hon. and learned friend had left his original position, and had assailed every part and principle of that charter. He wished to recall to the House the precise point at issue, but first to notice one or two of the more general remarks of his hon. and learned friend.

Throughout his speech his hon. friend strove to show that Borneo was in possession of the Company because of the charter. But Mr. Dent had distinctly stated that as early as 1877 concessions, three in number, had been made, by virtue of which the Company obtained what his hon. friend termed "sovereign rights." These were granted to and legally became the property of the Company. The Foreign Office had no power to object to the Company obtaining such rights. If there was such a power, was it not the duty of Lord Salisbury to exercise it? Was it consistent with the frankness which should exist between a Minister and the subjects of the Crown to allow the Company to invest large sums of money if there was anything illegal in their obtaining the great powers which they did acquire, and if the Government could not grant the protection which every subject of the Crown was entitled to?

The granting of this charter, therefore, had carried our obligations as regarded foreign countries very little further than they extended before. What were the objections which the hon. and learned member raised to the provisions of the charter itself? He presumed that the hon. and learned member said in the first place that the Government had not introduced into the charter sufficiently strong provisions with regard to Slavery. But in this instance we were confronted, not with the Slave-trade, with which we could cope and doubtless suppress, but with a system of domestic Slavery, which existed as part of the law of the country, with

which we had no right to interfere. What was the course that a Government like ours could take in dealing with an institution of this kind? We were, with a strong hand, suddenly to set aside the law of the land as regarded the rights of property, in order to put down this system of domestic Slavery. What had been said on this subject in 1841 by Lord Russell? After referring to the subject of the Slave-trade, in speaking of the institution of domestic Slavery, he said, "If the law and usages of the country in which such Slavery exists tolerate Slavery, we have no right to set aside those laws and usages except by persuasion, negotiation, and other peaceful means." That declaration of opinion was quoted with approbation on the 21st of August, 1874, by Lord Carnarvon, then the Secretary for the Colonies under a Conservative Government, when referring to the case of the Cape Coast Protectorate. It would be in the recollection of the House that, when the protectorate was extended to certain portions of the Gold Coast, the Secretary to the Board of Trade brought forward a motion in that House to the effect that Slavery in no form should be either directly or indirectly recognized by this country. The Prime Minister, the right hon. member for North Lincolnshire, and many others, pressed upon the House the view that it was impossible that we could by force cast the institution of domestic Slavery on one side, and eventually the resolution of the hon. member was withdrawn. Her Majesty must have read with great satisfaction the eloquent address which was made by Captain Strachan, as the representative of the English nation, to the natives of the Gold Coast, over which we then had the full power of a protectorate. He reminded them of all the Queen had done for them; how she had sent her officers and her soldiers to fight their battles; how she had spent ten times more gold in protecting them than their country possessed, and that all she desired in return was that they should obey the law and would abolish Slavery within their territories. If hon. members opposite, therefore, were to join in condemning the course which the present Government had taken in reference to the domestic Slavery which existed in Borneo, they would be condemning the course which their own Government had invariably followed. It was, of course, open to the Government to do the best in their power to discourage and, as far as possible, to bring about the abolition of



domestic Slavery by degrees. It must be remembered that, even when we were abolishing Slavery in our own possessions, we were obliged to prepare the way for the change by instituting a system of so-called apprenticeship. The obligation was distinct so far as the Company was concerned that no foreigner should be allowed to own Slaves. That obligation sprang from that charter alone, and yet his hon. and learned friend asked the House to condemn the Government for having allowed the 7th clause to be inserted in the charter at all. It was a question whether the Government could possibly do more than they had done in the matter. (Hear, hear.)

The PRIME MINISTER made the following remarks respecting Slavery:—

\* \* \* \*

But my hon. friend should recollect that England has never claimed any right to the possession of any part of Borneo, nor has she done any act which she could avoid leading to that possession. (Mr. Gorst.—“The charter.”) I will come to that directly, and I shall contend that it had a directly contrary effect. What would be the advantage of adopting this amendment? We are asked to adopt an address praying the Crown to revoke or alter so much of the charter as gives and implies sanction to Slavery. But if we modify the form, the question of the sanction of Slavery still remains in principle in the charter. Suppose we struck Slavery out of the charter, what follows? That Slavery is abolished? Not in the least; but that Slavery continues without restraint and without the slightest obligation on the Company. As the matter now stands, if in the judgment of the Crown, the Company fails to put an end to Slavery as soon as practicable, the Crown may legally revoke the charter. I will not enter into the question respecting opium, except to say that if the Company misuse their power the Crown will be able to check any misconduct in that respect also.

\* \* \* \*

In my judgment, it would have been far better if we had exercised more control over the New Zealand Company, and so prevented precipitate annexation. I say the present case is an experiment worth trying, or our responsibilities are not worth putting in peril. It is worth while to make an exhaustive and well-considered trial, and for this purpose we ask the

indulgence of the House. We protest against the condemnation of that trial; let it stand the test of experience, and, in order that it may do so, I hope the House will not assent to this motion. (Cheers.)

Dr. CAMERON, in answering Mr. Martin, a Director of the Company, showed that the principal objection was to the act of annexation, and not to Slavery. He said that he did not wish to criticise the connection of the hon. member with the Borneo Company, but he wished to point out that both the question of Slavery and that of opium cultivation were beside the point. The real grievance he felt against the granting of the charter was that it was an act of annexation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. BALFOUR said he intended to support the amendment of the hon. member for Chatham, because he was unable to discover from the papers that the Government had shown the least zeal towards diminishing Slavery. There was no evidence that they had even gone so far as to make inquiries into the condition of the slaves, neither were any reports on that subject laid upon the table. He could not understand why the Government had not inserted in the charter provisions which would have led to the total abolition of Slavery in that country. (Hear, hear.)

SIR HENRY HOLLAND contended that, as to Slavery, article 7 provided for the gradual abolition of domestic Slavery. With regard to that, he most heartily concurred with what the Attorney-General said. When he himself was at the Colonial Office he had to bear a part in the abolition of domestic Slavery on the Gold Coast, and one of his last acts was to assist in drafting a despatch which had been referred to to-night, and in which Lord Carnarvon especially laid it down, in August, 1874, that the abolition of slave dealing and the importation of slaves was to take place at once, and that that was to be followed by such regulation of the relations between masters and slaves as would ultimately, and in no long space of time, effect the extinction of Slavery itself. No one had done more than Lord Carnarvon for the abolition of Slavery along the Gold Coast; but he would have failed if he had proceeded at once to do away, at the risk of bloodshed and of revolution, with an institution that was rooted in the feelings of that country. The careful mode of action then adopted by Lord Carnarvon had been followed in this charter. It would be wrong to require that Company

at once to abolish domestic Slavery in Borneo, but it would be just and right to ask them to proceed by degrees towards its abolition. He had desired to bear his testimony that that charter had been most useful in imposing reasonable conditions on those British settlers; and he heartily hoped and believed that what the Government of the Netherlands had said would come true, that those arrangements would conduce to the happiness of the population, and be fruitful in useful results. (Hear, hear.)

SIR CHARLES DILKE concluded his speech by stating that he would now ask the attention of his hon. friend, who addressed him personally with regard to remarks made by him in that House, as to what was called Slavery in Cyprus. It was true that he called attention at that time to the question as to whether domestic Slavery existed in Cyprus, and also to the institution of forced labour in that island. These were two distinct questions. With regard to the latter, there was a direct charge against the Government of having introduced the practice. As to domestic Slavery, he then maintained, as he still maintained, that it ought not to be allowed in a country which was directly administered by this country. But there were other countries not directly administered by this country in which Slavery had existed for a great number of years. For instance, he might refer to the Gold Coast. Of late years steps had been taken to discourage domestic Slavery, but it had never been contended that Slavery ought to be immediately put down there. Again, in the Malay Peninsula there were several protected States. In those countries domestic Slavery existed at present just as it existed on the Gold Coast. (Sir M. Hicks-Beach made a gesture of dissent). At all events, it was the opinion of the Colonial Office that at this moment domestic Slavery still existed in two out of the three States of the Malay Peninsula. What we had to hold in view in the case of these indirectly administered countries was that every possible step should be taken in order to diminish the length of the existence of domestic Slavery. (Hear.) In that principle he was entirely in accord with the hon. and learned member for Chatham. The hon. member for Tewkesbury had said it was the intention of the North Borneo Company to get rid of domestic Slavery as fast as they could, and Her Majesty's Government had taken powers in the charter that would enable them to go to any length in putting

down the practice of Slavery when they thought it was right and proper, and when the circumstances of the country enabled them to do so. He had no desire to use disagreeable terms about the Company, in whom they had every confidence, but at the same time he might say that they could distinctly punish the Company if the wishes of the Government in this matter were disregarded. (Cries of "How?" An hon. member.—"Withdraw the charter.") It was distinctly in the power of the Government to revoke or withdraw the charter. (Hear, hear.)

SIR STAFFORD NOTHCOTE.—The right hon. baronet said the Government had reserved power to punish the Company for any *laches*, but that he would not discuss the question across the table. The right hon. gentleman, when the appeal was made to him, said the Government had a distinct power to punish the Company.

Mr. GLADSTONE.—By the withdrawal of the charter.

SIR S. NOTHCOTE.—That is an important admission. The Government then had reserved a power of vetoing the charter with the avowed object of reducing Slavery to a *minimum*. \* \*

The debate concluded as follows :—

Mr. GLADSTONE.—If I may be allowed to offer an explanation, I must admit that there was some ambiguity in the language I used in speaking of diminished responsibility. As regards the actual exercise of internal power by the Company, I most fully admit that we have undertaken to watch over that power, and have thereby charged ourselves with new interests and responsibilities. What I had in view was territorial responsibility, which I take to be the most serious part of the matter, arising from the possible relations of this Company with foreign Powers. This responsibility I conceive to be greatly diminished by the charter, for according to my view we are in much less danger of being unable to correct or to control the proceedings of the Company than we should have been if the charter had not been granted.

The House divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment	...	...	62
Against	...	...	125
Majority	...	...	—63

## SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

MR. DILLWYN asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the British Minister at Rio had furnished any late report on the progress of slave emancipation in Brazil; and whether, on the ground that so large a portion of the slave population had been imported in contravention of British treaties and of Brazilian law, he might be instructed to use, as occasion might offer, the friendly influence of Her Majesty's Government in advising the adoption of measures for anticipating the present remote period of complete emancipation.

Sir C. DILKE.—The reports received from her Majesty's representative at Rio, with regard to the emancipation of the slaves in Brazil, are contained in the Volume of Slave-trade Correspondence which will be very shortly distributed. The Brazilian Government are already fully aware of the views of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the question, and it is certain that under the operation of existing laws the number of the slaves is steadily diminishing.

## SLAVERY IN EGYPT.

*From the Times:—*

THE following letter has been addressed to the Secretary of the Anti-Slave Trade Society on the subject of the suppression of Slavery in Egypt, by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt:—

10, James-street, Buckingham-gate, March 17th, 1882.

Sir,—I have been requested by the leaders of the National party of Egypt to explain to you their ideas respecting the final suppression of domestic Slavery on the Nile.

The liberal views in politics and religion which now, for the first time, are finding their free expression in the movement known as National, have it for a first principle that Slavery is *kabakat*, a detestable thing, one to be utterly abolished in all its forms and branches by the modern world. In this the religious Sheikhs of the Azhar, no less than the civil and military leaders, are agreed; and the present Sheikh-ul-Islam at Cairo, Mohamwed el Enbabe, has pronounced himself formally on the subject.

According to him and to the vast majority of the Cairene Ulema, Slavery was an institution permitted by the Koran only when Islam

was in a state of war with idolaters. Then captives on the battle-field were, by custom rather than by precept, legitimately enslaved—this for the sole purpose of their conversion to the true faith, and with an advice to pious persons among the captors to give them at the end of a few years their freedom. The abuse of enslaving Christian and Jewish prisoners was of later date, and is in no way authorised by the Koran; while still less is it lawful to enslave Mahomedans. Now, as no religious war has recently been waged against any idolatrous nation, it follows that no captives have been legitimately made, and, therefore, the slaves brought into Mahomedan markets, either openly or clandestinely, are the result of robbery. As such they are in reality free men illegally detained, and it is a fact of notoriety that the slave-hunting which has been carried on of late years in Darfour and the Egyptian Soudan, Mahomedan lands, has been all of this nature. A yet greater crime is that too long prevalent in the Ottoman Empire, but unknown to primitive Islam, of eunuchizing free men or slaves. These illegalities the Sheikhs of the Azhar unqualifyingly condemn.

The civil and military administration has in like manner set its face resolutely to the work of extirpating what still remains of servitude in Egypt. The first act of the Minister of the Interior has been to appoint a new Governor-General of the Soudan and the Red Sea coast, with the most positive orders to suppress the trade; and in Lower Egypt a secret system is being organised, with the details of which I am acquainted, but which it would defeat the end in view to make public, for the discovery and liberation of all persons still held in bondage there.

I have received the most positive assurances from Arabi Bey, the Minister of War, that he will co-operate loyally in this work, and he has authorised me to say that he will not rest until the stigma of Slavery is entirely removed from the Egyptian community.

In making you this communication, I am aware that it runs some risk of being received with suspicion by those of your Society who are unaware of the vast moral and intellectual gulf which exists between the Government now in power in Egypt and any which has preceded it. The Turk has for many years promised these things, and it may be doubted now whether the Egyptian will perform. But I can answer for the fact—and it may augment your confidence in the present instance—that the



remarkable movement which has brought the National party into power in Egypt has its root in an honest, I may say universal determination on the part of the people to reform their social and religious life. A movement of this sort has, to the best of my knowledge, never before been seen in any Mahomedan country, but it is certainly seen to-day in Egypt, and, if permitted to develop itself, has in it the germs of moral regeneration for the whole of the Mahomedan East.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
**WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT.**  
 To Mr. Charles H. Allen, Secretary to the  
*Anti-Slavery Society.*

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—In *The Times* of Saturday last you published a letter on this subject addressed to me by Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt at the request of the leaders of the National party of Egypt. May I ask the favour of your kindly inserting my reply to that letter, which, however, was not written with any view to publication?

In the same sheet of *The Times*, in which Mr. Blunt's letter appears, there is a very sensible and striking letter from Sir Samuel Baker on the same question, in which there is a warning that might well appear to be specially addressed to the Anti-Slavery Society; for, speaking of the reform announced in Egypt, under the title "Abolition of the Slave-trade," Sir Samuel remarks:—

"I do not say that this is mere claptrap to catch the unwary philanthropists of England, and thereby to gain a party for the National party; but I have no hesitation in declaring that such an announcement is a delusion, and that if the late Khedive failed in his power to suppress the Slave-trade, and hazarded a rebellion in the Soudan provinces through his efforts to effect this object, the simple declaration by Arabi Bey's party that 'Slavery is to be abolished' is a farce too ridiculous for consideration."

With regard to the new Governor-General of the Soudan, Dr. Schweinfurth, who ought to know something of Egypt, thus writes to me:—

"What say you of this appointment of Abd-el-Kader Pasha? He knows nothing of the Soudan. Why not at least Ismail Ayoub?"

. . . and now, new, very inapt people, inexperienced Ministers . . . undertake this so difficult task of reorganizing the Soudan. The result will be a perturbation. A new geographical division of the provinces is al-

ready mooted, and I am certain that the projectors of it do not know where Fachoda or Metemmeh are. They have no maps and know nothing about them. Abd-el-Kader is the same person who, an enemy of Riaz, was charged by the latter to arrest Arabi on the night of the 9th of September. It was on this condition that the Minister, his enemy, confided to him the post of Prefect of Police at Cairo. We know how ill he succeeded. The revolt took place the next day, and Abd-el-Kader consequently lost his post. Arabi and his colleagues, it must be admitted, are his bitter enemies. How they became reconciled remains a mystery. Everybody here argues over this interesting topic."

Dr. Schweinfurth also tells me that M. Vossian, the French Consul, is leaving the Soudan in disgust (whether to return or not I do not know), and "that the goings on of the European *employés* there are laughable, for they themselves are more Turk than the Turks!"

Things certainly do not look very promising.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
**CHARLES H. ALLEN.**

MR. ALLEN'S REPLY TO MR. W. S. BLUNT.

*March 21st, 1882.*

Dear Sir,—I am extremely obliged to you for your interesting letter of the 17th inst., containing the views of the National party of Egypt upon Slavery. Naturally the statements you are authorised to make as to the abolition of domestic Slavery, and the consequent cessation of the terrible Slave-hunts that have for so long desolated Central Africa, commend themselves most heartily to this Society. Unfortunately, however, there seems to be no guarantee that this programme will be honestly carried out. The late Khedive professed the same, or nearly the same views, when he commissioned Colonel Gordon to exterminate the Slave-hunters. But directly that single-minded officer gave up the task, the old abuses quickly reappeared under the rule of his successor.

We are afraid that the new Governor-General of the Soudan—Abd-el-Kader Pasha—will find the difficulty just as great as it has ever been. The fact is the high officials do not want the trade put down, nor do they wish to give up the institution of domestic Slavery, though I quite believe the present Khedive is in earnest in his desire to see the abolition of so hateful a system.

We do not wish to seem ungracious, and are ready to welcome any really honest endeavour in the cause of freedom, but we naturally feel afraid to rely too much upon promises. If the Government were really in earnest they should appoint a European Governor of the Soudan—a man after the model of Colonel Gordon, if such an one may be found. I quite agree with all you say as to the Mahomedan religion and its real disapproval of the kind of Slavery now in force in Egypt. Still the fact remains—it is in force; and professedly Mahomedan Arabs are the piratical slave-hunters who supply the harems of Egypt and mutilate the unfortunate boys whom they capture. Thus the system has almost grown into the religion of the country, although really discountenanced by the Koran.

I am, yours very faithfully,

CHARLES H. ALLEN, Secretary.

Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, Esq.

On this subject Colonel Gordon writes in his book on Central Africa, "The mass of Europeans at Cairo think they know Egypt, as the people at Shanghai think they know China. They know painted or varnished Egypt, and no further."

The following reply to the above letter appeared in *The Times* of April 5th.

To Charles H. Allen, Esq., Secretary to the  
*Anti-Slavery Society*.

Dear Sir,—There are one or two points in your answer to my letter of the 19th which seem to require explanation, and if you will permit me I will take this opportunity to make a general reply to such objections as have been brought forward by Sir Samuel Baker, Mr. Villiers Stuart, and others, in support of the doubt you express that the intentions of the National Government in Egypt with regard to Slavery cannot be counted on as real.

To begin, I am quite willing to admit that, according to all precedent in Egypt, nothing can be less likely than that any Government acting in the name of the Khedive, a son of Ismail Pasha, and a descendant of Mohammed Ali, should be seriously intending to abolish Slavery on high moral and religious grounds. I am perfectly aware how often promises with regard to this matter have been made and

broken, and I am also aware that the official class, up to February in the present year in power, has offered a mute but persistent opposition to the ostensible efforts of the Government, and that in consequence no real and complete abolition has ever been attempted. I also agree with you that the interests at stake in Upper Egypt may well prove too strong for the present Ministry, sincere though it be, and powerful in the Delta; and I foresee with Sir S. Baker no little danger in the future from the connection of Cairo with the Soudan. At the same time I believe that in spite of all these improbabilities and difficulties and dangers we shall, if we live till the year 1883, see what remains of Slavery abolished in Lower Egypt, and not inconsiderable steps taken towards its extirpation further south.

I base my belief on the following grounds. In the first place, the present Government, though acting in the Khedive's name, is in reality entirely independent of his will in the matter. Mohammed Tewfik has made his peace with the National party, but it has been at the price of an absolute surrender of his last remnant of personal authority. He is now the most limited monarch, credited with sovereignty, in the world, being, unlike most Sovereigns, hardly even the centre of a clique. The old official class, the "Circassians," which supported his father, look upon him askance as one who has sacrificed their interests through weakness or timidity; and to the new men who have taken their place, he remains a Turk and a stranger. Again, these new men have nothing whatever in common with the old alien ruling class of Egypt. With the exception of Mahmoud Samy, who though his natural language is Arabic claims Mameluke descent, all the present Ministry are Arabs and Egyptians; and we may hope that Sheriff is the last of the Turkish Pashas we shall ever see holding a high position of power in the country. Arabi's first boast is that he is a fellah, a son of the black earth of the Nile.

Nor are these Egyptians' ways of life the ways of their predecessors. The leaders of the National party have no overgrown harems to support, no slaves, no eunuchs, no stables full of sleek horses, or palaces by the river-side. They are poor men, living poorly. The Ministers have decent houses, and no more. The deputies live in the old town in lodgings, the Sheikhs of the Azhar in the little back streets of the University. None of these people nor—which is important—the class to which they

belong have any personal interest in maintaining Slavery, or would suffer in any particular by its total abolition. On the other hand, they have a strong instinct of political grudge to gratify in despoiling the harems of their former masters, the Pashas, of their black retinues; and human nature is such that it may safely be depended upon, in a case where duty and instinct go hand-in-hand, to do work with a will. Who can doubt, to cite a parallel case, that, if the working classes in England were suddenly to find themselves in power, they would be long in abolishing the game laws?

A correspondence, recently published in the *Taif*, shows that the matter is being seriously taken up by the public, and that the negroes and others are forming a society in Cairo for providing freed slaves with employment, and assisting them in the difficult task of gaining an honest livelihood. The matter has been strongly pushed forward by Abdallah Nadim, the popular orator of the National party, and next to Arabi Bey, the most powerful man in Egypt; and he thus concludes his latest remarks upon the subject:—

"Those who feel inclined to contribute towards this society are requested to send us their subscriptions. We are taking the necessary measures (in view of the coming abolition) to provide homes in all parts of the country for the freed slaves and unemployed black servants until they get engaged. This, we hope, will enable us to extirpate the abomination of Slavery from this country and place us on a level with the other civilized nations of the world."

So much for Lower Egypt. In the Soudan the case, of course, was different, and I do not anticipate there an easy or immediate triumph. Still, I am confident that you will find a considerable change of tone in the official world, even of the White Nile, when it comes to their ears that Arabi is in power, and that Arabi is in earnest. I do not myself much believe in European influence acting beneficially on the minds of Arabs—it seems, like the Turkish, to act powerfully only for evil. But I do believe in the power of a man of their own blood to rouse and regenerate them. Abd-el-Kader was a noble instance of this; and in the desert the phenomenon is of constant occurrence. There the advent of a high-minded chief among them has over and over again transformed a degraded tribe to virtue and chivalry; and this is always possible where Arab blood and Arab custom prevail. I attribute this power of moral recuperation in

the race partly to their great intellectual quickness, partly to the wonderful vitality of their traditional ideas. There is no community of their blood in the world, be it never so debased in its circumstances or immoral in its practice, which does not recognize a high standard of honour and appeal constantly to acknowledged laws of right and wrong; this even in the very act, may be, of their violation. Though at times this may make the degradation deeper, it certainly aids in their recovery. They have, in a word, a conscience which can be touched by one of their own kin who knows the compass of their language and their thought. I have, therefore, hope that there may be recovery in the present case, and that what Colonel Gordon with all his real and single-mindedness, could not quite do, Arabi may possibly achieve with the Arabs of the Upper Nile, for the one reason that he is an Arab. Arabi, though a poor man and a fellah, is a Seyyid of the Koreysh, and that is a title to respect neither Colonel Gordon nor Ismail Pasha, nor any Turk or Circassian of them all, has been able to pretend to. Colonel Gordon, who knows the Arabs, will not disagree with me in this; but I cannot expect all to believe.

Lastly, on the whole question of stopping Slavery and Slave-trade on the Nile, I am of opinion that far more will be achieved by the moral example of its public abolition at Cairo than by any machinery of force which can be applied at Khartoum. The triumph of liberal opinion in Egypt, in the face of European opposition, will mean the triumph of liberal opinion in every Mussulman country of the world; and the example of abolition there will be followed sooner or later by its abolition on the Red Sea coast and in Tripoli—who knows, even at Constantinople?

These are my reasons for hope, and I beg you not hastily to despise them.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT.

10, James Street, Buckingham Gate, April 1.

P.S.—With regard to Sir William Muir's learned objections based upon history and the Koran, I have referred his letter to a Sheikh of the Azhar, hardly less learned than himself, and trust that in a month or so we may obtain a fetwa on the point. Sir William Gregory writes from Cairo, March 19:—"Slavery will be abolished shortly by decree.



Already notice has been sent to the Governor of the Soudan that all slaves are freed in his district."

On the whole of this correspondence *The Times* made the following excellent editorial remarks, which we cannot but think embody the sentiments of the majority of the thinking portion of the community :—*abridged.*

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, in the letter we print this morning on the interesting topic of Slavery in Egypt, promises an authoritative exposition of Mahomedan law on the subject by the learned interpreters of the Koran attached to the Mosque Al Azhar. Their answer may be anticipated. They know what European, and especially English, opinion demands, and they will not disappoint its requirements. No violence to the text they study is needed for the purpose. They cannot and they will not attempt to refute Sir William Muir's explanation of the position assumed by their prophet. Mahomet never denounced Slavery in a tone which carried conviction to the hearts of his disciples. He took advantage of it for his own pleasure. His tenets are so consonant with the institution that devout believers have from his day to this been the most inveterate of wholesale kidnappers and slave-owners. Sheikhs and doctors of law will be able, however, to point also to intimations that Mahomet tolerated rather than inculcated the practice. He accepted what he feared to change, and humanised customs it is fair to suppose he would have preferred to abolish. Unfortunately, the mode in which he endeavoured to soften the treatment of domestic bondsmen, by amalgamating them and their masters in common unity of faith, may be used as an argument for covering the horrors of a slave-hunt with the sanctity of a mission. Cairo theologians will probably pass lightly over the question of the right of enslaving negro idolaters and Abyssinian Christians with the object of converting them to Islam. But they may be trusted not to condemn the principle of emancipating slaves already the equals of their masters in the eye of religion.

Mr. Blunt is entitled at any rate to plead, as he does very forcibly to-day, that the leaders of the native Egyptian party are not compromised by their personal addiction to the practice they pretend to be overthrowing. They have no

extensive harems like the Pashas they have displaced. They have been poor and simple ; they have not learned as yet to live in splendour and ostentation. The doubt is whether they will not learn as soon as they have the opportunity. Pashas of Ismail's Court, like Pashas at Constantinople, were not generally born to pomp and overgrown establishments. They took kindly to them the instant they had the chance. Turks, Circassians, and Arabs, throughout the Mahomedan world, have always exhibited the same tendency when fortune has befriended them. Extraordinary confidence in the moderation and patriotism of these Egyptian soldiers and deputies, and in something beyond their moderation and patriotism, is necessary to justify an expectation that they will not act likewise. All the circumstances of Oriental life induce individuals, who can command the means, to surround themselves with slaves.

Sir William Gregory and Mr. Blunt would hardly deny the improbability on the surface of a sudden conversion of Egyptian Mussulmans to the doctrines of the Anti-Slavery Society. But they are persuaded that Arabi Bey and Egyptian Parliamentarians are not as other Mahomedans. Every Englishman will hope that Mr. Blunt may be correct in his diagnosis of the characters of the heads of the native Egyptian party. Englishmen thoroughly recognize the difficulty of regenerating a land by alien efforts. Foreign rulers can check and punish abuses ; they can seldom sow the seeds of a new national life. Tales which have reached this country from the scenes of the labours of Sir Samuel Baker and Colonel Gordon have at times suggested parallels with the house swept and garnished. It has almost seemed as if the piquancy of the contrast with an episode of unselfish good faith had stimulated violence and rapacity to unprecedented exertions. That genius and benevolence, however, such as Colonel Gordon lavished on Darfur and the Soudan, should have achieved only a partial triumph is far from supporting the hypothesis of more complete results from an absolute reliance on native firmness and conduct and integrity. No evidence exists that those noble qualities are to be discovered in the actual rulers of Egypt, as they certainly were not to be discovered in their predecessors. Mr. Blunt is an enthusiast for the potential activity of Arab blood and Arab custom. Because Arabs elsewhere acknowledge an abstract standard of honour, and appeal to laws of right and wrong

at the moment of outraging them, he advocates faith in the coming practical reformation of the Arabs of Egypt. Were he predicting a possible outburst even of such very untried warriors as Arabi Bey and his soldiery in a foray outside Egypt, or insisting on the existence of materials among them for the repulse of invasion at home, his theories might carry force. To call upon Europe to rejoice at the experiment, now being made, of transferring the affairs of Egypt from European hands, in which the fellaheen have for the first time in the memory of man begun to be prosperous, to a knot of local adventurers, is to require too much of human credulity and hopefulness. Had Egypt been as Egypt was in the reign of ISMAIL, not much damage could have been suffered by the speculation, as not much gain is likely to arise from it. Egypt now has something to lose. A very dubious better is being grasped 'after' at the sacrifice of a very manifest good. While the Khedive's Ministers and Parliament observe the covenanted rights of Europe, Europe will not interfere with their government of their country after their own choice. If they root out the curse of Slavery, Europe will be eager to admit that they have known what was for their benefit better than Europe knew it for them. Mr. Blunt and Sir William Gregory will be abundantly entitled then to exult in their intuitive appreciation of the virtue and capacity of their friends. In the meantime, they must not resent English slowness to accept professions as equivalent to performance. England with France has consented to take the burden to some extent of answering for the upright and beneficial administration of Egypt. The task had been begun and was being accomplished. First-fruits of success in the shape of financial ease for the State and comfort for the population were being gathered. Much more was visible in the near future. All now has to be recommenced; and Mr. Blunt and Sir William Gregory think their countrymen should be thankful for the prospect. Their countrymen generally will share the benevolent scepticism of Mr. Charles H. Allen and his Society, and wait.

We are glad to note that similar views have been expressed by *The Echo*.

In a letter which Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has just addressed to the Anti-Slavery Society, a

pleasant picture is drawn of the condition of Egypt under the new *régime*. Most people in this country look with unconcealed anxiety upon the situation created by the successful insubordination of Arabi Bey, and predict that European intervention is inevitable if the country is to be saved from the anarchy towards which it is fast drifting. But these apprehensions are, in Mr. Blunt's opinion, altogether chimerical. "The leaders of the National Party have no overgrown harems to support, no slaves, no eunuchs, no stables full of sleek horses, or palaces on the river side. They are poor men living poorly. Arabi's great boast is that he is a fellah, a son of the black earth of the Nile." If this be so, and the new rulers of Egypt are so enamoured of economy, how is it that the Army has been already increased by one-third, that a shoal of officers have been promoted, and that during the few months Arabi Bey has been in power the expenditure has enormously increased? Mr. Blunt is convinced that the men now in power are sincere in their professed desire to put down Slavery, and that when it comes to the ears of the officials of the White Nile that "Arabi is in power, and that Arabi is in earnest," Slavery will be extirpated. The evil that Sir Samuel Baker grappled with, and was vanquished by, which Colonel Gordon scotched, but could not kill, is to be rooted out by the mutinous Colonel, who was himself once a fellah; and Slavery is to be unknown, not only in Lower Egypt, but in the Soudan. It is a pleasant picture which every Englishman will rejoice to see realised, but which few will put much faith in until professions have given way to performance.

## EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—On the 6th of June last you did me the favour to insert a short letter from Herr G. Rohlfs, the African traveller, stating that the Negus Negest, or King of Abyssinia, had given him full power to negotiate a peace between Egypt and Abyssinia, and that a *sine qua non* would be the cession of a port to the latter country.

Herr Rohlfs stated that the German Government were disposed to aid him

in this matter if England would co-operate. I am sorry to say that Herr Rohlfs's efforts are likely to fail, as the accompanying letter shows that the English Government decline to offer their good offices, although the sad fact remains that peace does not yet exist between those two countries. In a letter from Massowah, dated the 13th of February, 1882, and addressed to Herr Rohlfs, occurs the following passage :—

"A few weeks since the Abyssinian General, Plata Gebro, carried off from the Egyptians more than 50,000 head of cattle, and drove them into Abyssinia. This was not done without bloodshed, but what does this signify in a country where men's lives are of less value than those of beasts?"

Colonel Gordon has always told us that no lasting peace can be concluded until Egypt consents to allow Abyssinia the possession of some port in the Red Sea.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 55, New Broad Street, London, E.C., March 13.

To Mr. Chas. H. Allen. Weimar, March 6.

Dear Sir,—I gave up my intention of coming to London, because the English Foreign Office wrote to me that the Government had no intention of entering into negotiations in favour of the Negus Negest, 'because Her Majesty's Government was firmly convinced from information received from their representative at Cairo that peace existed between Abyssinia and Egypt.'

Of course, I could not interfere on behalf of the Negus Negest unless I knew that the British Government would back me. As this is not the case, I have written to the Negus that I cannot undertake the negotiation for him. For without the support of the Power most interested in the Egypto-Abyssinian affair—namely, England, I should only get into

disgrace, as Mr. Kirkham did formerly. I have advised the Negus Negest above all things to endeavour to convince the British Government that he is still at war with Egypt. The English representative at Cairo, perhaps, bases his opinion to the contrary on the presence, last summer, of the Embassy from the Negus in Cairo. But this Embassy was a private one, the sole object of which was to get an Abouna (a Coptic high priest), or as the Negus expressed it, to 'buy' one. In fact, therefore, peace is not to be thought of between the two countries without European intervention. Egypt will not voluntarily give up the provinces taken possession of by Munzinger—viz., Keren, Bogos, &c.—but Abyssinia considers them to be her property, pillages and plunders them, and this gives rise to sanguinary conflicts. But what does the Khedive's Government care if a few hundred men are massacred every year so far from the capital, especially as there is this advantage in this hostile state of things, that officials and officers bring the pretty Abyssinian girls as welcome slaves to their harems.

Yours faithfully,

GERHARD ROHLFS.

Since the above letter was inserted in *The Times*, we have been favoured by Dr. Rohlfs with the sight of several letters received by him from Abyssinia, and from these we have been permitted to make the following extracts. We trust that our Foreign Office will see the necessity of assisting Dr. Rohlfs in the mission which he has undertaken of procuring a port for Abyssinia, and thus establishing peace between that country and Egypt. It is evident from the letters we now publish that King John is anxiously awaiting the return of Dr. Rohlfs, and yet if he returned without having accomplished his object he would be likely to meet with a very ungracious reception.

LETTER FROM DR. GERHARD ROHLFS TO MR. C. H. ALLEN.

[Translation.]

Weimar, 13th March, 1882.

Much Esteemed Sir,—I send you herewith letters, dated last November, which I have



just received from Abyssinia, and from which you can best gather how matters are there. You will observe that the Negus is apparently determined, and—as Gordon predicted—may destroy Massawa and Khartoum. I have affixed notes to some parts of the letters so as to elucidate their meaning. From Dr. Stecker's letter you can deduce how anxiously the Negus Negest awaits my concluding peace for him. I have two letters of authority from the Negus laying by me, as they must first be translated. As I have already once before received a refusal from the Foreign Office, I apply to you. Perhaps the influence of your Society may be able to assist me in bringing about the restoration of peace to Abyssinia, and the renewal of solid relations with her.

This can only be effected by England. The German Government will not interfere in the Egyptian-Abyssinian question otherwise than, in case of need, to support the action of the British Government. The sole motive of my visit to Abyssinia was the delivery of the imperial answering despatch—an act of pure courtesy—and every other idea connected with that visit, especially that emanating from the French, is an absurdity.

England could not now easily obtain from the Khedive's Government, the demands of the Negus for the restoration of the provinces of Bogos and Menso, which have been appropriated by the Egyptians, altho' the latter, if they understood their own interests, would have voluntarily returned them to him long ago. According to Colonel Gordon, who was perfectly acquainted with the conditions of Egypt and the Soudan, the maintenance of these provinces must cost the Egyptian Government many thousand pounds sterling. Egypt has never derived any revenue from them. To this must be added the outlay for troops, numbering several thousand men, which Egypt is now obliged to maintain on the Abyssinian frontier.

Then a slice of coast. Access to the Red Sea. This likewise Egypt might quietly accede to. The Negus does not desire the cession of Massowa. This is an error; he wishes to have access to the sea for the purposes of trade. The idea that he would use it to procure arms is erroneous. If the Negus had money, he could get arms without the coast, for arms would and could be smuggled in by the unwatched coast between Suakin and Hamfila Bay, and even further south, but the Negus has no money; the country is poor; so poor that Schimper

could not even get 200 dollars for the journey to Massowa and Egypt.

But is it not horrible, that on the frontier thousands of men (of Christians) are continually bought, many meeting their death thereby, whilst the others are thrown into slavery. How long will the British Government suffer it? At Cairo nothing is known of it. Mr. Mallet, therefore, hears absolutely nothing. Would anyone have heard of Gessi's wars, and his persecution of the Slave-traders if he himself, or Colonel Gordon had not reported them?

Pray exert your entire influence that something may be done in the matter. As regards myself I am quite ready to transfer my powers to one of your countrymen, if England would only declare herself ready to interest herself for this humane, this sacred cause; and it will be quite immaterial to the Negus, whether I am, or whether an Englishman is his agent. For finally, as I have always maintained, and as I lately wrote to the Negus, England alone can bring about peace, and she is now more than morally bound to do this as the conquest of Bogos and Mensa by the Egyptians was only a consequence of the English Campaign in Abyssinia.

With the highest respect,

Your most obedient  
GERHARD ROHLFS.

To Mr. Chas. H. Allen,  
Secretary, *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.*

LETTER FROM HERR SCHIMPER TO DR ROHLFS.

Abyssinia, 25th Nov., 1881.

Highly Esteemed Counsellor,—I hope you have received my short letter, in which I apprized you that until 1st October I could not go to Cairo. In the meantime things have changed. His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to order the letters of authority intended for you to be sent to you through Dr. Stecker. Dr. Stecker will have the goodness to communicate to you the reasons for this alteration in the King's determination. I myself will, at present, say nothing on the subject, as I prefer to inform you verbally of what has occurred. I hope to have the pleasure of, perhaps, meeting you soon at Adowa. His Majesty the King awaits your return with impatience, or at least a letter from you. He entertains the greatest hope

*Note by Rohlf's: I have received them.*

of your mission, and it is peculiarly remarkable with what admirable confidence he is attached to you. His Majesty specially relies upon Germany's mediation in the Egyptian-Abyssinian business. Dr. Stecker has in the meantime most parentally assisted me, so that I am deeply indebted to him. It is very pleasant to me to mention this. I have been for the last five weeks near him and enjoying his friendly society. The king has at last granted Dr. Stecker permission to go to Kaffa, and it is his intention to leave in a few days.

EXTRACTS OF LETTER FROM ABYSSINIA, DATED 7TH NOVEMBER, 1881, AND ADDRESSED TO DR. GERHARD ROHLFS.

Raffray \* has returned to Massowa to-day.

The king drags me with him to Marela, and it appears as if he wanted to keep me as a guarantee for your return with the longed-for peace. He promises much, but does little. Your return is much desired, and if you do not come the king will have lost all confidence in whatever ambassador may come. He has then resolved to make war on Bogos and Meteriah, which I know for certain.

If the Negus had dismissed Raffray in disfavour, I am almost certain that he and the French press would have ascribed it to your mission. So it appears to me, and Raffray has several times so said to me, "That it is very well known in France why Bismarck had sent to Abyssinia and that Germany is on the look out for colonies." \*\* These are Raffray's words.

LETTER FROM DR. STECKER TO DR. GERHARD ROHLFS.

(Abridged translation.)

Abyssinia, 21st November, 1881.

Dear Doctor,—At last I am able to give you the good news that the king has given me permission to go to Kaffa. He said he was afraid to let me go before, because the road was dangerous. I could not persuade him to let me go until a close friendship was concluded between Abyssinia and Kaffa, and a great embassy had arrived from Gera and the Sultan of Koffa with rich presents, in order to make

\* Monsieur Raffray is French Consul in Massowa, and brought the Negus a letter from the President of the Republic and the English Government.

\*\* This nonsense has been spread by the French; but they have no more idea in Germany of colonising Abyssinia than England had after the war with that country. Germany does not want to have anything to do with Abyssinia. Note: by Dr. Rohlf's.

formal submission to King John. He, however, advised me to consider it well. "Europeans feared nothing, &c.," but at length gave orders for letters to be written to Negus Tekla Haimanot, and for an escort to accompany me to Kaffa. At the same time he addressed a letter to the Sultan of Kaffa, warmly recommending me to him as the friend of the Negus Negest of Germany, as he calls the Emperor, and asking him, if possible, to help to proceed to Zanzibar. He, however, did not fail to remark that he only did this in order to perform a service to Germany, otherwise he would never have allowed me to go to Kaffa. I must not be vexed at being kept waiting so long, he wanted first to be assured of the friendship of the sultan of Kaffa. So you see I have attained to what I wished. I shall be sure to get safely to Kaffa; further plans can only be realised there. At all events I shall try to get to Zanzibar. By the time you get this I hope to have left Abyssinia.

As I have not received the things from Berlin, I am sending Carl to Massowa, to get some money as well, and meanwhile I start for Debra Tabor. \* \* \* \* \*

You are anxiously expected here, and the king is always asking me whether I have heard from you. What am I to tell him? He treats me very kindly, quite differently from the others. We are much indebted to him, for I have to thank him for my journey to Kaffa.

Yours, &c.,

A. STECKER.

FROM DR. SCHWEINFURTH TO DR. GERHARD ROHLFS.

(Extracts.)

Cairo, 6th March 1882.

Dear Gerhard,—I have received your letter of 19th February, and hasten to give you the latest news from Abyssinia.

Abargues has been here for a week and brought the enclosed letters from Stecker.

The Negus (according to Abargues, who, of course, did not bring away the best opinion of him) is following in Theodore's footsteps. He has had poor Schimper nearly whipped to death, because he did not go to Massowa. All the Europeans had to intercede and beg for mercy for him. The King had told him that he must go to Adud, where Ras Alula would pay him the 200 dollars for the journey. But when he got to Adud he could not get the money from Ras, nor yet get on to Massowa. The king was then furious, and even demanded

that Schimper should go to Massowa without the 200 dollars, where he would get the money.

The letters which have arrived here for you have probably been forwarded to you. \* \* \*

They will certainly be satisfied with Stecker at Berlin, his reports have hands and feet (are very graphic), and the map is very important something of real importance for the physiognomy of Abyssinia.

According to Abargues, the recommendation of the Negus to Kaffa is not of much value. But considering the liberation of Chiavini and Cechi, it must be allowed that King John is held in some esteem there, so, perhaps, his orders may be respected. To get to Zanzibar sounds simple enough, but a glance at the map shows that it is a long way there.

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE SCHWEINFURTH.

### CONSUL H. E. O'NEILL AND MOZAMBIQUE.

HER MAJESTY'S indefatigable Consul at Mozambique, Lieut. H. E. O'Neill, has lately returned from a three months' journey in the Makua and Lomwe countries on the mainland to the west of his Consulate. An account of this important journey (which occupied over three months, and in which he walked nearly 600 miles, 550 of which were over entirely unbroken country), is contained in a most interesting paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, on the evening of March 13th.

This paper being written for a Scientific Society does not treat of the question of the Slave-trade, but we expect Consul O'Neill has acquired important information on this subject, and that it will be shortly published in the Blue Books promised to be presented to Parliament.

In his paper he mentions that the most profitable article of commerce is still "the slave, the restrictions placed upon this trade on the coast having considerably enhanced his value." He also mentions that a "drunken young

savage," the worst specimen of a Makua Chief he had met, "after asking if the English were not a people who refused to allow Slavery, indulged in such silly antics, as striking his spear into the nearest tree, in illustration of the manner in which he treated all who displeased him."

We are glad to learn that the Consul is likely to follow up this journey by another trip coasting southwards from which voyage, important official information on the Slave-trade may probably be looked for. More reliable information can no doubt be obtained from a cruise of this nature in a small vessel, than from the visits of Her Majesty's cruisers, which are never able to stay long enough in one place to effect the object for which they were sent out.

In a former journey undertaken by the Consul at the end of 1880, much important information was gained, and has been published in the Slave-trade Papers No. 1., 1881. We regret that want of space prevents our making more than a very few short extracts from this valuable document; but we are glad to notice that the Consul appears to have received much support and assistance from the Portuguese Authorities on the Coast, who with the limited force at their disposal, seem to be perfectly willing to co-operate in the work of putting down the Slave-trade. We cannot but think that both the British and Portuguese Governments might give to their servants in these distant regions, a little more active support than the latter appear at present to receive.

CONSUL O'NEILL TO EARL GRANVILLE,  
NOVEMBER, 1880.

The chief result of this journey has, I think, been in the evidence I have gained of the exis-



tence of a new slave market, not altogether unsuspected before, but not until now thought of much importance, or viewed in the light of a growing and serious danger to the work of the suppression of the Slave-traffic. This new evil consists in what I must call a Mozambique coast Slave-trade, in contra-distinction to the Slave-trade from the coast of Mozambique.

\* \* \* \* \*  
I have no hesitation in saying that this danger is already beginning to make itself felt, and that a class of proprietors is springing up amongst the coast people, some few calling themselves Portuguese, but the majority of the caste, who go by the name, on this coast, of "Mouros," who are demanding slave labour and, I regret to say, obtaining it. This is taking place, more or less, at all those places at which the Portuguese authority is only nominal or limited, as at Masimbwa, to the immediate surroundings of the town.

\* \* \* \* \*  
The class of proprietors of whom I speak exist rather to the detriment of the Portuguese owners of property, who, living, as they generally do, near to their chief settlements, are under the eye of the authorities, and cannot obtain slave labour, or, if they do, obtain it surreptitiously, and at a certain risk. The disadvantages under which these latter labour, in consequence of this, is one of the chief causes that have induced the cry for compulsory native labour, to which I, some time back, called attention.

It is difficult to see or suggest a remedy for this new danger of an augmentation of the Slave-trade, which owes its existence to the natural advance of legal trade, and a failure on the part of the Portuguese Government to keep pace with it. It can only cease when there is a thorough control over those districts where this agricultural development is taking place. Unfortunately, the present financial distress of the Colony, and its unpopularity in Portugal as a spot for emigration, combining as they do to cripple its progress, offer no near prospect of that control being gained. At this day, the Portuguese Settlements on the coast rather stand in the position of "cities of refuge" outside a slave-holding State than as centres of Government within a province, where all have been proclaimed free.

\* \* \* \* \*  
The general plan on which caravans, with slaves from the interior, work, appears to be

this:—All knowing now that both Slave-trade and Slavery are forbidden in Portuguese territory, the dealers take the precaution, when they intend coming within the vicinity of a Portuguese authority, to establish their quarters some distance from it, the distance depending upon the range of that authority—in this case very small—where the Capitan de Mor has less than a dozen soldiers at his disposal, and he is, therefore, obliged to shut his eyes to anything that goes on outside the immediate surroundings of the town. Selecting a convenient place, huts are run up, and a substantial temporary encampment made, with enclosures for slaves. Meantime news of the arrival of the caravan is dispatched to the town, and quickly travels some distance up and down the coast and all who are anxious to buy repair to the place.

\* \* \* \* \*  
I trust, my Lord, that nothing I have said of the slave-dealing carried on to and from the northern portion of this province may be taken as an indication that laxity prevails on the part of the Portuguese officials stationed there. I believe the Governor of Ibo to be as sincerely desirous as any English official of suppressing the Slave-trade in that locality, but he lacks the power. Stationed as he is upon a small island, on the outskirts of his district, with but fifty or sixty soldiers at his command, and one small Government cutter, now at Mozambique it is utterly impossible to do more than watch one or two outlets from the coast, with a view to check the export trade. No control over the coast districts, such as I have pointed out as necessary to check the Slave-trade to them, can even be attempted with the means at his disposal. What little can be done is done, I believe honestly, but I have said enough to show that it is wholly insufficient. Whilst the Portuguese Government continues to claim, as part of the Province of Mozambique, a territory which, though the interior limits are not strictly defined, is generally allowed to extend a considerable distance inland, we cannot but speak of this Slave-trade to the coast districts as within their Possessions.

---

#### EDUCATION FOR COLORED FREEDMEN.

WE are very glad to learn that a fund of one million dollars has been vested in Trustees by JOHN F. SLATER, of Norwich, Connecticut, the wealthiest man in that State, for the education of Southern Freedmen.

## THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

"WHAT are the Guineas which are now given by rich people to the Anti-Slavery Society? Let them give £20 a year; they will not feel it."  
—Colonel Gordon in Central Africa.

---

### VICTOR SCHÆLCHER ON COOLIE IMMIGRATION TO FRENCH COLONIES.

MR. F. W. CHESSON having written to M. Schœlcher to learn his views upon this question has received the following answer.

*March 17th.* I know for certain that the French planters in Re-union will resist to the utmost any system of inspection by a British consular assessor. I know also for certain that our Government will never ask them to submit to such inspection by a foreigner. You know that I hate immigration, and that my opinion is that it cannot be regulated with humanity any more than Slavery, but I should be the first to oppose our Government if they ordered our planters to submit to a British or German inspection of their estates.

There can be but one opinion on this letter of M. Schœlcher. If the veteran Abolitionist of France cannot see his way to recommend the French Government to permit inspection of Coolies, who are British subjects, by an authorized English officer, it is quite clear that no English Government can permit these unfortunant people to emigrate into French colonies, for we know they are often left at the mercy of cruel and almost irresponsible employers. As fifty thousand British subjects are still engaged in plantation labour in French colonies, it will be requisite for our Consuls to keep a vigilant look-out as to the treatment these helpless creatures receive, and to do their best to assist them

whenever practicable. It will also be the duty of our Government to see that these Coolies are punctually sent back to their country when their contract term has expired, and not in leaky over-crowded vessels, as has lately been the case.

What is to be done in the future? The French must have labour for their plantations, and if they cannot obtain Coolies there will be danger that the Slave-trade, in some form or other, will revive between the East Coast of Africa and the French islands.

It will be a great disgrace if this is permitted, and if the French flag is allowed to cover Slave-ships, as so lately appears to have been the case. The Republic of 1848 earned a lasting reputation by abolishing Slavery throughout the French dominions, and it will be sad indeed if the Republic of 1882 allows her fair fame to be sullied by the lawless acts of a few grasping and avaricious colonists.

---

### EGYPTIAN HOME RULE.

*Abridged from "The Times" of 1st April.*

Sir,—I wish I could share Sir William Gregory's enthusiastic faith in the disinterested patriotism of Arabi Bey and his party, but there arises before me the recollection of all the terrible scenes of cruelty and oppression which I have witnessed in Egypt in the course of my long acquaintance with it, and the remembrance that the instruments of that oppression are to be found among the members of the Assembly of Notables. Although I am willing to give Arabi Bey credit personally for good intentions and for sincere desire to reform the abuses which have in the past blighted the development of Egyptian prosperity, I cannot bring myself to believe that the class which furnishes the Chamber of Notables have entirely changed the prejudices, habits, and tendencies of their whole lives within the past two years. Men's natures cannot be thus suddenly transformed, least of all the nature of Orientals. So lately as 1877 I have seen processions of women and

children bearing heavy burdens on their heads and escorted by men armed with whips and sticks, which they used freely on the heads and shoulders of the poor creatures who lagged behind or strayed from the ranks. I have seen the unhappy peasants driven in hordes from their farms, put on board Government boats, and drafted off to the distance of sometimes hundreds of miles away from their wives and children to cultivate the Khedive's sugar estates, their farms being meanwhile left to take their chance of what cultivation their women, children, and neighbours could give them. I learnt that the taxes on these farms would be as pitilessly levied, notwithstanding that the absence of the head of the family must interfere sadly with the produce. I learnt that the unhappy peasants thus forced to labour at the factories received little or no pay; that although the sum of 2½d. per day was issued from the Treasury it was intercepted on the way by sundry functionaries, and very little of it indeed reached the wretched slaves for whom it was intended. I was assured that when the term of servitude of these poor creatures expired, they were often left to find their way back to their homes after two or three months' absence as best they could, and that frequently they never got back at all. \* \* \* \*

In the course of my conversation with district governors it was impossible not to observe the disgust and ill-will with which they regarded Colonel Gordon's attempts to put down Slavery. All my observations, and all the information I could collect went to prove that the sympathies of the governing class were entirely with Slavery, and I am afraid I cannot put much faith in the new-born conversion to Anti-slavery principles, which these very men now profess when it serves a political purpose to do so. I have on various occasions been eagerly asked by the peasants, reduced to despair by the cruelties I have described whether there was any chance of England taking possession of Egypt.

The reign of oppression has within the last two or three years been suspended by

European intervention, and by that alone. Desperate diseases require exceptional remedies, and although as a general principle one would gladly dispense with such intervention, it cannot be denied that in the case of Egypt it has worked immense benefit to the mass of the population. Not only has the reign of terror of the bastinado ceased, but the people are now relieved from the payment of more than their fair amount of taxes. The obstacles to good cultivation imposed by misgovernment have been removed, the development of the vast natural resources of the country by the people of the country have been promoted, there is a visibly increased prosperity and contentment, the people are better clothed and better fed, and are obviously the happier for the change England has reason to congratulate herself on the part she has taken in bringing about this beneficent reform. She has in doing so fulfilled a noble mission. Are we now to see all this good work undone? Are we to replace power in the hands of the very men who have so very recently abused it?

Sir William Gregory's acquaintance with Egypt has been mainly in Cairo; mine has been in the country districts in the interior, where my explorations have taken me from Sukkarah to Wady Halfeh. It has been my custom to share my meals with the natives, to accept their bread and their salt, to hear their views on their own condition, and their grievances. The mass of the people are entirely unrepresented. Arabi Bey and his party, and a number of notables form an oligarchy. They are to the people what the Roman patricians were to the plebeians—they are the governing caste.

What I deprecate most of all is that Egypt should be handed over in any degree whatever to the Turks, a power that blights all it touches. Is it not enough that they already drain the country of a tribute of more than £1,000,000 sterling per annum without conferring upon it in return any benefit or service whatsoever? God forbid that Egypt should be delivered into their power—what a consummation of our diplomacy that would be!—believing from my knowledge of the country that neither Turkish nor any other foreign military occupation of it will prove necessary.

The best security against any disturbance is a firm and determined attitude on the part of England. Let her make it understood once for all that she will support the Control and see the



understanding that had already been arrived at consistently carried out. I may add that a gunboat or two at Port Said, and a British ironclad at Alexandria, would have the desired effect by their mere presence, as a significant indication of the resolute purpose of England to permit no tampering with the arrangement already arrived at.

It would scarcely be to the credit of England to limit her efforts merely to the financial side of the question, but, as a matter of fact, it is impossible to dissociate the prosperity and good government of the country from our financial interests.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
H. VILLIERS-STUART.

### Review.

#### UGANDA AND THE EGYPTIAN SOUDAN.\*

By the Rev. C. T. WILSON, M.A.,  
F.R.G.S., and R. W. FELKIN,  
F.R.G.S.

UGANDA is situated on the north, north-west, and west of the Nyanza, or Victoria Lake. It is the home of the Waganda—who, compared with the other tribes of Central Africa, may be called a semi-civilized race—and it is ruled over by the Emperor-King, MTESA.

A halo of romance and interest has hung around the head of this powerful African potentate ever since himself and his country were first made known to us by the pioneers of the Nile-Lakes, our renowned countrymen Speke and Grant.

It is so long since their discoveries burst upon us as a wonderful surprise that it seems difficult to believe that the tall well-built vain young king, described in Colonel Grant's *Walk across Africa*, can be the same who still sits upon the throne of Uganda,

and claims to be the most powerful monarch in the world after Queen Victoria! We find him still surrounded by his band of stalwart executioners, and in spite of his protestations to Mr. Stanley in 1875, that he wished to become a Christian, it is a melancholy fact that human life in his capital is still held to be of no more value than that of a fowl, and far less than that of a beast, and that his reception of Missionaries sent out at Mr. Stanley's instigation by the Church Missionary Society was scarcely to be called enthusiastic.

Messrs. Wilson and Felkin, who formed part of the mission sent out in 1876, have joined together to relate their two years' experience at the court of King Mtesa and in the Soudan, and the result is one of the most readable and instructive books on Africa we have seen for some time.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson—who writes most of the first volume—arrived at Uganda by way of Zanzibar, and his journey over the long stretch of almost untrodden country occupied exactly six months from the shores of the Indian Ocean to the border of the great Lake. Another five or six months were lost in putting together the small boat they brought with them, and with which at length the voyage across the Victoria Nyanza was successfully made to the capital of the King.

A series of calamities befel the mission, which are graphically described in Mr. Wilson's unpretending narrative, and they have already been recorded in the public journals. A party of four Englishmen arrived on the border of the lake, but one of these—Dr. Smith—died of fever on the 1st April, 1877, and about the end of

\* London:—Sampson, Low and Co., 1882.

the same year two others—Lieutenant Smith and Mr. O'Neil—were, owing to some terrible misunderstanding, massacred by Lukonge, one of the petty kings living on the lake.

Mr. Wilson was now left alone, the only survivor of this ill-fated mission. But he did not despair, and we find him quietly engaged in his work of mastering the language, and in making excursions about the lake. His descriptions of the people and country are extremely interesting and most valuable. But meanwhile the sad deaths of Mr. Wilson's companions had become known in England, and a relief party sent out by the Church Missionary Society was speedily on its way to Uganda. Mr. Felkin—a medical Missionary—formed one of this devoted band, and they reached Mtesa's capital in February, 1879, having made the journey *up the Nile*—the first Englishmen who had accomplished that feat.

After this time the narrative is written by Mr. Felkin and as it contains a great deal of information relative to the Slave-trade, it is from his volume that most of the quotations contained in this review must be made.

Mr. Felkin found King Mtesa in very bad health, suffering from some painful disease, and he was able to afford him very material medical assistance. For this the King was not nearly so grateful as he ought to have been, and so fearful was he of being poisoned, that he not only made his pages and officers share the nauseous draughts administered to him, but he insisted upon the Doctor drinking portions of his own physic! Perhaps if this novel expedient were to become fashionable there would not be quite so much medicine prescribed.

As is well known, King Mtesa was prevailed upon to send a mission to England, and he appointed three envoys to convey his greeting to his *sister* the Queen of England. The charge of these envoys was undertaken by Messrs. Wilson and Felkin, and their adventurous journey from Uganda to London forms the theme of the second volume of this charming narrative. We regret that space will only allow us to dwell upon that portion of the work which is connected more or less with the subject of Slavery and the Slave-trade, and we shall offer no apology for making extensive quotations from this latest and—with the exception of Colonel Gordon's book—most interesting and valuable of all recent works of African travel. There is a mass of scientific matter, anthropological, etymological, and geological, as well as geographical, which will render these volumes of permanent value to the scholar and scientist, but these subjects we are compelled to pass over.

How well Messrs. Wilson and Felkin performed their task is still fresh in the memory of many of us who had the pleasure of hearing their papers read before the Royal Geographical Society in April, 1880, and of seeing the three envoys of King Mtesa (the black Earls of Mr. Hutchinson), seated gravely on the platform, undisturbed by the presence of so many of those fair ladies whom Mtesa is said to be so anxious to see. That much married monarch is reported to have seven thousand wives, but he is intensely desirous to possess a white wife! The envoys have now safely returned to their own country, and we are glad to note that much good is likely to result from the wonderful report they have been able to take back of the coun-

tries which they have visited. It is to be hoped that the barbarous kind of semi-civilization which Mtesa and his people have obtained from the slave-hunting Arabs may shortly be exchanged for that higher civilization of Christianity which it has been the signal privilege of Messrs. Wilson and Felkin, with their companions, to usher into this dark but comparatively powerful kingdom.

#### COLONEL GORDON.

On his way to Uganda Mr. Felkin came across COLONEL GORDON, and it is pleasing to mark how he was impressed by the character of the noble-hearted Governor-General of the Soudan.

We stayed for five days at Khartoum, and received the kindest possible welcome from Colonel Gordon, of whose generous and ready help it is almost impossible to speak, as words are inadequate to express all that we owe to him. Nothing could exceed his thoughtful and considerate care for our necessities and comforts; everything that was needful for our journey was provided; there was no detail too small or too trivial to be overlooked by him. Amid all the cares and labours of his arduous post as Governor of an immense country, he yet found time to give us the benefit of his counsel on all matters connected with our mission and journey, from the best mode of dealing with King Mtesa down to the duty of seeing that our livestock was properly fed on the way. Advice drawn from a man of his wisdom and vast experience, given to us freely on precautions in travelling, on the manner of dealing with natives, indeed, on every subject, could not fail to be of the utmost value to travellers inexperienced as we were in all such matters. And not once only, but on many occasions have I had cause to be thankful for the few days I spent in company with one of the noblest men this century has yet produced.

#### THE IMPRESSION HE MADE UPON THE PEOPLE.

On the return journey he writes:—

At the entrance to this village a great number of people were collected, who shouted

on our arrival, "Kurnek, Kurnek;" we could not understand what they meant, until the head man of the village explained that when the people first heard that Europeans were coming they thought it was the Pasha, and so had assembled to welcome him. "Kurnek" is their curious corruption of "Colonel," and is the name by which Colonel Gordon is called by many in Darfour and Kordofan. On this occasion their disappointment, when the mistake was discovered, was great; and they entreated us to tell him when we saw him that they wanted him, and that he must come back to them. This is only one instance among many I met with, of the affection and reverence with which he is remembered.

#### KING MTESA.

At the entrance of the large hall sat the King's executioners, a body of stalwart men, each wearing a coil of rope, the sign of their office, as a turban, with a fringe of cord hanging before their face as a mask, a decoration which did not enhance their personal appearance. The chiefs of second rank were sitting on wooden stools, ranged along either side of the hall, while at each pillar stood one of the King's body guard, presenting arms as we passed. After going through the hall we entered, amid profound silence, the small room where Mtesa lay, surrounded by the greatest chiefs of his realm, who were seated, Arab fashion, on mats. Stools had been placed for us near the King's couch, and after bowing to his Majesty, we took our seats. For five or six minutes all preserved a strict silence, so that we had a good opportunity of looking round and noting the appearance of the King and his chiefs. *Place au roi!* On a rich carpet lay Mtesa, supporting himself on his right arm on spotless linen cushions. He is a very fine man, about six feet high, and of well proportioned build. He has a well-formed oval face, the deeply marked lines and the expression of which show to the close observer that he is a great sufferer; while his large languid eyes, though usually dull, at times light up with a good deal of fire, as anger or pleasure causes him to express emotion. He was clad in a becoming Arab dress, richly embroidered with gold and silver braid, his head was covered with a tarboosh, and in front of him lay a large jewelled sword, with the hilt of which his long nervous hand played.

\* \* \* \* \*

Altogether I was exceedingly pleased by the



King's reception of us, and by all I saw at the palace, and formed an opinion, perhaps rashly but, nevertheless, one which has not abated, but rather gathered strength, that a people who have so much good sense and native politeness, and who preserve such a high state of order, will ultimately form a centre where Christianity and civilization may be successfully planted, and from which these blessings will spread to the surrounding nations.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mtesa is said to have about seven thousand wives, but he himself told me that he did not know how many he possessed, his great desire now is to have a white woman as wife. He told me he had seventy sons, and eighty-eight daughters. His first and consequently head wife had died shortly before our arrival in Uganda. This was a great grief to Mtesa, as he had been truly attached to her, and she had taken a prominent part in all his councils; after her death one of his sisters seemed to take her place as his confidential adviser, but he felt his wife's loss very deeply.

#### A ROYAL PRESENT.

Finding it difficult to keep supplying the Missionaries with food, the King said he would do so once for all, and sent eighteen fine young women with loads of Bananas. Hereupon the following curious colloquy ensued:—

"There Doctori" said the King, "Will that do?" "For a day or two," I replied, "but it is not very much." "But you are very ungrateful," replied Mtesa; "I mean you to have the whole lot of them, and then the women will be able to feed you; I cannot." A present of eighteen dusky beauties was rather staggering, but I recovered from my astonishment, and declined the flattering proposal with as much grace as I could summon, and thereby exposed myself to the danger of being treated as Orpheus of old was by the Amazons. Mtesa's wives did not like the trouble of getting food for us, and all began to clamour their disapproval, and a cloud appeared on the King's face. "Why not take them," he inquired. "Have you not any women in your country?" "Yes," I answered, "but they are like us; we allow only one wife, and we do not make wholesale presents of women in this way." Thereupon the King, in a great rage, exclaimed, "You come here and say all men are brothers,

and that your God loves us as well as you, and yet you think yourselves too good to live as we do. Ugh!" Well it was quite true. We cannot do otherwise, it will be a difficulty to the end. As I have said before, it is my firm conviction *that unmarried men should not go out as Missionaries. Married men would have an answer to give in such a case; but bachelors have no reply.* In this instance Mtesa sent away the women, but he was very angry and so were his wives, and on many occasions he referred to my refusal of the women and expressed his great displeasure.

#### MTESA SENDS ENVOYS TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

Mtesa may honestly pride himself on being one of the Great Powers of Central Africa; but, never having been brought into contact with civilized nations, he cannot measure himself by our standards, and so has no idea of his real insignificance as compared with European sovereigns. Nothing we could say seemed able to make him comprehend his inferiority, and it was with the desire of enabling the Waganda to see and judge for themselves, that Mr. Wilson and I were willing to undertake the very difficult and responsible task of escorting his envoys to England.

#### SLAVE-TRADE IN UGANDA.

Mr. Wilson in his journeys on the Victoria Nyanza saw something of the Slave-trade carried on by Mtesa. He thus writes:—

A pretty brisk trade in slaves is still carried on from and through Uganda, and I met on one occasion as many as 200 going down the lake in canoes furnished by Mtesa to Kagei in Usukuma; and old Kaduma, the monungwa or chief of Kagei, asserts that at least a thousand slaves from Uganda came down every year to that port, and many more go by the Karagwe route. The Waganda have advanced far enough on the road towards civilization for a number of wants to be created by the introduction of articles of foreign manufacture, which can only be supplied from external sources. They require cloth, beads, guns, powder, shot, brass wire, &c., which can only be procured from the Arab traders, and the only two things with which they can purchase them are ivory and slaves; the supply of ivory is limited, and is steadily on the decrease as the elephants are killed off, and so they sell

their slaves. These causes will also operate to increase the slave traffic, unless some external check is put upon it, for the wants of the people increase year by year, and the Arabs are always glad to take slaves, as they are more profitable than other kinds of merchandise. Consequently there is a continual drain on the slave population which is already beginning to make itself felt. And if the bad policy of the traffic is represented to the Waganda in this light, they acknowledge it at once, but reply "We must have guns and gunpowder and cloth, and we have no ivory to buy with, so we must sell our slaves." The only hope of really checking this nefarious trade is by introducing legitimate commerce, and as in this the Arabs cannot successfully compete with Europeans they would soon be starved out of the country.

#### SLAVE-TRADE IN THE SOUDAN.

Mr. Felkin writes:—Hardly a book on Africa has been written without mention being made of the Slave-trade, and I should have been glad if I could have avoided all reference to a subject which can afford no pleasure either to writer or reader. But having been brought so much into contact with Slavery during my two years' travels in the Egyptian Soudan, I feel it to be a duty to bring the matter once more before the public.

Thousands of natives are wistfully looking forward to the time, long since promised, when this oppression shall cease, and an end be put to the cruel tyranny under which they have so long groaned. If their hopes are to be disappointed, why have permitted the slave war? Why have allowed the slaughter of thousands, sack of villages, the devastation of the land, and all the atrocities which attend a war of that description? Unless some definite result should ensue, far better to have spared this indescribable misery, and never to have given a taste of freedom, only to snatch it ruthlessly and cruelly away.

In all ages Slavery has existed in some countries; but years ago the fiat of the Christian nations of the world went forth that it must cease. In the New World, and on the Western shores of Africa, its abolition has been accomplished. Not so in Eastern and Central Africa. And why has the edict been revoked? Have the hearts of Christian nations turned to

stone? How is it that a deaf ear seems to be still turned to the cry of those who are bound fast in misery and iron?

#### ITS EFFECT UPON THE NATIVE POPULATION.

In the regions of Central Africa, the effect of the Slave-trade, on the native tribes practically, is extermination. Where former travellers have seen fertile lands and happy contented inhabitants, we found only dreary uncultivated wastes; while the once teeming population is reduced to a few wretched creatures who have been so down-trodden and crushed that their existence seems to be lower than that of the wild beasts who lurk in their dense forests; while large tracts of country have been as a act entirely depopulated by the ravages of the Slave-dealer.

The marches of these unhappy beings, the thirst, the fatigue, the heavy burdens, the cruel kurbatch, have been dwelt upon in all their sickening details often, so that I will not pander to the taste of those who delight in such harrowing accounts by describing them again. The fact is enough; the slave razzias still continue, hundreds of human beings are still being torn from their homes; and to those who say that negroes do not care, that they are destitute of natural feeling, and without domestic affection, I can simply reply, they are utterly mistaken.

#### INCREASED DIFFICULTIES IN FINDING SLAVES.

Each year the miseries of the captured must increase. On account of the number of women who have been taken to lead low, depraved, animal lives in the harems of the wealthy, the population is fast decreasing. Consequently the expeditions in search of victims must proceed farther and farther into the interior, and longer distances have to be traversed on the return journey. The Slave-dealers become more and more brutal, and, as time rolls on, are more and more callous to the terrible sufferings of their captives. Some care and attention used to be paid to the wants of slaves on the march, but at the present time that has ceased. The price of human beings has risen so enormously, that the driver does not deem it worth while to show them the small consideration formerly given; for when he can get the same sum for one slave which he used to receive for several, he becomes utterly reckless as to the loss of life on the march.

With the exception of the Equatorial Provinces, where Gordon Pasha did stop the Slave-trade, and where, thanks to the vigilance of the present Governor, Dr. Emin Bey, it has not since revived, the authorities connived at the nefarious traffic. The actual inhabitants of the provinces are not indeed permitted to be exported, except in occasional instances, for the simple reason that some population *must* be left to provide the conquerors food and labour; but the Slave-dealers are allowed to go still farther south and west, and to transport as many slaves as they choose by the land route, and even in the government steamers from the Bahr-el-Ghazel to Egypt.

#### THE EGYPTIAN ARMY COMPOSED OF SLAVES.

Before condemning too severely the venality of these lower officials, it should be remembered that those higher in authority have another and cogent reason for permitting the continuance of the slave razzias.

By far the larger part of the Egyptian army consists of so-called liberated slaves; and where could these be obtained, were no slave caravans 'captured' to provide the raw material? The necessity of such a large army is not at all obvious, for the duty of the Egyptian troops ought to be simply the maintenance of order throughout the country. An army of aggression cannot be needed, and the only reason for an army of defence is the fear of Abyssinian invasion. This can be avoided by acceding to the just demand of King Johannis for a sea border and a seaport town. If any one has a right to Massowa, it is the English; for the whole coast belonged formerly to Abyssinia; and it was only on the conclusion of our Abyssinian campaign, and after relinquishing the base of our operations, that it came into the possession of the Khedive.

The revolt under Suleiman Bey in 1878, and the difficulty which the Soudan Government experienced in its suppression, showed in an unmistakable manner the immense wealth and influence possessed by the Slave-dealers, and the great amount of sympathy felt by the inhabitants of Egypt Proper for the rebels. The delay in sending up reinforcements to Gessi Pasha, and the large amount of ammunition smuggled to Suleiman, could only be accounted for by the deep interest entertained by the inhabitants as to the outcome of the struggle. They never imagined that Gessi Pasha would

conquer, and therefore felt themselves safe in favouring Suleiman, and in giving substantial proof of their secret hopes that he would succeed. This is not to be wondered at; the fact that the man who had planned and instigated the revolt was living at Cairo, not only in freedom, but apparently enjoying the Khedive's favour, naturally enough suggested to them that the rulers of the country were not sincere in their avowed intention to carry out the professed objects of the war; and they calculated that even if Suleiman Bey were for a time prevented from succeeding in his plans, no irretrievable harm would come to him, and that Gordon Pasha must ultimately fall.

#### SEBEHR PASHA, THE GREAT SLAVE-DEALER.

It is only possible to explain the Khedive's favour to Sebehr Pasha on the supposition that he did not fully understand the real gist of the revolt. It was not only to continue the Slave-trade that the rebellion had been planned, but the audacious scheme included the retaking of Darfour, and regaining the supremacy of the Equatorial Soudan.

Gordon Pasha's position was one of extreme difficulty, as it was only by his personal presence that he was able to overawe the malcontents; added to which, war with Abyssinia was imminent, and all support from Cairo was apparently withdrawn. He remained firm, and was able, by almost superhuman efforts, to keep in check the fanatics who were urging numerous parties throughout the Soudan to give their open allegiance to Suleiman. Had not Gessi Pasha, notwithstanding that climate, disease, treachery, and famine appeared to be in league with his enemies, by indomitable courage and endurance crushed the rebellion, the Khedive would have been shorn of a large part of his possessions.

#### OPPOSITION TO COLONEL GORDON.

Although the majority of the population were intensely surprised and dismayed by the death of Suleiman, and the complete rout of his army, they had not been altogether wrong in their conjectures. The terrible stroke at the Slave-dealers which had been dealt by the Governor-General, Gordon Pasha, was more than could be borne by the Pashas. 'His rule must cease,' was their constant cry; and hence it was that a nicely graduated series of insults, and a studied thwarting of his plans, compelled his resignation, and Egypt lost the one man who might have been her regenerator.



The state of these provinces is not at present satisfactory; the disaffection still smoulders in some parts, and unless measures are taken to improve the condition of the inhabitants, it is probable that the revolt will break forth afresh.

#### PLUNDERING ARABS.

These small bands of officials were in the habit of plundering all the surrounding natives, and they collected each year a goodly number of slaves; the young men being generally destined to recruit the ranks of the Egyptian army, while the women and children were sent, *via* Darfour and Kordofan, to be sold in Khartoum. The sufferings these poor creatures underwent on the journey, having only the most scanty supply of food, and often no water for days at a time, can be better imagined than described. Hundreds died on the way, and we ourselves could frequently distinguish the slave-road by the human bones, *often those of little children*, which were strewed along the route.

Over the Bahr-el-Ghazel Province a kind of rough-and-ready rule prevailed. The natives did not kill the Arabs, nor steal from them, for they knew too well the awful retribution which would follow such acts; but they murdered and robbed each other to their hearts content. When one village had been unusually active or successful in raids, two or three of the neighbouring villages combined together to punish the offenders; often killing all the men of the place they attacked, burning down the village and dividing the women and children among themselves. This, however was not the end; for, "to put a stop to such disturbances," the Arabs interfered, and when in their turn victorious, they took the spoil to replenish their own harem and slave caravans. The cruelties practised by the Arabs upon the natives are such as cannot be mentioned in these pages; but it will be easily understood why this kind of government—if government it may be called—has more than decimated the country. These atrocities have been going on for about fifteen years, during which the natives have been so down-trodden and oppressed that they have lost whatever manliness they possessed. being now the most miserable wretches it is possible to imagine. They have learnt, only too well, the lessons their vile masters have taught them, and crime and vice are rife amongst them.

#### WHY THE SLAVE-TRADE CONTINUES.

The real obstacles to the total abolition of

Slavery are the Pashas, the army, and the wealthy classes. There is no doubt that its suppression would greatly affect them, and those who advocate this cause, must be prepared to meet with bitter opposition. The position of the European Powers as to this question is different to that of a country decreeing the abolition of Slavery in its own dominions, or in regions over which it has direct control; and a weak government, like that of Egypt, must necessarily have greater difficulty in doing what was no easy matter for a strong government like that of England, backed by public opinion and a large army. The joint control of England and France over the action of the Egyptian Government is indeed indirect; but if it were made evident that in this matter they would not permit trifling, the Egyptian Government would find itself strong enough to carry out the will of its controllers; and its rule in the Soudan would be made to approximate more nearly than at present to justice and righteousness.

Consular supervision in the Soudan and Upper Nile regions would be of great importance, as the reports and reliable information which Consuls would be enabled to afford their governments would countervail the garbled statements of those whose interest it is to hoodwink Europe. It is, therefore, matter for congratulation that the English Government intend to place two Consuls in the Soudan—one with a roving commission and headquarters at Khartoum, and the other to be stationed at Suakim, with jurisdiction over the Red Sea ports.

The Anti-Slavery Society deserve the thanks of all who are interested in that subject, for the zeal and earnestness with which they have brought this matter before our government. Two Consuls will do more than a dozen gun boats for the suppression of the Slave-trade and the amelioration of the condition of the natives.

Since the above was written, an English Consul has been appointed for the Soudan with residence at Khartoum. We trust that this will have a good effect in stopping the Slave-trade in those regions, though we fear that countless difficulties will be thrown in his way. He will require the eyes of Argus and the hands and arms of

Briareus in order successfully to combat with this demon of the Nile.

#### EFFECTS OF SLAVE-TRADE UPON COMMERCE.

Until the Slave-trade is stopped, it is impossible for legitimate commerce to be developed. In England one hears of the desirability of finding new markets to relieve overstocked ones, and to provide fresh fields for commercial enterprise; while in Africa, where new outlets could readily be found, they are permitted to remain closed, simply to pander to the lusts of those who are utterly worthless. In another place I have mentioned that most of the population of Darfour is occupied in providing food and water for the slave caravans; divert that labour into another and better channel, and the people will be able to raise produce enough, and more than enough, to purchase large supplies of European goods. It is not to be expected that an immense trade would immediately spring up, or that thousands of bales of Manchester goods would be absorbed by the country in the first year, but were the people free and at liberty to indulge in peaceful occupations, it is reasonable to expect that a large, permanent, and steady trade would be created. In every country where a demand is created for the produce of civilised lands, means are found to supply it; and the natives soon begin to develop the natural capabilities of the soil in order to gratify their desires. Kayonga, with his cotton growing and india-rubber collecting, is an example; but it is not to be expected that men should work with much heart when they know that all their efforts will but enrich the tyrannical tax-gatherer, and bring little benefit to themselves. The province of Kordofan is not the most hopeful field; want of water being a most serious impediment to all industry. But in Darfour and the vaster fields of the Bahr-el-Ghazel much might be accomplished; and to show what can be done under a wise and just governor, I quote the following extracts from a letter written by Gessi Pasha, on May 11, 1880, from Dembo, in lat. 8° 30' N., and which appeared in the "Oesterreiche Monatschrift für den Orient:"

#### LETTER OF GESSI PASHA.

"I have charged myself with endeavouring to find unknown productions that would yield a higher tax than ivory. Thus I have collected, this year, nearly 150 cwts. of caoutchouc,

and a great quantity of tamarinds. I reckon upon collecting next season over 400 cwts. of tamarinds. In the country of the Nyam Nyams there are whole forests producing arrowroot. We have besides, near the Bahr-el-Ghazel, an immense forest producing gum arabic equal in quality to that of Kordofan. I have tried cotton planting, and have attained excellent results. We now manufacture here 'damoor' (cloth used by the Soudan women), superior in quality to that of Sennaar. We produce iron in sufficient quantity for local use, and before long we shall be able to supply the arsenal at Khartoum. This country produces vegetable butter; 300 quintals of honey have been sent down this year to Khartoum, and much bees-wax collected. Our copper-mines, situated to the south of Darfour (Hofrath-en-Nahass), enable us to barter that metal for ivory with the Nyam Nyams. The Slave-dealers used to have a troop of 800 Nubians in the regions of the Bahr-el-Ghazel, and by armed force they collected annually from 1,600 to 1,700 cwts. of ivory. I have under me only 280 Arabs, who are scattered in the villages of the Bahr-el-Ghazel and among the Nyam Nyams, and yet, without exercising the least pressure upon the inhabitants, they have this year collected 400 quintals of ivory. The means of transport was the great difficulty which remained to be surmounted, but that may be considered as accomplished. The river Djour is quite navigable during the rainy seasons. Large boats of 300 ardebs are being built on one of its tributaries; each boat costs us here \$80, and after discharging her freight at Khartoum she can be re-sold for at least \$500."

#### HOW TO SUPPRESS THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Some such enterprise as here indicated, with a moderate capital, would, before long, be able to do a fair trade with the interior, would pave the way for a larger enterprise, and above all would contribute much towards stopping the Slave-trade.

This is a point which I specially commend to the notice of philanthropists and the Anti-Slavery Society, as one in which they might greatly further, both directly and indirectly, the suppression of Slavery and the Slave-trade. If legitimate trade were introduced, the need, so to speak, for the Slave-trade would cease. As mentioned in the case of Uganda, the chiefs have often

nothing else to sell in order to supply their wants; but show them that they may become rich by cultivating their land and collecting the produce of their forests, they will soon cease to sell their subjects, as it will pay them better to keep them at home to cultivate their land.

Great Britain has a special interest, moreover, in thus suppressing the Slave-trade at its source. A handsome fortune is spent every year by our country in maintaining gun-boats and their crews to put down the Slave-trade on the East Coast of Africa and the Red Sea. But two years' expenditure on this armament, if employed to start a company which would open up the interior of Africa to legitimate commerce, would do more to heal "the open sore of the world," than ten times the amount spent on capturing cargoes of slaves at sea.

#### RESULTS OF COLONEL GORDON'S WORK.

I have been struck in reading the reviews, that so many of the writers seem to look upon Colonel Gordon's sojourn in the Soudan as a complete failure; but to this I cannot agree. It is true that the Slave-trade has not been completely abolished, and that since his withdrawal it has in some quarters considerably revived. At this, no one who is acquainted with the subject could be greatly surprised. As I have stated in another place my firm conviction is that until the demand for slaves ceases, means will be found to supply it. So long as Colonel Gordon remained as Governor-General, slave hunting was kept in check; but by his retirement, the great barrier was removed, and gangs of slaves began again to pour into Lower Egypt. In the Equatorial Provinces, much has been accomplished: the traffic in slaves, which in that portion of the Egyptian possessions was in full vigour before Colonel Gordon undertook the government, has now entirely ceased.

Dr. Emin Bey was appointed Governor of the Equatorial provinces of the Soudan. He is a European Physician, and a most exemplary ruler. His is the only province in which the Slave-trade is really put down.

Dr. Emin is a perfect gentleman, and does all in his power to help a stranger, being one of the most unselfish men I ever met. All his comforts he shared with us, and took much pains to give all the information his wide ex-

perience of these countries could afford; and I have to thank him for many notes on the manners and customs of the people. His great object in life is to make the people over whom he has control, happy and contented, and to do as much as possible to raise and educate them. How much he has done will never be known, but to this I can bear testimony, *Slavery and ill-treatment of natives have ceased in all his provinces*; the natives are on friendly terms with the soldiers, and all live together in peace and prosperity. Without supplies from Khartoum for nearly two years, he still managed to satisfy his people, and though many of his soldiers were clad in simply a loin cloth, I never heard a murmur of discontent from them. He works very hard, and in addition to his official duties finds time to collect most valuable geographical and meteorological notes; when in Lâdo, he superintends the hospital for the whole province; the institution possessing only one assistant, who knows very little of medical practice beyond dispensing.

#### FUTURE PROSPECTS.

In other parts of the Soudan the prospect is not so bright; but in the Bahr-el-Ghazel Provinces a blow was struck by Colonel Gordon and his lieutenant, Gessi Pacha, at the Slave-trade, from which it will take long to recover, and which, if the Egyptian Government remains true to its expressed intention will prove of incalculable help towards the total suppression of the trade.

More than this, while Colonel Gordon was in power there was for once before all the people an example of a just and righteous ruler who feared God and disregarded man; his life and actions were a manifest proof that all government is not necessarily cruel, corrupt and tyrannical.

During the time he was in the Soudan, the burdens of down-trodden thousands were lightened by him. Stern and unrelenting in repressing evil and cruelty wherever he found them, his heart was tender, and he was ever ready to assist the oppressed, the sad, and the suffering.

He was looked up to as the Father of his people, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and setting the prisoner free. The pitiful requests made to us at many places on our journey to send him back, prove that his work there was not in vain, but that he came as an angel of God, bringing help and deliverance;



and his memory is enshrined in many hearts as the one bright oasis in their otherwise sad existence.

The vast extent of the country, and the insufficient support he received, were immense additions to the difficulty of a task already sufficiently onerous. The time and strength consumed in his marvellously rapid journeys might have been available for other purposes had there been officials on whose integrity during his absence he could depend. No sooner had he swept one Augean stable clean in one part, than his presence was imperatively demanded elsewhere. No sooner was his restraining influence withdrawn than the old abuses revived, and, with the mass of corrupt officials, it was hopeless to expect any permanent improvement.

Bearing this in mind, and remembering the wise and benevolent rule of Dr. Emin Bey in the Equatorial Provinces, and how much was accomplished by Gessi Pasha in his too brief rule in the Bahr-el-Ghazel Provinces, the importance of the appointment of European governors (to which point I have already drawn attention) will be patent to every one.

We must now refer our readers to the work itself, which is full of varied and most interesting matter. Meanwhile, we have been favoured by the authors, with the information that the Envoys whom they so carefully conducted to England, appear to have told the truth on their return to their native country. In consequence of this Arab influence is now on the wane—boys and men are sent to learn in the Mission Schools, whilst the Missionaries themselves are allowed to purchase what they require, and to go about the country freely, teaching and preaching where they will. The good work undertaken by Messrs. Wilson & Felkin, appears to be bringing forth excellent fruit, and we trust that nothing will arise to prevent the spread of civilization and a knowledge of the Gospel of Christ in these dark lands.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

*Life and Times of Frederick Douglas, written by himself, with an introduction by the Rt. Hon. John Bright, M.P.:* Edited by John Lobb, F.R.G.S., London *Christian Age* Office, 1882.

We are requested to state that Mr. Douglas has himself an interest in this edition, which is larger, more complete, and carried to a later date, than the one reviewed in our columns last month. It is illustrated by several interesting portraits, and the book is altogether got up in a superior manner.

---

## Obituary.

---

### THE LATE MR. SAMUEL GURNEY. PRESIDENT OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

We deeply regret having to record the death on Tuesday, the 4th inst., of MR. SAMUEL GURNEY, late of Carshalton, Surrey, who was an active and useful member of the Society of Friends, and whose name was well known in the philanthropic world.

The second, but eldest surviving son of Mr. Samuel Gurney, of Upton, Essex, by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. James Sheppard, of Upton. He was born in the year 1816, and was brought up to business in the City. At the time of his death, Mr. Gurney was a director of several large companies, and a fellow of many learned societies, including the Royal Geographical and the Zoological. He had been a member of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society for 36 years, and its President for 18, the only President since the death of Thomas Clarkson. He represented Penryn and Falmouth in the Liberal interest from 1857 to 1868, when he retired from Parliamentary life. He was a magistrate for Surrey, of which county he served as High Sheriff in 1861. Mr. Gurney married, in 1837, Ellen, daughter of the late Mr. William Reynolds, of Carshalton.

The interment took place at the Friends' Meeting House, Wanstead, on the 8th inst., at which there were present a large number of friends of the deceased. Several of the philanthropic societies in which the late Mr. Gurney was interested were represented, including the Anti-Slavery Society, the Peace Society, Howard Association, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

# LIFE AND TIMES OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS, FROM 1817 TO 1882.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Illustrated. With an Introduction by the RT. HON. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P.

Edited by JOHN LOBB, F.R.G.S.

London: "CHRISTIAN AGE" OFFICE, St. Bride Street,  
Ludgate Circus, E.C. 1882.

---

## IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

**SILKS, CASHMERES, VELVETEENS,**

PATTERNS Post-free.

**SERGES and Umbrellas**

Comparison the only Test.

**AT WHOLESALE PRICES.**

### BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS.

A RICH LYONS SILK DRESS FOR 31s. 6d.

A good wearing and handsome Silk, rich and bright.

A special large consignment of pure black Silk, wear guaranteed, 2s. 11d., and 4s. 8d. These are fully 40 per cent. under value.

UMBRELLAS.—Arrangements have been made with one of the largest Manufacturers to sell his Umbrellas at Wholesale Price. Illustrated List sent on application.

ALL-WOOL FRENCH CASHMERE DRESS for 10s. 6d.—Black and all the new Colours. Arrangements have been made to offer All-Wool French Cashmeres at wholesale Prices, direct from the Makers in Clichy and Rheims, 1s. 3d. to 3s. 11d. per yard, forty-six inches wide. These goods are fully 30 per cent. under retail prices.

REGULAR GOODS NOW ON SALE from 1s. 9d. to 8s. 6d.

Ladies are now obtaining Silks at wholesale prices, and thereby saving two profits.

A Rich Velveteen Dress, in all Colours, for 19s. 6d. The Clichy Silken Velveteen is a French Manufacture of surprising beauty. Guaranteed to retain its colour to the last. 1s. 11d. to 3s. 11d. Patterns free.

The Patent Fast Pile French Silken Velveteen is so guaranteed to be as represented. The entire cost of Dress and Making will be allowed if the Pile comes off.

All-Wool French Serge Dress for 8s. 9d., in all Colours. These goods are made from the finest Tasmanian Wool, and will be found to be superior to any of the English makes. Range of prices: 10d., 1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., and 1s. 4d. per yard, in all Colours.

WRITE FOR PATTERNS TO

**SAMUEL MOORE, WHOLESALE SILK MERCHANT,**  
28, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

---

**JOHN D. APPLETON,**

**Insurance & Advertisement Agent,**

**St. PAUL'S BUILDINGS, 28, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.**

---

**Advertisements received for the "ANTI-SLAVERY  
REPORTER."**

---

**Agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and for the  
Revised Version of the New Testament.**

# The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

Parliamentary.

HONG KONG.

## CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING CHINESE SLAVERY PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT, MARCH, 1882.

OUR readers will be equally surprised, with ourselves, to find from the documents presented in this book that **Fifty Millions** of Slaves exist in China at the present time. This terrible fact is contained in an exhaustive document drawn up by Mr. Bailey, the United States Consul-General, at Shanghai, under date October, 1879, and published in the above correspondence. From this we make the following extract :—

### HISTORY OF CHINESE SLAVERY.

Slavery existed in the earliest period of Chinese history, but there, as in foreign works on China, nothing is said as to its origin or development.

It may have originated here, as with all people in their primitive stages, in subjugation and conquest, or it may have sprung entirely from the organization of the Chinese family.

This patriarchal family system gives the head of the family absolute power over every member. It makes him the arbiter of the liberty and lives of all its members. He may chastise, mortgage, sell, or even kill any or all of them.

The maxim is that "as the Emperor should have the care of a father for his people, a father should have the power of a sovereign over his family." (Davis, "The Chinese," vol. 1, page 288.)

The absolute power of the head of the family is therefore such that it amounts to Slavery.

It has become a custom for the poor to mortgage or sell their children to the rich, conditionally or absolutely, in great numbers, under this law.

I am inclined to believe that although the origin of Chinese Slavery may have been by capture in war, the same as in all barbarous ages of races of people, it owes its existence and character, at the present time, to this patriarchal family system. But for this, as the race advanced in civilization, and wars ceased, and the arts of peace were cultivated, and laws for the preservation of life, property, and the rights of the individual subject were framed, Slavery, as originated by capture, must have died out.

### CHARACTER OF CHINESE SLAVERY.

There are four distinct classes of slaves :—

1. Slaves of the Imperial household.
2. Concubines.
3. Slaves held for labour.
4. Slaves held for purposes of prostitution.

The persons of the first class are eunuchs, and used exclusively in the Imperial families. It is prohibited by law for any other person to buy, rear, or use this class of persons.



*The second class—Concubines.*—This is a numerous class ; every man who is able to buy and maintain them has one or more concubines. These are invariably the subject of bargain and sale, and, as quoted above from Doolittle, there is a regular bill of sale given, and the term "sale" is used.

Davis in "The Chinese," vol. 1, page 288, says :

"A man is even able to sell his children for slaves, as appears from constant practice. How completely the children of concubines pertain to the lawful wife is proved by this passage in the drama of 'An heir in old age,' where addressing his wife, the old man says, 'Seaoon-mei is now pregnant ; whether she produces a boy or a girl, the same will be your property ; you may then hire out her services or sell her as it best pleases you.' The handmaids are in fact only domestic slaves."

The buying of young girls of poor people, and rearing and educating them to be sold as concubines, is an extensive business.

The cities of Yangchow and Suchow are famous for furnishing great numbers of concubines, for which purpose they bring up good handsome young girls, whom they buy up elsewhere ; teaching them to sing, to play music, and, in short, all sorts of accomplishments belonging to young gentlewomen, with a view to disposing of them at a good price to some rich mandarin. (Du Holde, vol. 1., page 305.) A concubine is always a subject for sale or hire, with the exception, however, that if the original bill of sale stipulated that she is sold only to be used as a concubine, she cannot be sold to be a labour slave or to be a prostitute.

There are no limits to the supply of female children for this purpose. The poor are anxious that their female children, when sold, shall become concubines rather than labour-slaves or prostitutes. This desire, no doubt, arises in part from the natural parental solicitude that their offspring may be happy and prosperous, but in part also from the fact that, as a concubine of a rich man, she can help her poor relatives.

*The third class, that of general slaves,* is also numerous. Wherever in the empire there is poverty and wealth, there children are sold and bought. The females in this class largely preponderate.

Male children cannot be so readily bought ; they are more profitable to the parents to keep. There is a wide field of labour awaiting them at higher pay. They cost no more to rear, and they perpetuate the family name, watch and care for the family tombs, and burn incense and worship before the ancestral tablets.

A daughter, on the other hand, costs just as much to rear and educate as a son ; when she marries she has to carry clothing, furniture, and presents with her, and she takes and perpetuates the name of another clan, and worships before other ancestral tablets ; therefore, she is not desired, and is to be gotten rid of as a burden. If there have been three or four sons before, then a male child may be exposed or sold or given away at birth. It is, however, in after years, when poverty has reduced the family to extreme distress, that the sons, wives, concubines, and even the head of the family, are mortgaged or sold. Male and female slaves labour in the fields, especially in the cotton, tea, rice, and silk districts ; others are used in the manufacture of various goods. Large numbers of all ages may be seen in the cities at all trades ; many are expert mechanics ; some bound till certain debts are discharged, others for life.

I am informed by good Chinese authority that almost every house of any wealth has several female slaves as house servants.

*The fourth class—Prostitutes.*—Of this class there is little to be said, as all the laws applicable to slaves generally apply with full force to them.

They are a numerous class, and are to be found anywhere in the small country villages as well as in the larger cities. They form no inconsiderable per cent. of the whole population. They are all, at the commencement of their career, slaves.

They are either rescued when exposed by their poor parents at birth, or bought later in life for the purposes of prostitution.

The law, or custom older than any existing law, permits such traffic. It only interferes to prevent a girl who has been bought for a wife, concubine, or labour slave, from being used for purposes of prostitution; and in violation of this prohibition, the number of blows is no more than for a petty theft.

In the crowded streets of cities, and in the more thinly-settled country regions, fine-looking female children are kidnapped and carried to distant places, and sold to be raised for those vile purposes. Even grown women, wives and young mothers are carried away and sold. Persons charged with the offence of kidnapping are often before the courts.

\* \* \* \*

And so the system ever revolves,—the bond-women becoming free only to become the owners of the bound. Although the treatment of these little children is good so far as food and work is concerned, many of them are unmercifully beaten by their owners. The whole system is such as to develop all the worst traits of human character; hence it would be difficult to imagine a more depraved and vicious class of people.

#### NUMBER OF SLAVES.

We cannot quote all Mr. Bailey's calculations by which he arrives at an approximate number of the Slaves of the four different classes, but they may be thus summarised:—

- Class I.—Eunuchs, 20,000.
- „ II.—Concubines, 15,000,000.
- „ III.—Labour Slaves, 15,000,000.
- „ IV.—Prostitutes (probably over), 15,000,000.

Out of a population of 120,000, in the British Colony of Hong Kong, there are from 10,000 to 20,000 of the latter class existing under British rule!

Consul Bailey sums up by stating that judging from the result of 37 years' experience by the British Authorities in Hong Kong, there is vitality and strength enough in the Chinese family law and in the system of Chinese Slavery, to enable them to defy foreign laws and courts even in foreign countries.

The report further contains a translation of various sections of the Chinese Slave Code, which prescribes the punishment to be given for almost every conceivable offence. The lightest of these punishments is from 60 to 100 blows, but banishment and strangling frequently follow these. For heinous crimes, such as the deliberate slaying of a master, the penalty is death by a **slow and painful execution**. This is too horrible to describe, but has been witnessed by foreigners, and is known by the name of "the slicing process, or the 10,000 cuts."

#### DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

An interesting debate on Slavery in the British settlement of Hong Kong took place in the House of Commons, on April 28th, 1882. The motion, which was introduced by Mr. Labouchere in an eloquent speech, recited many of the astounding facts contained in the correspondence above quoted, and revealed the terrible state of Slavery and prostitution in Hong Kong, which has been already described in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for February last.

Mr. Labouchere quoted from the despatches of Chief Justice Smale, who says :—

The more I penetrate below the polished surface of our civilization, the more convinced am I that the broad undercurrent of life here is more like that in the Southern States of America when Slavery was dominant than it resembles the all-pervading civilization of England. Nothing less powerful than a commission with legislative powers to investigate and to examine on oath will ever lay bare the evil which, from suggestions I have received, I believe to underlie our seemingly fair surface.

\* \* \* \* \*

Under the English flag, Slavery, it has been said, does not, cannot ever be. Under that flag it does exist in this colony, and is, I believe, at this moment more openly practised than at any former period of its history.

Mr. ARTHUR ARNOLD said that no one could doubt that Slavery had increased of late. The Consul's report from Jeddah showed that the stock of slaves had so increased by importation that prices had gone down 50 per cent. From other quarters they had proved that the Circassian and Georgian slaves were also increasing. This was the white Slave-trade, and many of those were as fair and as lovely as the handsomest of our own people.

\* \* \* \* \*

It would be easy to quote much evidence to show that Slavery was practically universal in European and Asiatic Turkey and in Egypt. There was a public slave market at Mecca, and there was a Slave-trade carried on by private brokers in every city of the Turkish and Persian Empires, including Egypt. Our operations, he held, ought to be directed against the demand for slaves. We were attempting the impossible when we aimed at the abolition of Slavery by cutting off the supply of slaves, while in every Mussulman city, except those of India and of Algiers the demand for slaves was maintained. What a most painful contrast there was between effort and result when we compared the brave energy of Captain Brownrigg with the fearful report that not less than 8,000 mutilated males were annually imported into Turkey and Egypt. Consul Burton truly said that closing the Red Sea and hanging Eunuch manufacturers would not arrest slave importation into Egypt and Turkey, and that the absolute abolition of the legal *status* of Slavery was the only effectual measure to adopt. In conclusion, he expressed an earnest hope that the European Powers would make strenuous efforts to procure the abolition of the *status* of Slavery. He hoped all the Powers of Europe would unite with England in adopting a more robust attitude in opposition to Slavery, so that we might hope at no very distant date to secure the abolition of that most grievous traffic. (Hear.)

Sir CHARLES DILKE, in reply, stated in respect to what had been said about the present diminished supply of Slave-trade papers that this was caused by a diminution of interest on the part of the public. For whereas, previous to 1851, 2,000 copies were printed for circulation, this was now reduced to 900 copies.

This is not the first time lately that the Foreign Office has been able to taunt the British public with a want of zeal in Anti-Slavery matters, and we think that it shows a sad falling off from our once high standpoint in regard to Slavery—a want of interest on the part of the public is the great difficulty with which the Anti-Slavery Society has to contend.

Sir CHARLES DILKE did not address himself very much to the subject of Slavery in Hong Kong, raised by the motion, but referred to one or two other points raised—notably the “fugitive Slave circular,” the Borneo Company, and an attack made by Mr. Arnold upon Consul Longworth in Asia Minor.

Mr. LEONARD COURTNEY also avoided giving any direct reply to the statements brought forward by Mr. Labouchere and accused that gentleman of using the word “Slavery” with considerable looseness—comparing the atrocious dealings in women in Hong Kong to the selling of wives in Smithfield! He said that he admitted most fully the existence of the practice of buying and selling children for the purpose of adoption and friendship; but he would point out



that none who were so adopted could be held in servitude against their will, that they could escape, that they could apply to the Courts, and that anyone could apply on their behalf. The fact of their having been sold, Lord Kimberley had pointed out, did not deprive them of any rights. Undoubtedly the position of children so placed was one of peril, which required to be safeguarded.

Mr. DILLWYN could not help expressing his disappointment at the tone of the last speech which, in his opinion, was a half-hearted condemnation, amounting almost to a defence of gross abuses. Whether there was legal Slavery or not, there was practically Slavery in its worst form, and the more the actual condition of things was realized, the more would the country feel that the hon. member for Northampton deserved thanks for having called attention to it.

We agree with Mr. Dillwyn, and we think that the whole of the debate and the tone of indifference that characterized the answers of the Government speakers, only tends to show more clearly how necessary it is that a genuine public opinion should once more be raised in England against the atrocities that are daily enacted not only in Egypt, Turkey and Africa, but also in China and the far East.

People tell us constantly that they thought Slavery was all over. We wish they would read the Blue Books, and devote a little of their leisure to studying the real history of their own times.

---

#### SLAVE TRADE PAPERS (NO. 1), 1882.

The Foreign Office are to be congratulated upon the improved system lately introduced by which the public are enabled to receive so early in the Session, the Slave-trade papers, extending from January, 1881, to February 9th, 1882. This is a marked improvement over former years. The present volume contains about 50 pages devoted to Egypt, 40 to Turkey and the Red Sea, 50 to Portugal, including Mozambique, and nearly 200 to Zanzibar; the reason for the preponderance of the latter is accounted for by the minute description given of all the dhows captured during the year, and also to the very interesting particulars of the murder of the unfortunate Captain Brownrigg.

The rest of the Parliamentary Paper consists of a miscellaneous series of despatches relating to France, Persia, and South America.

Space precludes our making extracts from this valuable book in the present number, but we hope to do so at a future time.

---

#### SLAVE-TRADE (TURKEY AND EGYPT).

##### MR. ARTHUR PEASE'S MOTION.

MR. ARTHUR PEASE having obtained the third place in the ballot for April 18th for his motion, copy of which appeared in the *Reporter* of March last, page 62, it was a source of great disappointment that he was prevented from carrying out his intention of bringing it forward. Every effort had been made by the Anti-Slavery Society and their friends to disseminate information, and to enlist the sympathies of Members of both sides of the House in support of the proposed motion. Everything appeared favourable, and the attendance of Members was numerous, but owing to the weariness created by the long and dreary proceedings connected with the two previous motions, one of which wa

an Irish question, the House, after one or two unsuccessful attempts, was at length counted out, and Mr. Pease's Motion unfortunately fell to the ground.

---

On Friday, the 5th of May, Mr. SLAGG, M.P., was able to bring on a Motion respecting the commercial aspects of the slave question in the following terms :—

On going into Committee of Supply :—

Mr. Slagg,—To call attention to the African Mail Contracts, and to move, That it is important to the commerce of the United Kingdom, and for the supplanting of the Slave-trade, that steps be taken by the Government to maintain and extend the existing postal facilities between Aden and East Africa, and also to secure similar communication with the Red Sea Ports.

With the view of procuring effective Parliamentary support, the Anti-Slavery Society drew up the following notes, which were circulated largely amongst Members of Parliament and Chambers of Commerce :—

## SUPPLANTING OF THE SLAVE-TRADE

BY

### LEGITIMATE COMMERCE.

THE Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society beg to invite the attention of Members of Parliament to the following considerations, commercial and industrial as well as humanitarian, which that Committee would urge in support of a motion to the above effect. These considerations are derived from years of observation as to the practical results obtained by serious effort for the development of legitimate commerce and free labour in regions where the Slave-trade exists—results that have convinced the Committee that such civilizing influences tend more especially to the *supplanting* of the Slave-traffic, and are thus vastly more efficient than any repressive influences that can be exercised by armed cruisers for its *suppression*.

1. That Slave-trade interests exercise a powerful influence in the framing of that varied and vexatious system of obstruction, whether under the guise of Quarantine or otherwise, that so persistently impedes the development of legitimate commerce and free labour, more particularly in the Red Sea regions.
2. That such obstructions are aimed principally against British Commerce, since its advancement under the British flag necessarily leading to its being more frequently displayed in Slave-trading ports on the Red Sea and East African

Coast, and to its thus intruding on the privacy essential to the success of the Slave-traffic, is more resented and feared by the Slave-traders and their Official accomplices than are the rarer visits of British cruisers.

3. That British cruisers visiting such ports with the published purpose of suppressing the Slave-traffic are much less likely to learn the truth as to the extent of Slave-trade operations than are merchant vessels.
4. That enterprises, mercantile and marine, under the auspices of Powers whose Anti-slavery sympathies and policy are less pronounced than those of Great Britain, enjoy frequently on the part of Turkish and Egyptian officials immunity from such obstructions as are imposed on British enterprises of the same character.
5. That owing to the growing favour shewn of late at the Porte and in Egypt, as well as on the East African Coast, to Powers more complacent towards Turkish institutions, and owing still farther to the unprecedented support accorded latterly by the French Government to her merchant marine, there is every reason to fear that British industry and commerce may seriously suffer.
6. That in proportion as legitimate commerce under the British flag has extended, the Slave-trade has diminished, and *vice versa* : and that, therefore, the promotion of facilities of communication, and of trade with the ports of the Red Sea, and of East Africa, recommends itself as not only a more economical but a more efficient measure to be adopted by the State for the suppression of the Slave-traffic, than the maintaining of a costly system of cruisers. Whilst this system absorbs some £150,000\* a year to little purpose, the sum of £30,000 a year might suffice to secure a fortnightly merchant service from Suez to the Cape of Good Hope, calling in all ports, and thus forming an effectual check upon Slave-trading operations, whilst at the same time furthering *British industry at home, and commerce abroad*. A similar steamboat service in the Persian Gulf, properly sustained by the India Government, has led to the extinction of not only the Slave-traffic, but of Piracy ; and at the same time developed trade beyond the most sanguine expectations.

---

\* Later and more accurate information on this point leads to the belief that the expenditure exceeds even £250,000.



It is noteworthy that since the Slave-trade was abolished at Zanzibar the number of slaves annually available for employment in Pemba has been reduced from 12,000 to 4,000, thus augmenting the value of the slave—ameliorating his lot—and rendering requisite a system of free labour now largely adopted in the Sultan's dominions; whilst the Banians (British Hindu subjects resident there, and formerly active Slave-dealers), have latterly presented an address of thanks to Sir John Kirk, H.M.'s Consul-General at Zanzibar, for his having been instrumental in suppressing the Slave-trade, since they have already experienced that larger profits are to be reaped from legitimate commerce.

The HON. MEMBER opened the debate in a speech of much power and of considerable length, and impressed upon the Government the desirability of supporting the present line of mail steamers upon the East Coast of Africa, the subsidy for which will shortly expire.

The motion was seconded by Mr. ARTHUR ARNOLD, and supported by Mr. ALDERMAN FOWLER, M.P., Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, Mr. ECROYD, and others.

Sir H. VERNEY said there was no subject more interesting to the House than the great Slave question, and he supported the motion before the House on the ground that a regular communication of postal steamers was one of the most civilizing influences to which a country could be subjected. The development of civilization in Africa was a matter of the highest moment to this country, whose manufactures would rapidly find their way into the country as soon as any progress in civilization was made. The way to put an end to the Slave-trade was to convince the rulers of the interior of Africa that they could do better with their subjects than by selling them; as soon as you convinced them of that, the trade would cease. He supposed that he was the only member of the House left who voted for the extinction of the Slave-trade in 1834 (hear, hear), and the only member who had been on board slave ships and seen the living slaves side by side with the dead. It was due to the Christian character of our country that we should extinguish Slavery, and he trusted the Government would use their best efforts in that direction. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ARTHUR PEASE, although unable to lay before the House the large mass of information upon the Slave-trade in Egypt, with which he had furnished himself for a previous motion, gave effective support to Mr. Slagg's motion in a speech which was thus shortly reported by the *Times* :—

He pointed out that it was often impossible for private individuals to establish and maintain lines of communication between points of business. If, therefore, it were found that the steamers could not be maintained, he advocated the granting of a subsidy for the purpose. It was quite possible that, in estimating the probability of the continuance of these steamers notwithstanding the withdrawal of the subsidy, agreements made between this country and Egypt had been taken into account. Now, those agreements had not been faithfully carried out. The convention which Egypt had entered into with this country in 1877 with regard to the Slave-trade had not been faithfully carried out by the Egyptian Government, and now the Slave-trade was flourishing up the Nile. The Soudan was split up into different Pashalics, with no supreme head to put a stop to that traffic, which carried ruin and desolation in its track. Avarice and covetousness were the leading incentives to that trade in human beings, and he might multiply evidence to show that in spite of the convention with Egypt a very large Slave-trade was being carried on, and that a large proportion of the slaves were carried across the

Red Sea into Arabia and the adjacent parts. A great preventive of the Slave-trade would, he believed, be found in the passing of information and bringing the matter before public opinion. He was glad, therefore, that our Government had arranged to place a Consul at Khartoum, and that before long another would be stationed at Suakim. Where the Slave-trade was engaged in, other trade would not flourish, and it should be a great object to substitute for it legitimate commerce. The trade of the Sultan of Zanzibar had doubled, the people were now more happy, and those who previously carried on Slave-hunting raids had settled down to the production of indiarubber and other articles of commerce. The trade from Zanzibar in indiarubber alone amounted to £200,000 a year. He hoped that the Government would take up afresh the question of the Slave-trade in Egypt, and would impress on that country the duty of carrying out the convention on the subject. They ought to take every opportunity of obtaining certain information as to what was passing in the regions where that nefarious traffic prevailed, and to use every effort in their power to put an end to a scourge which had too long existed, to the degradation of Africa and the humiliation of mankind.

Mr. BUXTON hoped the Government would, to some extent, meet the hon. member for Manchester. No doubt, there was a growing British trade in the Red Sea and along the East Coast of Africa, and some indication of the probability of this was furnished by the fact that the revenue of the Sultan of Zanzibar had doubled since he abolished the Slave-trade. Considering what the useful products of the region were, our trade was sure to be increased by additional postal facilities, and still more by the suppression of the Slave-trade, because wherever that was carried on there existed a hatred of the British flag, which was fatal to the development of our commerce. If the Government could not accede to the resolution as it stood on the paper, he hoped they would give some assurance that the subsidy would not be entirely dropped unless they had good grounds for believing that the mail service would be continued.

The answers given by Mr. JOHN HOLMS, and The POSTMASTER-GENERAL (Mr. FAWCETT), on behalf of the Government, were principally devoted to a defence of their policy of abolishing all mail subsidies on that route. Their arguments being purely of an economic nature, are of course, unsatisfactory to those who wish to see some revival of the former Anti-Slavery Policy of England, and we venture to think will not commend themselves to the public at large. We give the following report of the conclusion of Mr. FAWCETT's speech :—

Men of greater commercial experience than he could claim for himself had positively asserted that without some subsidy it was vain to hope for the establishment of a regular postal service ; and, therefore, in deference to these assertions, but without pledging himself to a change of opinion, he was willing to give the subject his renewed and candid consideration. (Hear, hear.) He should be very glad to have evidence and information laid before him by his hon. friends the members for Manchester, Salford, and Preston, and if he came to the conclusion that a regular postal service was impossible without a subsidy, though he should not be justified in recommending so large a subsidy as was demanded, he would ask the Treasury for a sum sufficient to secure the desired result. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he wished to express his belief that postal subsidies did not in reality encourage trade. In certain exceptional circumstances they might be inevitable, but at best they were painful and unpleasant necessities ; while the consequence of granting them unnecessarily was that public money was used to defeat competition. On behalf of the Government he could not accept the amendment, but he repeated that there might be no mistake that the subject should have his careful attention. (Hear hear.)

Mr. SLAGG, in reply, observed that his only object in asking for a subsidy was to insure that the postal service to the places mentioned in his amendment should be regular and not intermittent. He had every reason to believe that a subsidy was necessary, but he accepted the assurances given by the Postmaster-General, and asked leave to withdraw the amendment.

Leave, however, being refused, the amendment was negatived without a division.

We hope the House will see that the promise that there shall be a mail service, either with or without a subsidy, is carried out. We cannot but feel that the Debate, and the slack attendance at the House, evinced a lamentable want of interest in a question which not long since was a burning one to all Englishmen.

### SLAVERY IN EGYPT.

THE following excellent remarks on Slavery in Egypt, from the Alexandrian correspondent of *The Times*, we presume, are from the pen of Mr. John Scott, one of the judges in the Egyptian Court of Appeal, who has just completed the codification of the laws of that country. If so, we fear they are the last we shall be likely to see from the same source, as Mr. Scott has lately been appointed to a Puisne Judgeship in Bombay. While sincerely congratulating that gentleman on his promotion, we deeply regret that so keen and impartial an observer, and so powerful an advocate of the wrongs of the slave, will no more contribute to the formation of that public opinion in England, on Egyptian questions, and notably on Slavery and the Slave-trade, which is essential for the eventful suppression of these enormities.

Alexandria, April 17.

Two matters have been taken in hand here which deserve some notice—Slavery and the organization of the Soudan. I mention them together because they are almost inseparably connected. If Slavery is to be suppressed it must be suppressed in the Soudan, not merely in Egypt. Slavery bureaux at Cairo and at Assiout, with their arrests of small caravans and manumissions of ill-treated women, are of little use, as long as the heart of the traffic works vigorously 3,000 miles away. You might as well try and empty the Thames at London Bridge by drawing off a few bucketsful. Well, the present Government has let it be known to those who are interested in the

matter that they are willing and desirous to abolish Slavery. They recognize its injustice, and acknowledge its impolicy. They do not flinch, say the Ministers, from their engagement with Great Britain, by which Egypt is bound by solemn convention to prohibit every kind of human traffic in Egypt proper on the 4th of August, 1884, and in the Soudan on the 4th of August, 1889. But, and it is apparently a "but" which paralyzes all their excellent intentions, there is a religious difficulty, which they state as follows:—

Slavery is sanctioned by the Koran, and no civil authority can alter the Koran. The sacred law, in even its smallest provisions, can only be modified by the highest authority of the Mussulman Church in Egypt—the Sheikh-ul-Islam. That personage, after consultation with the Ulema, may issue a Fetwa authorizing the suppression of Slavery, and then, and not till then, can the civil authorities take up the work and carry it through. Without this religious sanction abolition by the civil authorities would be inoperative. Liberated slaves would be denied the rights of property; and the laws of marriage and inheritance would not extend to them. Such is the objection raised by Egypt. As every Mahomedan of importance, whether a religious, civil, or military functionary, or a private person, is a slaveholder, and as the whole harem system requires slaves for its maintenance, there is little or no possibility of such a Fetwa being issued. The abolition question has thus come to a deadlock.

But we must recognize in time the full meaning of this objection. Its real significance touches the Slave-trade Convention itself, and in point of fact it reduces that agreement to the value of wastepaper. If a Fetwa is necessary for the abolition of Slavery no Slave Treaty can be effectual which is not endorsed by the Sheikh-ul-Islam. All abolitionists who are fondly looking forward to the great day of emancipation—now hardly more than two years distant—will receive this news with some



sickness of heart. But it is well it should be known and there may still be a remedy found.

It seems strange, in the first place, that nobody should have pointed out this fatal obstacle in 1877. The Eastern mind cannot, perhaps, think seriously of what is only going to happen in seven years' time. But another explanation suggests itself. Does the Koran after all sanction this modern form of Slavery? I am inclined to think that the Mahomedan authorities who were consulted in 1877 opined that it did not, and I believe they were right. I have searched the Koran from end to end, and I find that the retention of captives taken in war and not ransomed is the only form of Slavery sanctioned by Mahomet (Koran, ch. 47, v. 4. and 5). The Prophet would have shrunk with horror from the present system, under which men, women, and children are hurried from their tropical homes, dragged in chains, driven with whips down to the sea coast, or to the river, or to the desert tracks, and finally a miserable remnant of them sold in the market at Cairo or Constantinople. "Show kindness to your slaves." (ch. 4, 40), says Mahomet, and again "Alms should buy the freedom of slaves." (Ch. 9 60.) But the great doctrine of emancipation itself is preached in one remarkable injunction which might well be printed in letters of gold on the walls of every Mahomedan mosque as a preamble to an Arabic translation of the Slave-trade convention. It runs thus:—

"If any one of your slaves asks from you his freedom give it him if you judge him worthy of it; grant them a little of the goods which God has granted you." (Ch. 24, v. 33).

In presence of this instruction no tolerant enlightened expounder of the sacred law could have much difficulty in giving the required Fetwa unless he were hampered by other considerations. What are these other considerations? The real fact is, the measure itself is unpopular. The religious difficulty is not the whole matter. Slaves are property, and hitherto there has been no question of compensation. There is the rub. Now that the nation has got its own fate in its own hands it is not likely that owners will give up their property. Voluntary gratuitous abandonment of slave holding is not to be expected. Moreover, the institution is part of the habits of the people. The absence of free domestic service, the seclusion of the harem, the inferior and degraded

condition of most of the women, the practice of polygamy and concubinage, are all mixed up with the slave system. In fact, until the people are more elevated by education they will not abolish Slavery of their own free will, and the steady opposition of the vast majority makes every Minister shrink from an unpopular reform. Nor will the Sheikh-ul-Islam move as long as the people are against it and there is no pressure brought to bear. You might as well expect the Pope to sanction Protestantism against the wish of the Catholic world. To sum up the situation, if Slavery is to be abolished in Egypt it must be done by foreign pressure, and all that can be expected of the native Government is a cautious co-operation. The present moment, no doubt, offers a very favourable opportunity. The men now in power are out of favour with Europe and will do much to win European approval. The nation feels on its trial before the world. The Khedive himself has always desired emancipation as necessary to real progress. The Cabinet has the armed force of the country at its back. Those who ought to know say that the present Sheikh-ul-Islam is open to argument and conviction, and is not a mere bigot who stands upon the ancient ways and refuses to move with the times. The English Consul-General, Sir Edward Malet, has fought the battle of abolition ever since he took up his appointment, and knows the question intimately in all its aspects. But if the question is allowed to drift without any decided action, Great Britain, the champion of freedom throughout the world, will assuredly find herself face to face with an unfulfilled treaty in 1884.

Meanwhile, slaves are taken by hundreds to the Red Sea ports, and released by units at Cairo. Dramatic stories of escape occasionally interest the philanthropists of the capital. Only a week or two ago a beautiful white slave flung herself from an upper story of a native house and crawled to a neighbouring Consulate. But freedom with no provision for the future is a doubtful blessing. The men pass into the army, and many of the women are driven to lead lives compared with which Slavery itself is happiness.

The Soudan is already organized on paper. It is once more brought under the responsible rule of one Governor-General, under whom are four Governors who rule West Soudan, Central Soudan, East Soudan, and the Province of Harar. Even a small grant has been made

from the Imperial Exchequer to supplement the Soudan deficit. Schools, law courts, medical departments are to be established. Once more the Soudan Slave-trade is to be suppressed and Egypt, its author in days gone by, is now to be its suppressor.

### THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

THE following extract from a letter of Mr. Alfred J. Butler, which appeared in *The Times* of May 2nd, fully confirms what we have often stated with regard to the excellent intentions and the blameless life of Tewfik Pacha—the present Khedive of Egypt. We deeply regret that the vacillating policy of England during the last few months has allowed this prince to become almost a puppet in the hands of Arabi Pacha.

People in England do not realize the good work that the present Khedive was doing for Egypt, or they would feel indignation at seeing his work undone by the ignorant and incompetent nominees of a mutinous army. I hope to speak without bias, and I hope my words will not lose force if I avow strong sympathy and admiration derived from relations of confidence with the Khedive, and from a thorough belief in his ability and his sincerity of purpose.

The Khedive has restored to the State the lands and palaces on which his father squandered many millions of the public money. In private and in public he is as simple and economical as his father was showy and prodigal. Married to a single wife he sets an example of home life much needed among Mahomedans, and his short reign has been marked by great reforms, both political and religious. The taxes which Ismail assessed by the measure of his own extravagance, timed by his ever-recurring need of money, and levied by thumb-screw and bastinado, are now reduced to a reasonable amount, and collected at fixed seasons after service of due notice on printed forms. Life was made safer than in England, and the tenure of land almost as secure. The regulation of the finances was wisely left in the hands of skilled European Controllers; public salaries were paid regularly, education was everywhere encouraged, and the Khedive built

and endowed at his own cost a high school in Cairo for the sons of the nobles. Moreover, the Slave-trade was fast disappearing. An impression exists in England that while the ex-Khedive Ismail was a sincere and vigorous opponent of the system, the present Khedive is only half-hearted in his efforts to stop the traffic. This opinion reverses the truth. Ismail, while despatching Colonel Gordon to suppress the trade in Upper Egypt, was the greatest buyer of slaves in the East. As many as 100 slaves arrived for him at one time in Cairo, and for a single Circassian he once gave £25,000. On the other hand, Tewfik has none but paid servants in his household; he has never bought a single slave in his life, and from his heart he abhors the whole system. He would talk for hours about his hopes, his endeavours, and his difficulties in abolishing the Slave-trade, speaking with a simple earnestness that would have disarmed the most cynical suspicion. He considers the traffic as dishonouring to humanity and to religion alike, and is doing his utmost to end it, whatever may be said to the contrary.

So also with religion. He is often accused of fanaticism, while in truth he is a liberal and enlightened reformer. That he lives up to his belief is true and very much to his credit; it is false to say that he is either narrow or fanatical. In less than two years he has purged the religion of its grossest abuses. By his own personal influence, unaided by Ministers or Consuls, he suppressed the Dôseh—a most barbarous and cruel ceremony which yet had become hallowed by time, and was part and parcel of the greatest Mahomedan festival—the Festival of the Prophet's Birthday. On the occasion of the Dôseh a Sheikh, mounted on an iron-shod horse, rode over a long line of prostrate dervishes, packed close together. Few escaped unhurt; many were frightfully mangled; some were killed. No one who has witnessed the scene can remember it without horror. This rite the Khedive has abolished, and not only that but all the other savage practices which clustered round it, such as cutting and wounding with scimitars and knives, thrusting spikes through the arms or cheeks, eating glass and fire, and tearing live serpents to pieces with the teeth. The Dôseh was the centre of Egyptian fanaticism, and the humane and clever way in which the Khedive has replaced it by a procession of drums and banners deserves all admiration.

Now, it is quite certain that since the Khedive's authority has been put under the sword of Arabi Pasha, his just and able policy in matters of State and religion has been or will be reversed. The Assembly of Notables are the hereditary enemies of the Fellaheen and will rejoice in a new lease of plunder. The army is enriching itself by wholesale promotions and increasing its numbers at the expense of the country. A commission of inquiry is ordered for the Customs, because the director, Mr. Caillard, has laboured too successfully to stamp out the corruption which disgraced the service. Life and property are nowhere safe; disturbances have occurred at Damanhur, Zagazig, and elsewhere; raids by Bedouins and robberies by bands of marauders are almost daily stories; natives and Europeans alike live in uneasiness. Fanaticism is reviving, and the slave-dealers, now that the Khedive's power is relaxed, are taking heart.

It is a matter of amazement that the English Government should continue to tolerate Arabi's usurpation. The talk about "sympathy with an oppressed and struggling people," "national movement," and so forth is mere moonshine. It is Arabi Pasha who is the real oppressor of Egypt; and as for the national movement, even Sir W. Gregory's faith in that wild hypothesis must be shaken by the latest event in Cairo. The widespread conspiracy against Arabi's life shows the value set on the patriot in his own country. The soldiers, disappointed of their share in the promised spoils, are ready to kill him.

#### SIR SAMUEL BAKER ON EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Times*.

Sir,—On March 25, you kindly inserted my letter upon "Egyptian Affairs," in which I made use of the following passages:—

"The movement of Arabi Pasha resolves itself into one of two questions—it is either sanctioned by the ruling powers, the Sultan and the Khedive, or it is adverse to those powers. If it is sanctioned by those authorities, it is contrary to the spirit of the firman which granted the powers of control to Europe. If it is adverse to the rulers of Egypt, it is rebellion. . . ."

"The results will be quickly visible. A period of mistrust and disturbance will be seized upon as an excuse for the non-payment

of taxes. The revenue will diminish, while military expenditure will increase. Abyssinia has long coveted a port upon the Red Sea, and has claimed a considerable portion of the Soudan. Should the patronage of England be withdrawn from Egypt, there may be extreme danger of an invasion from Abyssinia. A very slight encouragement would induce a general rising of the Arab tribes of the Soudan. Should the declaration against the Slave-trade be sincere, there will assuredly be difficulties with the Arab Slave-traders and with the provinces of Darfur and Upper Egypt, &c."

Hardly a month had elapsed since the above was written, and my prophecy which might have been ignored by those whose experience is confined to the limits of British tourists upon the Nile, is being rapidly confirmed by the reports published in *The Times* of to-day by Mr. Charles H. Allen, the able Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

This gentleman inserted a letter from the celebrated German traveller, Gerhard Rohlfs who is in communication with German residents in Abyssinia. By their reports the danger of a rupture between Egypt and that country is at this moment extreme. At the same time that a farcical declaration against Slavery was announced by Arabi Bey in Cairo, the Slave-trade is carried on by the Egyptian dealers on the frontiers of Abyssinia, where by the German reports "thousands of Christians are bought, many meeting their death thereby while the others are thrown into Slavery. . . . How long will the British Government suffer it?"

*The Times*, which publishes this disastrous information, likewise announces disturbances among the Bedouin Arabs of Egypt, and that troops have been despatched to the various localities. Thus, both the Abyssinian and the Arab excitement are already in the germ.

I will now prophecy still further. Unless England shall interfere without delay, either in alliance with other Powers or alone, these disturbances, that are now only sparks, will quickly spread into flames. If one tribe of Arabs shall commence rebellion, the example will be followed by all the numerous tribes of the Soudan.\*

Already the Egyptian army has suffered a series of disastrous defeats in a war with

\*NOTE:—Sir Samuel Baker's prophecy is again in a fair way of coming true. Witness the late telegrams from the Soudan, announcing the revolt of the false prophet, and his reported march upon Khartoum!—*Ed. Reporter*.



Abyssinia, and should it be called again to meet the victors in the field, the result can be hardly doubtful.

The hesitation of England is the dislocation of Egyptian society. Already the disturber, Arabi Bey, is powerless to govern the elements of confusion that he has raised. The army has supreme control so long as it represents an army, but let it be remembered that the black troops were slaves originally purchased when children from the Slave-dealers of Central Africa for the Egyptian Government. In 1864 these troops broke out into serious mutiny in Taka and murdered their Egyptian officers. Fortunately, the vast deserts of the Soudan prevented mutinous communication with the distant provinces, and several regiments of Egyptian troops were quickly introduced from Suez to the Red Sea and Souakim. The mutiny was extinguished by a necessary massacre.

Should the so-called army, composed of zealous elements, assert an unconstitutional attitude, there will be an end of discipline, and the black troops will claim equality. It should be remembered that since the mutiny the Soudané regiments have been officered entirely by blacks. They are excellent men when led by one whom they respect, but they feel that once they were slaves of the Egyptians. As Mr. Bourke has given notice that he will call attention to the situation in Egypt on Friday next in the House of Commons, it is to be hoped that the real situation will be considered, and that some immediate and unflinching policy will be determined upon by England that will prevent that invaluable country from drifting into the position of an Oriental Ireland.

Your obedient Servant,

SAM. W. BAKER.

April 22.

---

### REVOLT IN THE SOUDAN.

LATE telegrams from the Soudan have reported a fresh revolt in that province headed by the false prophet or *Mahdi* (Messiah), whose former ravages at the head of the wild Baggaras was described in the *Reporter* for February last, page 36.

It now appears that this same im-

poster has attacked Senaar and slain the Mudir—and that at the head of 8,000 men he was marching on Khar-toum. A later telegram from Giegler Pasha stated that the Madhe had been defeated, captured and slain. This report, which we feared was not reliable has now been contradicted, and we may expect further bad news, not only from the Soudan, but from other distant parts of the Egyptian dominions—especially as troops are drawn away from the Abyssinian frontier, and the Negus (King John of Abyssinia) will possibly think it a good time to strike a blow for the possession of the Red Sea Port which he so greatly covets.

---

### THE GOVERNOR OF HARAR.

WE have heard a great deal lately of the strong Anti-Slavery sentiments of the new National party in Egypt, in whose hands the Government now appears to rest. If Arabi Pacha and his friends are in earnest in their wish to abolish Slavery and the Slave-trade, why have they confirmed Abou-Becker, the most notorious Slave-trader on the Red Sea, in the government of the province of Harar? Why do they not also appoint on the Soudan commission two or three Europeans of well known ability and honesty? We need only mention the names of Dr. Schweinfurth of Cairo—and Dr. Dutrieux of Alexandria—both renowned explorers who have seen something of the Slave-trade and are still resident in Egypt. No doubt there are Englishmen also ready and fitted to serve on a Commission in which General Stone Pacha (an American) is the sole representative of western civilization.

## LETTERS FROM THE SOUDAN.

*(Kindly communicated by R. W. Felkin, Esq.)*

ALTHOUGH I have a person sent to help me in Mr. Lupton's place, I still feel very lonely; there is no one to help me in the "Head Work." I was very glad to go down to Khartoum, but found that Raouf Pacha had already left. \* \* \* \* \*

The situation here, as far as I refer to the Government, is in such a state that I already wish myself amongst my blacks again.

You have probably seen in the papers that a new ministry has been made for the Soudan, Abdel-Kader Pasha is its chief as well as Governor-General of the Soudan. He is to have his residence in Cairo, and he is only to come here once a year to inspect matters. A pretty state of affairs! He has a council to help him, composed of such honourable men as Ramil Bay Mahomet Pasha Said and Ibrahim Bay Faouzi. (This last was the predecessor of Emin Bey and was dismissed on account of most abominable slave dealing.)

Under these conditions how is the Government to be carried on, and what about the Slave question? I cannot tell you.

The whole Soudan is to be divided into four provinces, each of whom is to have a Governor, who will be in direct communication with the General Governor in Cairo. A nice distance to send for orders. Who will be our Governor, I do not yet know, but I have firmly made up my mind that unless he appears to be an honest man, I shall quit the service sooner than be placed in a false position.

Everything is flourishing in Lado, and my gardens are all in the best condition. I am now taken up completely with Latooka and Jadebek. What an immense country this is! What a tremendous field of work is open there!

The papers, books, and pamphlets that have been sent me by book-post, I have never received. You can understand why. \* \*

Statin Bay is as you know the Governor of the whole of Darfour now, but he appears to have a miserable time of it on account of the abominable religious fanaticism of his people. I am certainly better off amongst my natives. \* \* \* \* \*

Lado, Xmas. Eve, 1881.

I have just returned from a three months' journey from my new provinces of Macti, Ayack, Brombek, &c., and truly I have had a fearful time. Everywhere slave razzias and

the Slave-trade I found to be in full bloom, for after Gessi's recall the whole district was re-occupied by the slave-dealers. It has been a fearful work to uproot them again. More than 500 slaves I have been able to free, and have returned them to their homes. How many I have missed I cannot say, I was then compelled to return to Lado for more provisions. Your letters were a reward for my Anti-Slavery Campaign. Oh, that I had men to help me, for the work is almost too great for me. What fearful places I have visited in this last journey! But I hope the knowledge I have gained will enable me, with God's help, to put an end to much misery. But what can a single man do? Oh, that I had a circle of true hard-working men around me!

The Bahr-el-Ghazel Province proper has been given to Lupton Bay, and truly he will be able now to show what he is made of. I only hope that he will be strong enough for it. The abominable things which *now* go on there, I have no heart to put on paper. Indeed they are too bad to be written.

Thank God I can truly say that in my own province Slavery is at an end, and that the people are living in peace, and on friendly terms with us and with each other.

I am most pleased to hear that an English Consul has been appointed to Khartoum, and only hope that he may soon arrive there. It will serve as a slight protection for us, and will make our work a little lighter. Probably he will be able to send reports to England which will be believed.

## THE AFRICAN SHORES OF THE RED SEA.

*To the Editor of the "ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER."*

Sir,—Referring to the interesting correspondence in your last number regarding the demand by the Negous of Abyssinia to have a port on the Red Sea, it is much to be desired that some Englishman—some young man of leisure and means, needing some worthy public object of pursuit—would accept the offer of Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs to make over the "powers" confided to him by King John, the said Negous or Emperor of Abyssinia. That monarch as representing the land-locked, and, therefore, deteriorating community of Hahesh, has the strongest moral and natural right to a port on the Red Sea. This King John is, I presume, the same "Prince Kassa" whose installation

dy, or durbar with General Napier of Magdala is well remembered by those of us who, from first to last, watched the Expedition from Bombay. The British Government was careful not to commit itself to any responsibility as to the future politics of Abyssinia; but its representative, Sir Robert Napier, did all that lay in his power to countenance and assist the young Chief in his efforts to restore something like order in the disturbed country. At that time the least that we expected was that the Abyssinians would have free and permanent access to the Red Sea. The Napier Expedition having used Annesley Bay as its emporium, and Zoulla as its port, the way was left open for the Abyssinians to secure the new route to the seaboard without troubling to dispute the long maintained usurpation by the Egyptians at Mussowah. But the organised fillibusters directed from Cairo, were too much for the divided and disorderly Abyssinians, who soon after had to fight for their very existence against those ruthless invaders. Thus the chance that had been afforded, by the retirement of our forces, for the Abyssinians to keep up regular communications with Zoulla, was lost, though the Egyptians were thoroughly routed beyond Senafe. The mission of Dr. Rohlfs affords a fair opportunity for our Government to resume the friendly interest it expressed towards the then untried Prince—who has, in spite of all his troubles, firmly established himself—and our Foreign Secretaries might fairly be expected to use their good offices so far as to ensure that no hindrance shall be set up by the Egyptians to the maintenance of a free Abyssinian port in Annesely Bay. That would be a very small thing for us to urge on behalf of the unfortunate Abyssinians; and only a moderate exhibition of firmness on the part of our Government would suffice to secure that opening for legitimate commerce into what was once a fertile and prosperous kingdom.

Let then some young man of light and leisure devote his attention to this special, but peculiarly interesting object. Let him take up the thread where Dr. Rohlfs finds himself compelled to drop it; then assiduously ply Parliament, or the Foreign Office direct, with the considerations that should induce this country to obtain free access to the sea for the Abyssinians. Though the commerce through such port would be but of small consequence to us, and not much for India, it might be sufficient to afford a turning point for the regeneration of the now

demoralised "Christian" kingdom of North-East Africa, while the healthy life of honest trade would rapidly check slave raids in that direction, and other abominations.

Then there is the kindred, though much larger question only touched upon in your last number, but which should have been met when Mr. Slagg's motion came before the House, namely, the claim of Turkey, through Egypt to dominate not only the African littoral of the Red Sea, but all the Somali coasts as well. This monstrous claim, at best only conventional and traditional, derives its sole significance from various weak surrenders and foolish concessions by our own Foreign Office to the pretensions of the fillibustering Egyptians from 1872 to 1876. It should not be too late to retrace these false steps; which, though taken or yielded to upon the "pious opinion" that the Egyptians would repress the Slave-trade on the western coast of the Red Sea, have served to make that phase of the Slavery difficulty five times harder to deal with than before.

All that African coast region is much better known from Bombay than from here, mainly through the officers of the old Indian Navy. These able and practical diplomatists knew well the chiefs of the Somali coasts and also the Dankali chiefs with whom they have made various engagements for the promotion of trade, protection of shipwrecked crews or property, and suppression of the Slave-trade. Similar engagements or treaties might now be renewed and extended, all the way from Massowah to Zanzibar, if but Mr. Gladstone's Government would face this bugbear of Egyptian or Turkish claim to a sovereignty never yet exercised unless it be in piratical fashion. By restoring to the Bombay Government the political supervision it formerly exercised over these African coasts—as rightly described by a correspondent of the *Times*, about 22nd April, writing on the Asab Bay question—the most complete and effectual, because natural and suitable means would be attained for extinguishing all Slave-trading in North-East Africa and giving to the local Sheiks and Sultans a permanent interest in civilized commerce.

Yours,

W. MARTIN WOOD,

(Formerly Editor, *Times of India*.)

May 1st.



## A CONSTANTINOPLE VIEW OF SLAVERY IN EGYPT.

SPEAKING of the Slave-trade, *Le Stamboul*, a Constantinople daily, thus writes in an Editorial on the 27th of April:—

*(Translation from the French).*

But if the African Coasts are in some degree purged from this traffic, the trade in slaves is far from having disappeared; it has only changed its direction. It is towards Egypt that flow all the slave streams which are now collected in Africa; the trade in negroes has assumed colossal proportions even in the Soudan, and Egypt has become the *entrepôt* of Slavery. These are not composed now, as formerly, merely of prisoners in a war expedition and sold by the petty kings of Central Africa, but they are their own subjects, which they thus turn into money. Every year immense caravans, starting from the interior carry into Egypt, gum, ivory, &c. As there is no supply of beasts of burden, men are employed to carry this merchandise, but once arrived at their destination they sell everything, both the loads and the porters! Thus these tyrannical merchants realize a double profit, for they not only save the keep of these men during the time it would take to regain their homes, but it raises considerably the whole value of the transaction. Out of this enormous number of slaves which are thrown upon the Egyptian market, three-fourths perish before being disposed of, owing to the privations and bad treatment they receive at the hands of the drivers. . . . .

The Slave-trade is the scourge of Africa. Whole countries like that of the Gallas have been de-populated. Up to the present time the Government of the Khedive has been unable to put down this revolting traffic. By completely abolishing the institution of Slavery in Egyptian territory, the Government of the Khedive would close the only outlet by which the Slave-traders can get rid of their human chattels. A recent decree condemned all Slave-dealers to be tried by Court Martial. That is all very well, but it is equally necessary to punish the purchasers of slaves. This would be one of the surest modes of putting an end to the traffic.

A treaty of peace between Egypt and Abyssinia is equally indispensable in order

that the slave merchants should not be able, as they now do, to make a profit out of the hostility between the two countries. Unfortunately the relations between these two countries are far from being amicable, so long as the Egyptian Government refuses to grant to the Abyssinians the port which they claim on the sea coast; there is very small chance of peaceful relations being established between the Khedive and the Negus.

## LAKE NYASSA.

THERE lately appeared in the Press some statements as to a deplorable loss of life at the North end of Lake Nyassa. More recent information has been received from Mr. Stewart C.E., who is in charge of the construction of the road from Lake Nyassa to Lake Tanganyika, the scene of the recent disaster. Mr. Stewart, with the aid of some British mechanics, &c., lately began the road, taking as his basis Chiwenda, a village some 90 miles inland from the North West end of Lake Nyassa. He had with him also a number of the more civilized and Christianised natives from the South end of the Lake, whom he had engaged for this work. We may notice that the road is being constructed by the African Lakes Company, which has been formed less for profit than to co-operate with the Missions in furnishing stores for them and in developing the legitimate trade of the country. Chiwenda being inland, caravans to the Lake were necessary to bring up stores. Several of them had safely passed, but they were either personally conducted by white men, or were composed exclusively of the more civilized natives to whom we have referred. On the last occasion, however, there was no white man, and on the other hand there were a number of raw natives from Chiwenda's village. We fear this may have had to do with the disaster. It occurred, as has been previously stated, at the village of the chief called Mombwera and it is confirmed that nineteen are missing, eleven of them being the more civilized natives from the south, eight again being from Chiwenda's village, four only escaping. As to the nineteen missing, Mr. Stewart does not feel certain that some of them may not have been enslaved by the slave-gangs which have lately penetrated into the district, and have been using their influence against European enterprise. One gang thus sought lately to instigate Chiwenda

to murder the road party at his villiage. Remarkably enough none of the previous explorers had seen slave-gangs on the Isthmus betwixt Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. They seem to have followed the discoveries as the half-caste Portuguese did Livingstone when he opened up the Shiré, desolating for a time the country after him.

Mr. Stewart informs us as to the reprisals made. He believes that the road party had been guilty of no provocation, at least, of a serious character—there may have been some pilfering, as so often happens. We should think this very probable, indeed, as regards Chiwenda's men. Their caravan was suddenly and savagely attacked—three killed in the presence of Mombwera himself. Chiwenda was naturally indignant at the loss of his men, engaged as they were in the service of the Company, he let Mr. Stewart, indeed, know that if they would not aid him in obtaining satisfaction—he would fight them. An expedition was organised, chiefly with the aid of the principal chief on the Bombashe river, other chiefs also offering their services. Mr. Stewart was, however, most desirous that the reprisals should not be of a severe character, and that life should be spared. The tribe had ample time thus given them to escape—in point of fact, only one life was lost in a skirmish. A number of huts, however, being burned and a banana grove destroyed. That the retaliation was not severe is evident from the desire since expressed by Mombwera to make peace with the white men, and to offer cattle as compensation.

Mr. Stewart has meanwhile retired. He was enabled to transport safely all his goods from Chiwenda's, after having given him some cloth and some gifts for the relatives of the massacred men. He thus escapes further entanglement with Chiwenda. Nothing daunted, he intends to resume operations next April or May, although there are still collisions between rival chiefs at the North end of the Lake, which may prove harassing. He has wisely decided this time to make the Lake the basis of his road at Karonga. He will thus as he advances have his road behind him, and will not, for a time, need to engage many porters. It will be a noble thing if, as he advances, he can form a cordon of friendly chiefs to support the Anti-Slavery cause, and to encourage legitimate commerce. He will not be able this year, as was proposed, to transport goods on the

Mission steamer to Tanganyika, but next year this may be accomplished. Should he succeed there will be a line of route of, rivers, lakes and roads, extending to about 2,000 miles from Quilimane on the Indian Ocean, by the Zambezi, Shiré, Lake Nyassa to the Northern end of Lake Tanganyika. This may at no distant day be extended by a road to Nyangwe and the Congo, and thus communications be opened betwixt the East and West of Africa.

---

## ZANZIBAR.

THE Rev. C. T. Wilson, joint author with Mr. Felkin of the lately published and most interesting work "*Uganda and the Egyptian Soudan*," calls our attention to the state of the slave traffic in Zanzibar in the following terms :—

I should like to draw your attention to one or two circumstances connected with the Zanzibar Slave-trade. The first is the need of some sort of supervision of the native trading dhows which run between the island and the ports on the mainland; numbers of these dhows come and go every day, and I have good reasons to believe that numbers of slaves are smuggled over, under the guise of crew, passengers, and even children of the owners.

The other is the fact that the slave population of Zanzibar keeps up, although it is a notorious fact that the female slaves very rarely have children; and a negro baby is a most uncommon sight in Zanzibar, whereas boys and girls of six years old and upwards are plentiful enough.

---

## LATEST FROM THE CONGO.

THREE members of the Livingstone (Congo) Inland Mission, Messrs. Clarke, Richards, and Ingham, had succeeded in reaching Stanley Pool in safety about Christmas. One noteworthy peculiarity about their journey is that they travelled on the south side, from Banza Manteka to a point opposite Bemba, and passed through forty miles of country not previously traversed by Europeans. They found it densely populated, villages or "towns" being passed every few miles. The people were compara

tively fearless and friendly, and food was fairly abundant, large gardens in a good state of cultivation surrounding most of the towns; the tracks of elephants and buffaloes were continually seen during the journey, and sometimes the animals themselves at uncomfortably close quarters. At Bemba the party crossed to the north bank of the Congo, and finished the journey to Stanley Pool on that side, reconnoitring the country with a view to the selection of suitable sites for future stations. They walked 169 miles in all, 81 of which were along Mr. Stanley's road, now nearly overgrown with grass. Bwa-bwa-Njali and the other chiefs were at first friendly, but suddenly turned hostile and refused to let them cross to the south bank, in order to carry out their plan of returning by that way. This action the missionaries seem to attribute to the operation of M. de Brazza's treaty, given in our last issue, and they consequently retired to the Nkimke river, near which they secured land for a station from the chief of a populous district. Before proceeding with building operations, they went on to Bemba, and letters, they there found waiting for them, determined them first of all to explore the whole of the south bank from Bemba to Stanley Pool, in order to see which would be the best way to take up the steamer for the upper river. On this second journey of exploration the party started about the middle of January.—On April 26th, reinforcements left Liverpool for the Congo, among them being Mr. A. Sims, M.B., who hopes to be able to open the first medical mission at Stanley Pool in the autumn, and Mr. William Appel, who has for some time been studying under the Society's Instructor in practical astronomy, with a view to the prosecution of geographical work in Central Africa.

*Proceedings, Royal Geographical Society,  
May, 1882.*

## INDIAN COOLIES IN REUNION AND MAURITIUS.

In our last number we alluded to the impossibility of the English Government exercising any supervision over the unfortunate Indians (*British Subjects*) who have been imported into the French Island of Reunion. As there can be no doubt that many of

these poor creatures lead lives no better than slaves, and are unable to get any redress, it is quite clear that the Indian Government cannot, in justice or humanity, allow of the shipment of any further supplies of coolie labour to any French Colony.

In support of this view we annex copy of a short letter addressed to *The Times* by a gentleman well acquainted with the subject, and we should very much like to have a distinct answer from the Government whether the coolie immigration to Reunion is stopped or not—and whether there is any intention of allowing it to be reopened:—

(TO THE EDITOR OF *The Times*.)

Sir,—Sir Charles Dilke stated in the House of Commons on March 10 that the coolie immigration to Reunion was virtually stopped. What the word virtually was intended to mean I know not, but this I do know, that the immigration was not actually stopped a fortnight after the hon. Under-Secretary made his statement, and I trouble you again to urge the immediate and actual stoppage of the traffic, if only for a year or so, for the following good reasons:—

First, there are already quite enough coolies in the island to supply the present legitimate wants of the planters.

Secondly, when the supply is stopped greater care will be taken of the coolies already on the island and their lives will no longer be wantonly sacrificed, because their labour will become more valuable, and it will be difficult to supply their places.

Thirdly, because it will teach the Creole planters that we are at last in earnest, that we are determined to take care of our Indian coolies for the future, that we have the power and will use it, and will not hereafter merely remonstrate, but energetically act.

I may add that the coolies are now treated worse than ever they were; their cruel treatment begins the moment they sight the island, when many are thrown into the deep sea and made to swim to the shore, which is most difficult of access. Every mail brings fresh tales of horror. Only last month a poor



Indian woman was beaten to death by a Creole overseer, and other cases of cruelty have also been reported to me. The Creole planters are extremely arrogant, and the French Government itself is half afraid of them, because it is well known that the Creoles are impatient of all control, and ready, if ever they have the opportunity, to assert their independence of France. The Parisian Government would, I am sure, be glad if we were to teach their unruly subjects a sharp lesson by suspending for a season the coolie traffic to Reunion.

Yours, &c.,

EDWARD ABRAM.

Temple, April 22.

In contrast to the treatment experienced by Indian coolies under French rule, we give an extract from a very interesting paper, read by Mr. Henry J. Jourdain of Mauritius, before the Fellows of the *Royal Colonial Institute*, on the 18th of April.

After speaking of the terrible depopulation of the island by the great fever epidemics of 1866-7, Mr. Jourdain shows how the immigration of Indians, especially of women, is gradually restoring the population to its former figures. We quite hope that the treatment of the coolies is now far more humane than it was some few years ago, though we should have been glad to see a few more facts stated as to their condition.

The population, notwithstanding the heavy mortality above alluded to, has gone on increasing, which fact, however, is shown, on reference to the statistics, to be mainly due to the large increase in the female Indians wisely introduced.

General population, 1846, 104,844; 1851, 105,510; 1861, 120,828; 1871, 100,763; 1881, 110,881. Indian population, 1846, 56,245; 1851, 77,996; 1861, 192,634; 1871, 216,306; 1881, 248,993. Total, 1846, 161,089; 1851, 183,506; 1861, 313,462; 1871, 317,069; 1881, 359,874.

It is, however, worthy of remark that the number shown by the census returns of last year, though considerably in excess of the previous return, does not exceed the estimated population at the outbreak of the fever epidemic,

which was 360,378. As above stated, a distinctive feature to be noticed is the large increase which has been effected in the female portion of the Indian population, the returns showing—Male, 1861, 141,615; 1871, 141,854; 1881, 151,352. Female, 1861, 51,019; 1871, 74,452; 1881, 97,641. Total, 1861, 192,634; 1871, 216,306; 1881, 248,993.

I have been unable, from the census returns of 1881, to distinguish between Indians and Indo-Mauritians (born in the Colony), but the return for 1871 was—Indians, 155,415; Creole Indians, 60,891; Total, 216,306.

Here let me remark that the term "Creole" as applied to a Mauritian simply indicates a person born in the Colony, and in no way implies, as would appear to be pretty generally supposed, a person belonging to the coloured races. Thus we find English Creoles, French Creoles, the children of European parents; the term "Creole," as I have said, implying simply "born in the Colony." Amongst the French Creoles are found direct descendants from some of the oldest and noblest families of France, whilst among the more modern or coloured races are to be found men who, by their ability and industry, have rendered themselves eminent and taken conspicuous places in the annals of the Colony, the memory of whom will long outlive the present possessors of their name. As mentioned in the previous part of this paper the population is of a very heterogeneous character, comprising, in fact, representatives of nearly every people under the sun. The number of the French inhabitants is returned as 2,370. The Chinese number 3,558.

The question of coolie immigration to Mauritius has given rise to so much heart-burning and angry discussion, both in and out of the Colony, that I do not on the present occasion purpose going at any length into the merits of the case, but will content myself with a few data which will, I believe, serve to prove that the Indian coolie labourer is not in Mauritius the neglected being that some would fain try and prove him to be. From a Government return in my possession I find that in the year 1874 a sum of £119,892 19s. 7d., exclusive of interest, was on deposit at the Government Savings Bank in the names of the Indian population. The amount actually paid into the bank that year amounted to £51,646 9s. 3d., whilst the sum of money declared as taken out of the Colony by return immigrants in that year alone amounted to £65,495 6s.

To meet another erroneous idea which I find prevalent, to the effect that the Indian coolie labourer is bound down for a long term of servitude, I would mention that of the 63,137 Indians who entered into contracts of service in the year 1874, 53,092 were engaged for a term of not more than one year, whilst another notable fact is, that of these 63,137 no less than 40,214 re-engaged themselves to the same employers, which they would hardly have done had their previous treatment not been satisfactory. A great deal has been said and written on the subject of the treatment in Mauritius of the labourer: but facts are more forcible than opinions, which are but oftentimes the ebullition of theoretical rather than practical philanthropy. It is officially recorded that whereas the mortality during the fever epidemic of 1867 amongst the Indians not employed on sugar estates amounted to 129 per 1,000, that amongst the engaged labourers was but little more than half, 67 per 1,000.

As already mentioned, a large Indo-Mauritian population is now arising, and the Colony may, I believe, be said to be virtually independent of fresh introductions from India's surplus population. A Governmental return for 1880 shows that on June 30 of that year the Indian labourers on estates comprised 11,948 Mauritius-born, showing an increase of 1,210 on the previous half-yearly return.

The arrival of immigrants during the five years 1876-80 is exceeded by the departures, arrivals amounting to 11,148, and departures to 12,940. In 1880 but 371 men and 213 women were introduced, whilst 1,731 men and 614 women left the Colony.

French may still be said to be the prevailing language in every-day life, but English is far more extensively spoken and understood than was the case twenty years ago. The lower orders generally speak a *patois* of which French is the basis, a knowledge of which is very quickly acquired by the Indian population. In fact, this *patois*, or "Creole language" as it is called, forms almost exclusively the means of communication between the upper and lower classes.

#### COLONEL GORDON.

OUR latest advices stated that Colonel (now GENERAL GORDON) was going to Beyrout, but in the *Daily News* of 15th May we see a notice that he is going to the Cape to take command of the Colonial forces.

## "THE CHRISTIAN" ON SLAVERY.

*The Christian* of May 4th, reviewing the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* of last month, has the following article on Modern Slavery. We hope that many of its readers will follow the suggestion made by *The Christian*, and subscribe to the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*.

#### MODERN SLAVERY.

We have before us the April number of *The Anti-Slavery Reporter*, published monthly by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 55, New Broad Street, E.C. It contains narratives of cruelty to human beings that must surely awaken feelings of indignation in every reader. The first article might well suffice to do this. When animals show signs of fatal disease or are no longer able to work, it is not uncommon to slaughter them; but we are horrified to read that the same practice is frequently adopted in the case of sick slaves in Central Africa. In this number there is "a shocking episode," of which Dr. Nachtigal, a German traveller, was an eye-witness—one which, he says, not unfrequently occurs on the terrible journeys taken by slave caravans. The engraving that illustrates this "episode" is enough to curdle the blood of the most callous and hard-hearted.

The general progress of the Society, and the continual efforts made for the entire suppression of Slavery wherever British influence is paramount, are recorded in this magazine month by month. The April issue contains an account of the recent debate in Parliament on the North Borneo Company and its connection with Slavery. We commend this periodical to the friends of freedom and human brotherhood.

---

## LADIES NEGROES' FRIEND SOCIETY.

---

#### THE SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA.

THE annual meeting of this old-established Society was held on the 28th of April, at Mrs. Sturge's, Wheeley's Road, Birmingham, under the pres-

idency of Mr. Edward Gem. There was a crowded assembly, and among those present were—

The Revs. A. Mursell and J. K. Wilson; Messrs. R. W. Felkin, C. H. Allen (the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society), W. Morgan, and Turner; Mrs. J. Cadbury, Miss M. A. Cash, Mrs. and Miss Evers (Stourbridge), Mrs. C. B. Cadbury, Miss E. Cadbury, Mrs. Hutchinson (London), Miss Atkins (Leamington), Mrs. W. H. Dixon, Mrs. R. W. Felkin, Mrs. Eagle, Mrs. E. Sargent, Mrs. A. Richardson, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. and Miss Jordan, Mrs. J. H. Chance, Mrs. and Miss Middlemore, Mrs. Tyndall, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Mursell, &c. Mrs. E. Sturge, President of the Society, read the annual report, which dealt comprehensively with the operations of the Society and kindred bodies in Jamaica and South Africa. The statement of accounts was presented by Mrs. M. J. Cadbury, and showed the income during the past year to have been £171 16s. After grants had been made to schools in Jamaica, the Gold Coast, and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, a balance of £6 had been left to meet future expenses. THE CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said there was still great need for the exertions of the Society, and for placing in its hands the necessary funds which it needed for such an extensive field of usefulness. Mr. C. H. ALLEN, in seconding the motion, pointed out the hopelessness of placing credence in the repeated assurances of the Egyptian officials respecting the abolition of Slavery, and advocating that every possible influence should be brought to bear upon the English Government to urge them to carry on the crusade against Slavery—(Hear, hear). The report having been adopted, the meeting was addressed by Mr. R. W. FELKIN, F.R.G.S., who was introduced as the only Englishman who has made the journey up the Nile as far as Lake Victoria Nyanza and back again, who resided some time at the Court of King Mtesa, and is author of the latest work on Slavery and the Slave-trade, dealing with Uganda and the Egyptian Soudan. He ridiculed the appointment of the Council in Egypt to put down the Slave-trade in the Soudan, showing, from the character of the members composing it, how hopeless would be any anticipations to this effect. He stated also that the Egyptian authorities had powerful reasons for not prohibiting the

traffic, nearly the whole of their army being recruited from the slave caravans. He strongly denounced the attempts made to induce people to believe that the Slave-trade no longer existed. Thousands of slaves were being sent down to Khartoum, and this was known by Lord Granville and the Foreign Office. It was a reproach to England to allow these things to go on. Societies like the one whose anniversary they were celebrating were needed to make the Government deal with the matter, and he thought that until one was established in every town in England Slavery would not be abolished. It was said that Slavery was ended at Zanzibar. That was untrue. It was true that the number of slaves is less than it was, thanks to the efforts which had been made. Still, however, large numbers of slaves were run, notwithstanding that the "London" and gunboats are stationed to prevent the traffic. Now this being the case how is it that we see it so often stated in the newspapers that the East Coast Slave-trade had ceased? Diminished if you like, but not stopped. In thirteen months Captain Brownrigg released upwards of a thousand slaves. He only did his duty, and he paid for it with his life. Mr. Felkin thought his life was not lost in vain. He believed it had to some extent opened the eyes of the English people as to the terrible reality of the traffic. As to its extent, for every slave released twenty were carried away into captivity. He dwelt upon the horrors of the journey which the slaves had had to make since the Slave-trade on the Nile was stopped. He had marched 2,000 miles along the road, and he could find the way to-day by the bones of the women and children who had fallen on the way. Yet the people of England would not exert themselves. If they heard of Jumbo's leaving the Zoological Gardens, the newspapers were filled with the occurrence, and a reporter was sent out to see whether he slept upon the voyage. The newspapers would, however, only devote a few lines to the Slave-trade. Could no words move the people of England when thousands of their brothers and sisters were suffering inhuman horrors, or were their hearts of stone? It seemed a fearful thing that all these infamous transactions should be conducted and England would do nothing to prevent them—(applause). The following memorial for presentation to LORD GRANVILLE was submitted to the meeting:—

"The members and friends of the Ladies Negroes' Friend Society for Birmingham and



Leicester, assembled on this their 57th anniversary, having again had brought to their notice the sufferings and misery of the people of Africa through the active and extended operations of the Slave-trade, venture to address your lordship with a view to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the continued existence of this terrible scourge. The accounts of the ravages of the Slave-hunters were so fully brought before your lordship by the gentlemen forming the deputation of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in August last, that it is not necessary at the present time to make any further suggestions for the suppression of the evil. The Ladies' Society have marked with satisfaction your lordship's favourable reception of the deputation, and they are glad to learn that 'an English Consul has at length been appointed for the Soudan. They are unwilling to trouble your lordship with any lengthened appeal, but the laws of God and the claims of humanity impel them to plead for their fellow-creatures, especially on account of the women and children, whose hardships are of the most aggravated kind. They would therefore express their earnest hope that this momentous subject may receive the early attention that its magnitude requires; and that no opportunity may be lost by Her Majesty's Government to effect by all lawful and peaceable means, the carrying out of the great object of total abolition of Slavery, which the Egyptian Governments have so often promised, but have hitherto failed to perform."

The Rev. A. Mursell, in moving the adoption of the memorial, said the time had arrived for direct pressure to be put upon the Government relative to this question. The tribunal of public opinion must be set warmly in motion, and he was glad to find Birmingham again to the fore in a cause that he was sure would earnestly move every philanthropic and Christian heart. They had actually been challenged by those to whom this application was to be made to strengthen their appeal by organised movement. Mr. Felkin seconded the motion, expressing the hope that Birmingham would induce the Government to do its duty. The memorial was unanimously adopted.

In concluding his long and eloquent address, Mr. Felkin said:—

"Such meetings as these are of great use in creating an interest in the important subject for which I now plead. But such interest is

apt to be evanescent and requires to be kept alive. The best means of keeping it alive is to keep yourselves informed upon all that passes with regard to Slavery and the Slave-trade—and I know of no means by which you can so readily do this as by taking in and *regularly reading* the "ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER," which is published monthly, at the offices of the Anti-Slavery Society, and contains all the information it is possible to obtain."

A young black Slave-boy captured from the Slave-hunters and set free by Colonel Gorden, and handed over by him to Mr. Felkin was introduced to the meeting, and was an object of much interest.

---

#### LATEST FROM EGYPT.

OUR readers will have seen by the various telegraphic dispatches that have appeared during the past week how serious the state of affairs has become in Egypt. The letters published in the present number of the *Reporter* must be read in the light subsequently thrown upon them by later intelligence.

---

#### WHAT TO DRINK IN AFRICA.

"THE healthiest drink in Africa is the water in which rice has been boiled. A nightly potation of this with as little drink as endurable during working hours is a sound precaution against intestinal complaints."—*Mr. Rankin, F.R.G.S.*

---

#### Obituary.

##### HENRY WADSWORTH LONG-FELLOW,

Died at Cambridge, Boston,  
March 24th, 1882.

##### RALPH WALDO EMERSON,

Died at Concord, Massachusetts,  
April 27th, 1882, aged 79.

The death of these two great men within a few weeks of each other

deserves to be chronicled in the pages of the Anti-Slavery Reporter. Both contributed in no small measure to the formation of that public opinion which, gradually rising in the free States of America, slowly but surely advanced until it became an irresistible flood, that swept away and buried for ever the shackles of six millions of slaves.

We give one specimen of Longfellow's poems "On Slavery," which by substituting the deadly desert march of the Slave-gangs for the Slave-ship here described, may well serve to paint the horrors that are still enacted every day in Africa.

#### THE WITNESS.

In Ocean's wide domains,  
Half buried in the sands,  
Lie skeletons in chains,  
With shackled feet and hands.  
Beyond the fall of dews,  
Deeper than plummet lies,  
Float ships with all their crews,  
No more to sink or rise.  
There the black Slave-ship swims,  
Freighted with human forms,  
Whose fettered, fleshless limbs  
Are not the sport of storms.  
These are the bones of Slaves;  
They gleam from the abyss;  
They cry from yawning waves,  
"We are the Witnesses!"  
Within Earth's wide domains  
Are markets for men's lives;  
Their necks are galled with chains,  
Their wrists are cramped with gyves.  
Dead bodies, that the kite  
In deserts make its prey;  
Murders, that with affright  
Scare schoolboys from their play!  
All evil thoughts and deeds;  
Anger, and lust, and pride,  
The foulest, rankest weeds,  
That choke Life's groaning tide!  
These are the woes of Slaves;  
They glare from the abyss;  
They cry, from unknown graves,  
"We are the Witnesses!"

Of EMERSON, who was the first Minister of religion to throw open his pulpit for the advocacy of the cause of Abolition, *The Times* thus writes in its long and interesting memoir of the great thinker and writer:—

Evening conversations at his house did much, not only to awaken the intellectual activity of American youth, but also to direct their powers amid the agitations through which their country has passed. When the theological revolution was complete, it was found that the foundations of Slavery had been involved. The young enthusiasm of the nation had taken an ethical and philanthropic turn. Emerson had been the first scholar to sympathize publicly with the despised Abolitionists, having opened his church for their speeches in 1831. In an address to his townsmen on the anniversary of West Indian Emancipation, in 1844, he uttered warnings against the encroachments of Slavery. When John Brown was in his Virginian prison, for his armed attack on Slavery, Emerson sent his shining arrows among "the fools who can only cry Madman! when a hero passes," and declared that, if he should be executed, Brown would "make his gallows glorious, like a cross." The "John Brown Hymn" was presently the warsong of the Republic. The first notes of civil war brought Emerson from his literary retreat. In those days he often appeared on the Anti-Slavery platform in Boston, though it was nominally under siege of a furious mob. On a memorable occasion the serene look and quiet voice of the scholar was able to quell the roughs whom the popular orators, Garrison and Phillips, had vainly tried to address. Answering the remark of a politician that the principles of equality in the declaration of Independence were but "glittering generalities," Emerson exclaimed, "They are blazing ubiquities!" When the civil war had begun, he said to those who were hoping or fearing that Slavery would survive it:—"The war is a conflagration which will not be stayed until it has consumed all that is wood or stubble. The iron will alone remain!" When the war had ended Emerson addressed an audience of 5,000 in Boston, on a Sunday, and interpreted the result as the unfaltering verdict of the United States against national disruption. In conclusion, he said:—

"America means opportunity, freedom,

power. The genius of this country has marked out her true policy—opportunity; doors wide open—every port open. If I could, I would have free trade with all the world, without toll or Custom-house. Let us invite every nation, every race, every skin—white man, black man, red man, yellow man. Let us offer hospitality, a fair field, and equal laws to all. The land is wide enough, the soil has food enough for all. We should cling to the common school, and enlarge and extend the opportunities it offers. Let us educate every soul. Every native child, and every foreign child that is cast on our coast should be taught at the public cost, first, the rudiments of knowledge, and then, as far as may be, the ripest results of art and science."

#### THE LATE REV. C. A. JANSON, M.A.

We regret to have to announce the death of another devoted Missionary to the Dark Continent—that of the Rev. Charles Albert Janson, M.A., a Member of the Universities Mission to Central Africa. The sad event occurred on the 21st of February last, near Lake Nyassa, making up the total loss of Missionaries of this indefatigable Mission to nineteen.

#### COLONEL GORDON IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

WE continue to make a few extracts from this most interesting and valuable book which depicts in such vivid characters the dark deeds of the Slave-hunters, and the shameful apathy, if not complicity, of the Egyptian Government.

##### CAPTURED SLAVES.

Dara, July 28th, 1877.

I have just been out to see the 210 slaves they captured near here. These 210 are either slaves which were owned by the tribe, or else they are Fors, *i.e.*, natives of Darfour. If they are Fors, then they are Mussulmans

and ought to be set free; if they are slaves who have been possessed by the vanquished tribes, then they need not be given back. It is a sad sight to see the poor little starved creatures looking so wistfully at one. What can I do? I could only address the Arabs with me, and tell them that if they took Mussulmans as slaves, they did it against the command of the Koran; and I took sand and washed my hands in order that they might see I put on them the responsibility of the decision. What could I do? Poor souls, I cannot feed or look after them. I must leave it to God, who will arrange all in kindness. I must trust to these people, my soldiers, etc.; for else what am I to do? Some of them were so miserably thin. Think what it would have been had you been born in this climate! I have sent them some dhoora. I declare solemnly that I would give my life willingly to save the sufferings of these people; and if I would do this, how much more does He care for them than such imperfection as I am. You would have felt sick had you seen them. Poor creatures! thirty-six hours without food.

I am glad to say my Arabs have decided on letting the captives go free. They went off, 235 of them, arm-in-arm like a long string. They did this to prevent the vultures, the Gallabats, taking them as slaves, which they wanted to do. I hope they will get back safe.

. . . There were some poor little wretches only stomachs and heads, with *antennæ* for legs and arms. I wonder whether life is to them as precious as it is to us. The enormous stomachs are from grass-feeding. . . . A swarm of starved wretches has invaded the court-yard, and it is quite impossible to feed them, so I have been obliged to send them off till, at any rate, to-morrow, when I can get some dhoora.

##### ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER.

I wish you would send me the Anti-Slavery Society's publication. I do not know the name or where it is published. . . .

People think you have only to say the word, and Slavery will cease. Now here the Gallabat merchants I have told you of have taken thirty of this tribe. I am trying to search them out, but I dare not do anything against these Gallabats on account of my present position with respect to Shaka. I fear to raise these men against me; they are well-disposed at present.



# WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE CAPTURED SLAVES.

This Slave question is most troublesome and difficult to manage. A number of the slaves who were taken in the last raid, made near here on the sly by the Gallabats, refuse to go back, for they find they are better fed with their new masters than they were with their old. .

. . . It is a queer country. A tribe friendly to us went out with the troops to subdue another tribe between this and Toashia. To-day I hear that another hostile tribe has attacked the friendly tribe's kraals, during the absence of the fighting men, and taken 3,500 cows and killed one man. Darfour is a regular cockpit. . . .

One thing troubles me. What am I to do with the three or four thousand slaves, women and children, that are now at Shaka, if we take it? I cannot take them back to their own country; I cannot feed them. Solve this problem for me: I must let them be taken by my auxiliaries, or by my soldiers, or by the merchants. There is no help for it. If I let them loose they will be picked up in every direction, for an escaped slave is like an escaped sheep—the property of him who finds him or her. One must consider what is best for the individual himself, not what may seem best to the judgment of Europe; it is the slave who suffers, not Europe. There is not the slightest doubt but that if I let the slaves be taken by my soldiers, by the tribes, or by the Gallabat merchants, instead of their being a cessation of the slave-caravans, there will be a great increase of them for two or three months, and a corresponding outcry against me. But at any rate, the slaves will go by frequented routes, and will not die on the road.

. . . It makes one wink to think how on earth the slaves of all these Bedouin tribes are to be freed in twelve years! Who is to free them? Will Great Britain? When the trees hear my voice and obey me, then will the tribes liberate their slaves! The only thing the Government can do is to prevent their getting new ones.

## HORRORS OF WAR.

Wada, August 7th.

I had in consequence gone to attack the Leopard tribe, who lay between Dara and Toashia at this place, Wadar. Well! we started on August 5th, and at 6 p.m., before

we had all collected, down came a fearful thunder-storm; it lasted for hours—indeed nearly all night—and every one halted where he was caught by the storm. I put on my great coat, put up my umbrella, and wished for dawn. It was pleasant, but I had my blanket and rolled myself up in it, and slept well. The next day we went but a short march, for the rain had taken half our strength out of us. We halted for the night, and to-day we came on to Wadar, where the great fight was to come off. My faithful Darfour tribes, however, would not wait for my troops, who *are* slow, and attacked the enemy, who, in spite of all they say, were not more than 160, and killed them all. My allies have three men wounded—one, I fear, mortally. One is a chief. I am sorry for the 160, and I am sorry for the three men. I wish people could see what the suffering of human creatures is—I mean those who wish for war. I am a fool, I dare say, but I cannot see the sufferings of any of these people without tears in my eyes. . . . Of course many of the Fors were taken; some of them were with children. What can I do with them? An officer declared to me that at the revolt of Darfour a woman who lived with an officer escaped with the child she had by him, and taking the child to the chief of the insurgents asked him to kill it, as "the child of a Turk," which the chief did.

\* \* \* \* \*

After a quiet night I sent out the cavalry to find the whereabouts of the enemy. Just now a detachment of the Leopard tribe came in to ask for pardon. This I have granted, but I will take their lances. Their chief, with his people, are near here, and do not know where to go. The quantity of dhoora is wonderful. The men find it by probing the ground, and by the "question" applied to captives, which I cannot prevent. The detachment of the Leopards are without water, and have been so for a day. I am sorry for it. Consider it as we may, war is a brutal, cruel affair. Do you notice how often, in the wars of the Israelites, the people were in want of water? Those wars were the same as our wars here (see 2 Kings iii. 9). I fear we are like them, for we take captives—in fact, the whole of the circumstances are just as they were in the time of the Kings of Israel, even the cloth wrapped round the men, and the immense spears. To a man who knew the Scriptures, and could

write well, it would be a grand chance. The chiefs are now, as then, men of known personal courage, like the commander-in-chief of David. The small portion of the Leopard tribe which is near here, has got my letter of pardon, and some of them are flying down to the water. Fancy, what a comfort to them in this fearful sun! You see the people coming over the sand like flies on a wall. The poor fugitives cannot stand the thirst, and are coming down, one by one, to water. You have not the very least idea of the fearful effect of want of water in this scorched-up country, yet this Leopard tribe would rise in rebellion, though it had never been molested by the Government. The effect of crushing it will be great: never before have they been so disastrously situated. Hunger is nothing to thirst; the one can be eased by eating grass, the other is swift and insupportable. \* \* \* \* \*

People have little idea how little glorious war is; it is organised murder, pillage, and cruelty, and it is seldom that the weight falls on the fighting men—it is on the women, children, and old people. The Crimea was the exception.

### Books Received.

"THE ENGLISH BAPTISTS, WHO THEY ARE, AND WHAT THEY HAVE DONE."

Edited by JOHN CLIFFORD, M.A.

This work consists of a series of lectures on the Baptists. From one of these on Slavery, by Rev. G. W. McCree, we extract the following remarks:—

"Let not the Baptist denomination regard its work in relation to Slavery as completely accomplished. Slavery still exists in the world. In Morocco there are 137,000 slaves. Persia holds 200,000 in bondage. In Egypt, 850,000 human beings groan in their chains. And in Turkey, 1,500,000 souls endure the misery of being bought and sold, outraged and worked to death.

"There is, therefore, a loud cry sounding through the heavens, calling upon us to 'remember them that are in bonds.' Let us give

most earnest heed to that pathetic and solemn summons, and seek in every way we can to give liberty to the captive—

'Tis liberty alone that gives the flower  
Of life its lustre and perfume,  
And we are weeds without it.'

"We do, therefore, implore the young men of our churches especially to study this great question of Slavery, become the worthy followers of Burchell and Knibb, Sturge and Gurney.

We have also to acknowledge with pleasure the receipt from Messrs. Geo. Bell and Sons, of a little work entitled *SWAHILI EXERCISES*, compiled for the Universities Mission to Central Africa, by EDWARD STEERE, LL.D., Missionary Bishop for Central Africa. This comprehensive little volume is described as "a practical guide for those who wish to speak Swahili correctly," and will be of inestimable value to missionary enterprise in Eastern Africa.

### Book Notice.

"UGANDA AND THE EGYPTIAN SOUDAN."\*

BY THE REV. C. T. WILSON, F.R.G.S., AND  
R. W. FELKIN, ESQ., F.R.G.S.

THIS latest and most excellent work on the Slave-trade in Egypt and Central Africa, reviewed in our last number, should be read by all who are interested in the great Anti-Slavery question. In the *Saturday Review*, of May 6th, is an excellent review of the above work, with remarks upon the Slave-trade well worthy of consideration. It would almost appear as though the apathy on this subject, so long characteristic of our public writers, were beginning to melt away under the continuous out-pour of facts lately given to the world by such truthful and farseeing men as Colonel Gordon, Messrs. Wilson and Felkin, and the devoted band of Missionaries, who are ever at work, regardless of the dangers of the climate, and of hostile slave-hunters, in the so long hidden recesses of the Dark Continent.

\*Sampson, Low and Co., London, 1882.

## Publications Received.

Proceedings, Royal Geographical Society, May.

Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris, tome iv. 1881-82. 1<sup>er</sup> Fascicule.

This valuable publication always contains a mass of interesting and important matter, and is specially useful to the Anti-Slavery cause at the present time, when we are endeavouring to convince our authorities that the spread of legitimate commerce in Africa is the surest antidote to the spread of the illegitimate Slave-trade.

In acknowledging receipt of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, the *Bulletin* makes the following flattering comments: "We congratulate ourselves on entering into relations of exchange with a publication whose authority is now recognised and which defends the oppressed of all nations." We, on our part, heartily reciprocate these friendly sentiments of the Commercial Geographical Society of Paris.

Bulletin de la Société Française pour la Protection des Indigènes, No. 1, March, 1882.

We have received the first number of the proceedings of this newly formed French Society for the protection of Aborigines with

very great pleasure, and have also to acknowledge receipt of a very courteous letter from M. L. Hugonnet, one of the secretaries. We are very glad to enter into relations with this excellent Society so lately inaugurated, and so well calculated to do much good by extending the influence of France in the cause of humanity.

Mittheilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft (für Thuringen) Zu Jena Band 1. Heft. 1.

La Propaganda, Madrid.

El Abolicionista, Madrid.

O Pregador, Brazil.

L'Afrique, Geneva.

Le Stamboul, Constantinople.

Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria.

Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Berlin.

Aborigines' Friend, April.

And many other periodicals and papers from various parts of the world.

Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Marseille, January, February and March, 1882.

"As soft as downy pillows are."

## THE LINCOLNSHIRE BEDDING CO. NEW FEATHER BEDS AT HALF PRICE. Nearly 10,000 Beds Sold in Three Years.

Samples of Feathers, Ticking, Price Lists, &c., post-free.

To meet the wishes of numerous inquirers for a cheap and serviceable Bed, the Company have decided to offer the following or any other sizes of Beds at the reduced price of 9d. per lb., inclusive of every charge, and carriage paid.

No. 1.—SINGLE BED, BOLSTER, and  $\text{£ s. d.}$   
PILLOW, 6ft. 3in. by 3ft. 6in.,  
weighing 40 lbs. ... 1 10 0

No. 2.—DOUBLE BED, BOLSTER, and  
TWO PILLOWS, 6 ft. 6in. by  
4 ft. 6 in., weighing 50 lbs. ... 1 17 6

No. 3.—DOUBLE BED, BOLSTER, and  
TWO PILLOWS, 6 ft. 6 in. by  
4 ft. 6 in., weighing 55 lbs. ... 2 1 3

No. 4.—EXTRA DOUBLE-SIZED BED,  
BOLSTER, & TWO PILLOWS,  
6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft., weighing 63 lbs. 2 7 3

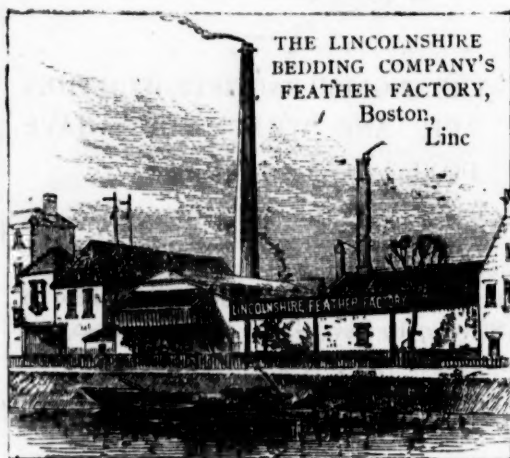
### WARRANTED NEW AND SWEET

As a cheap and serviceable Bed, there is nothing better in the market; but the Company still continue to supply their celebrated Royal, Windsor, Palace, and Cottage Beds (weights same as above) at 1s. per lb., including best purified Grey Lincolnshire Feathers, best bordered "Union" or Linen Tick, making, packing, wrapper, and carriage to any station.

Any sized Bed will be made to order. *Agents Wanted.* Packing and Wrapper free with each Bed.

A good Discount allowed on three or more Beds. THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

London Agent, Mr. T. SMITH, 15, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C., where Specimen Beds may be seen  
P.O.O.'s payable at Ludgate Circus. Cheques crossed City Bank.









# The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

---

## THE SLAVE-TRADE IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

---

(Illustrated by Map, kindly supplied by the Universities' Mission.)

FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY.

OUR readers will peruse with mingled feelings of astonishment and horror the painfully graphic account published in *The Times* of 30th May, of the Slave-trade in Central and Eastern Africa, as narrated by Mr. Walter Hutley, of the London Missionary Society, who for five years was an eye-witness of atrocities which he was powerless to prevent. We are often told that the terrible scenes so vividly portrayed by Livingstone no longer exist, and that such a wholesale massacre as that which he saw in the market place of Nyangwe on the 15th July, 1871, when from three to four hundred innocent women were ruthlessly shot down by Arabs, could not now take place. (See his "*Last Journals*," Vol. 2.) Mr. Hutley shows that not only do these fiendish atrocities still frequently occur, but that the infamous Manilla, who was the author of the cruel massacre witnessed by Livingstone, still lives and commits similar deeds of blood! We are truly glad that

Mr. Hutley has spoken out so well and so boldly, for the civilized world can now judge whether the time has come for the efforts of the Anti-Slavery Society to be in any way relaxed. The idea has become too prevalent that the Slave-trade has now almost, if not entirely ceased, and hence an indifference has grown up which ought not be characteristic of the English people, and which this startling letter from an unimpeachable witness will surely serve to dispel.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—I do not intend in this letter to enter upon the question of Slavery generally, but to state those facts with which I have become acquainted in various ways during my residence in Central Africa. My experiences have been met with on the great trade route of the interior which comes from Nyangwe in Manyuema to Zanzibar. It crosses Lake Tanganyika at Mtowa in Uguha to Ujiji, and from thence proceeds by Unyan yembe to the coast. Nyangwe in Manyuema, Kawele in Ujiji, and Tabora in Unyan yembe, are the three great centres of Arab influence and trade.



It is to these points that all the trade of the interior converges, and as a consequence the Slave-trade is carried on to its fullest extent, slaves and ivory being the only natural products for which there is at present any great demand.

During the greater part of the last five years I have resided at various places upon this route. Eighteen months of this time I lived at the Arab settlement in Ujiji, and for fifteen months I was living in Uguha, where I saw the large caravans on their way to and from the interior, and for some time I dwelt in Unyamwezi.

#### ZANZIBAR.

English people generally suppose that, owing to the efforts put forth by the British Government for its suppression, the slave traffic between the islands under the rule of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the mainland of Africa has ceased. While at Zanzibar at the beginning of this year I learnt from very good authority that it has been but partially so, and that now the slave traffic seems once more endowed with new life. Owing to the energy of the late Captain Brownrigg, the capture of slave vessels during last year had been more numerous than for many previous years. Unfortunately, he has met his death from the hands of some of the wild, lawless Arabs engaged in this trade. This event roused for a time the attention of those in authority. Some rather vague rumours were set afloat as to the emancipation of the whole body of slaves in Zanzibar, &c.; but nothing further was done in the matter than to make strenuous efforts for the capture of the murderers. In this the authorities were successful, and with this the matter has apparently dropped. The Sultan of Zanzibar, like other Oriental monarchs, is very zealous in his professions of friendship and assistance; but what can be expected from a man who is induced to become friendly with us and sign a treaty by the

persuasive influence of men-of-war? From a pecuniary point of view he may not have lost by so doing, but his absolute power and authority have gone, and he must now share it, in a measure, with the British Resident. But it is not in Zanzibar or her dependencies that we see the iniquitous slave traffic carried on, and this much is due to British influence. It is on the trade routes of the interior. From what I have seen of it there it is increasing rather than decreasing.

#### THE MURDERER DESCRIBED BY LIVINGSTONE STILL CONTINUES HIS WORK.

In Livingstone's "Last Journal," (pages 133-135, vol. 2) he speaks of one Manilla, a slave of Syed-bin-Habib, who led a large party of other slaves and attacked the defenceless women in the market of Nyangwe. The tale of that massacre seems to belong to some past age, and yet that man is still living and still carrying on such horrible deeds as those described by Livingstone. In June of 1880 he came to Ujiji, but the comparative restraint imposed upon his actions there and at Unyanyembe caused him to hasten back, and in the summer of last year he returned to Manyuema. What he is capable of Livingstone has shown, and that he is still the same in his dealings with the natives I can testify.

#### DIFFICULTY OF FEEDING THE SLAVE CARAVANS.

The largest caravan of slaves and ivory that I ever met was that of Tippu-tib, whose proper name is Hamed bin Mahommad. At the end of 1880 he came to Uguha; travelling with him were several influential Arabs, so that the whole strength of the caravan would be 3,000 souls. The majority of these men were slaves. To provide such an army with food was a task beyond the ability of these Arabs, but in order that they might have no cause for complaint on that head an allowance was made every five days of five cowries. These cowries, if expended

in potatoes, would buy five, the value of a cowry and of a potato being then equivalent to each other. A maize cob was to be bought at the same rate. By dint of hard bargaining, however, occasionally a few more can be obtained. How so many managed to survive I do not know, as then food was scarce even among the natives. Many died from starvation, some from eating poisonous fungi, and disease, as a consequence, was rife among them. To what straits they were reduced may be imagined by the fact that they entered into the gardens of the people scraped out the newly-planted seeds of maize and millet. Yet this leader, Tippu-tib, is one of the most pleasant and fascinating men I have ever met. Marching behind his caravan, we were frequently finding dead bodies of persons who had been shot or stabbed, or who had sunk down to die from sheer exhaustion. At one deserted camp of his I found a poor wretch who had been unable to follow on, and so was left to die. He had kept life in himself by a few wild roots and berries. I gave him food, and for two days he followed with us, and then he was stolen by some robbers, who found him some long way behind our caravan.

The treatment of the native by the Arab is overbearing in the extreme, unless, as is the case in Unyamwezi, the natives are able to hold their own. While at Ujiji in 1879 I made the following entry in my diary:—

"May 17.—This morning, owing to some slave having been killed or wounded (by the Wajiji) their master, Suleiman bin Mahommad, sent a small expedition against them. The result was that six Wajiji were killed and about the same number taken prisoners. I suppose from the many reports that have been flying about and the incessant firing of guns which I heard, that this does not represent half the damage done. A number of Manyema people joined the expedition for the sake of plunder. The place selected to be attacked was one of the daily markets, where they were

sure of meeting with but little resistance and plenty of plunder."

Tippu-tib, the Arab previously referred to, when with his large caravan he crossed over to Ujiji, told his men when they asked for food to take and eat. They did so out of the gardens of the natives. The result was that the natives retaliated, and Tippu-tib determined to bring them to submission, which he eventually did, after clearing off many of their villages and all their harvest. Just before I left Ujiji last year, another Arab, Syed bin Habib, had, under the pretext of avenging the death of some French priests, carried war into Urundi, a country north of Ujiji, and there he captured cattle and slaves in abundance. Every week or so some boat was coming in bringing with it cattle and slaves, women with their sucking babes and little children. They might be seen day after day, chained in gangs, going to fetch water or doing work in the fields.

#### INCREASE OF ARAB SLAVE TRADERS.

Year by year, the Arab traders continue to increase in number, and to extend themselves farther into the interior. Ivory is becoming more difficult to obtain, but slaves are becoming more numerous and easily obtainable the farther westward they get. Every Arab trader owns as many slaves as he can possibly get; and his slaves, in their desire to imitate their masters in the exercise of authority, also possess slaves. I have known instances, too, where these Arabs' slaves' slaves have also had a slave in the person of some little boy or girl who performed such offices as bringing the man water to drink, buying his food, or fetching water from the well. This slave system has become thoroughly ingrained into the system of social life of the natives of Central Africa.

My first glimpse of the slave traffic was obtained while marching into the interior in 1878. We had entered a rather long stretch of forest, when we met unexpectedly a large caravan

belonging to some Arabs carrying ivory and slaves to the coast. The slaves were chained in gangs of from 12 to 20. How many there were I could not learn, as immediately the leaders of the caravan knew of our proximity, they made the slaves go into the long grass and hide themselves until we had passed. As we advanced in the interior, and our knowledge of the natives increased, we learnt of the constantly recurring wars, or rather attacks made by one chief upon another for the object of getting slaves, cattle and ivory.

#### THE WANYAMWEZI.

The principal tribe of the interior is that of the Wanyamwezi. It is the largest in population and the greatest in influence. They are in four great divisions, each of which has a dialect of its own, and sometimes two or three. Each of these divisions has its own chief, who has in nearly all cases acquired great fame and influence as a warrior and leader. Their superiority among other tribes may be placed to their aptitude and ability for travel and colonization, also their keenness as traders. It is among these people, at Unyanyembe, that the Arabs have their chief depot for ivory and slaves, and where, as a consequence, they congregate in their greatest numbers. From men belonging to this tribe they derive their chief supply of human kind. Either these Wanyamwezi go out upon their own responsibility or are sent out in the employ of these Arabs for the purpose of trade. From out of their midst there is also a constant supply of slaves, which are captured in their wars upon each other. They also keep many of these slaves for themselves, and if they cannot obtain them as prisoners of war they will buy them. The price of a slave varies very much among them, but the price paid for a "green" or raw slave is generally a good Tower musket. These Tower muskets are the great articles of barter used by the Arabs among the Wanyamwezi.

Among these Wanyamwezi the

slave is treated, as a rule, with the same feeling that we treat an animal, and although some of these slaves feel keenly the separation from their friends, yet they rarely attempt to run away. It is very difficult to get at statistics with regard to these slaves, but I am understating the mark when I say that one-fourth of the population of Unyamwezi are slaves.

#### ARAB ATROCITIES.

It is among the Arabs that the slave traffic is seen in all its horrors. In the "Last Journals" of Dr. Livingstone, he portrays again and again the cruelty and harshness used by the Arabs of Ujiji in their dealings with the natives. Not one whit too vividly has he done so, as even now those scenes are being constantly repeated. Many of the men mentioned in those "Last Journals" I know personally, and have known them to perpetrate deeds of horror like those denounced by him. Well might his heart bleed when he has listened, as I have done, to the cries for mercy amid the continually falling blows of the stick. During my residence at Ujiji I saw many, many instances of individual cruelty, which seemed almost fiendish. I soon learnt after my arrival there the despotic power which these Arabs possessed. Each man was sole and undisputed monarch in his own house and over his own people.

One day while talking to the owner of the house in which we lived, Nassour bin Kassim, he told me about the Slave-trade and the facilities for carrying it on in Manyuema. There the price of a slave lad was from three to four strings of beads. Passing on from this we spoke of the treatment of slaves. In order to impress me favourably he said that he was now very devout and did not ill-treat his slaves as he at one time did. "When I was young," he said, "I was very fierce and hot-tempered, and more than once have I had a slave of mine thrashed until he died. I used to have them hung up by the arm and



leg and then thrashed." Some months afterwards I proved the truth of this in his treatment of a runaway slave. For some time after our arrival at Ujiji the Arabs were careful to keep as much as possible of their dealings with their slaves from us, fearing that in some way we were connected with the British Government and concerned in their suppression. As time passed on, and we asserted and re-asserted our aims and intentions to them, they relaxed their carefulness to a great degree, and I frequently heard of the ill-treatment which their slaves received. At night I have frequently heard the screams of some woman or child, and mingled with these screams the sound of blows, oaths, and cries for mercy. Occasionally we would be told how this Arab had shot one of his slaves, or that one had thrashed his slave and put him in chains. The first case which I saw was that of a slave woman who had left her master's house because he gave her no food or clothing. Meeting with the slave of some other person about four miles off, who supplied her with these, she came and lived with him. Before long her master ordered her to come back; but she refused, saying that she would not come back to hunger. A man was sent to compel her to come back. He fastened her hands behind her back, and then attempted to drive her homewards. She resisted, and the man commenced beating her. Just at that time I went out on to the verandah, whence I could see what was being done. Immediately the woman saw me she made a rush towards me and fell down at my feet, imploring my protection. I was boiling with indignation, but I could do no more than remonstrate with the man and induce her to go with him quietly. At another time two Arabs, living near us, lost two or three slaves by desertion. The slaves ran away from them, having still a longing for freedom, but it was not long before they were caught. The first announcement I received of their return was their screams. Soon after day-

light their masters had met to have them punished. It was within 100 yards of my own house. As the blows fell I heard them scream louder and louder, and then fainter, until at last I could hear but their faint moaning. When the man who was using the stick seemed to become tired, the Arabs shouted at him to go on, or, they added, "Give me the stick." Again the stick fell with renewed vigour, and I, sick at heart, could listen no longer.

#### A SLAVE DEALER'S REVENGE.

One evening, as my colleague with myself were sitting at our table, a man came in to tell us that some slave had been accidentally shot. My colleague at once went to the wounded man to try and give him some help, medical or surgical, but it was useless; the bullet had entered the man's brain. After many weeks we learnt the whole of the story. Two slaves belonging to Muinyi Heri, the chief trader of Ujiji, had been placed in chains for having entered his harem. These slaves were great favourites with their fellows, and from some one of them they obtained an axe, with which they unfastened their chains. At this moment they were observed by Salim, the son of Muinyi Heri, and, as he was about to raise an alarm, the men seized a gun, fired at him, and then ran off. Arming himself, Salim followed them to a plantation of his father's, but in the dusk, he missed them, and, seeing some person, he called out for him to yield, but the man, not noticing him, was moving off, when Salim raised his gun and fired. This was the man my colleague went to see. Nothing astonished us so much as the perfect indifference to this poor fellow's fate. No pains, however, were spared to capture the other two. It was some weeks afterwards before they were caught and brought back to Ujiji. I asked Salim what he intended to do with these men. "Thrash them thoroughly first," he said; "then one I shall shoot

and the other I shall unsex, and while still bleeding plunge his body in boiling oil." I remonstrated, I appealed to him through his belief in the Koran; but he would not listen. For some time he did not come to see me. I learned, however, that owing to my pleading the men's lives were to be spared; but to what misery! When I saw the men after this they were each fastened by a long chain at the two ends of Salim's house. In addition to this chain, they were each fastened to a log, which it would require some 10 or 12 men to move. The manner in which they were fastened was by a thick piece of iron, to which was attached a long spike, which had been bent while yet hot, round their wrists, and the spike driven into the log. In this way they lived for months. What became of one I could never learn. The other was eventually freed, but his hand had become gangrenous, rendering it impossible for the iron to be taken from off his wrist. In this state he came to us, and we took his arm off very successfully. For some months he went about on the lake, steering his master's boat; but his master's revenge was not yet satiated. The fact of the man having been to us to have his arm taken off still more embittered him against the slave, and one day he was taken into the forest and there shot.

These cases of individual ill-treatment I could multiply, but it is unnecessary for the end in view. I will now take cases of wholesale ill-treatment by the Arabs and others of the slaves they deal in and the natives they deal with. Wherever we go it is the same, but the further we advance inland the more unrestrained are they in the exercise of their cruelty and maliciousness.

#### SLAVE CARAVANS ON ROUTE.

The chief supply of slaves is now obtained in Manyuema, where the Arabs have also a *dépôt*. Most of the Arabs in the interior have their agents

or partners there, through whom the supply of slaves and ivory is kept up. The mortality among these slaves is very great. I was informed at Ujiji of one Arab, Syeb-bin-Habib, who brought some 300 slaves with him from Manyuema; but of these 300, not more than 50 reached Unyanyembe. This was an excessively high mortality, but from my own experience of various caravans, the death-rate would be quite 50 per cent. of those who are slaves. This high rate is only so maintained during the journey. Every year large caravans come from Manyuema with supplies of slaves for the markets of Ujiji and Unyanyembe, from whence many of them find their way to the coast. It is difficult to say exactly how many do come in this way, but from all that I gathered and saw upon the spot during the years 1878 to 1881, at least, notwithstanding the excessive mortality, 1,000 slaves reached each of these two markets annually. In Ujiji these Manyuema slaves are in great demand. They are bought from the Arab traders in ones and twos by the natives, and are then retained as household slaves, or are taken into the neighbouring country of Uhha, and there exchanged for oxen, the value of a man slave and an ox being equal.

Whenever a large caravan leaves Manyuema, it is always accompanied by numbers of free natives who have one or two slaves of their own for sale, who they will engage to the Arabs to carry the ivory. They seem to have imbibed a passion for firearms, which are now being imported into their country in hundreds, and the idea they have of them is to supply themselves with the means of maintaining the Slave-trade.

My experience of these Manyuema caravans was obtained chiefly in Uguba and at that point in it where they embark and disembark in their passage across the lake. Here they are obliged to stay weeks and even months together. The first caravan

which I saw was that of an Arab—an adherent of Tippu-tib—one Ali bin Mahommad. He had with him at least 1,000 persons, among whom were several less influential Arabs, with their ivory and slaves. They had during their journey been decimated by the ravages of smallpox and hunger. With them came large swarms of flies which seemed to bring and breed pestilence. Their camp was made upon the same piece of land as our own dwelling, which gave me more opportunity than I desired of seeing the mortality and disease among them. Deaths occurred daily from starvation or as a result of ill-treatment. If we walked far away from our dwelling we were annoyed by the sight and stench of dead bodies. Frequently some poor soul could be seen in the bushes apparently at its last ebb, mere skin and bone. The men in the caravan who had still life and energy would scour the country daily in search of food or the means of earning it. Driven by hunger to steal, they would enter the cornfields of the natives to satisfy its pangs with the yet unripe cobs. The natives frequently avenged this loss by killing or ill-treating any whom they caught in the act. I have seen these Manyema day after day coming into camp with a bundle of maize straw or millet stalks, the pay for some firewood gathered for a native. One evening, as I stood looking at these people, a remark was made to me by one of my men, "Master, it is not wonderful that these men die when such is their food." In crossing the lakes these porters and slaves undergo fresh horrors. They are made to sit doubled up in the bottom of a log canoe as closely as they can be packed, while their master or his slave drivers superintend the operation, using the sticks which they carry upon the slaves, apparently for the sake of the pleasure it affords them. Thus, when they reached Ujiji fully one-fourth had succumbed, although the distance from one *depot* to the other scarcely exceeds 200 miles.

## WHAT IS TO BE DONE.

The slightest excuse avails these Arabs, and in far distant Manyema we have sad evidence that no excuse is needed or made for them to carry war with all its attendant horrors of slave stealing into the midst of a peaceful people. With such influences as these surrounding them, such examples before their eyes, what can we expect from the natives who consider these Arabs their superiors? They, as a consequence, assimilate in many ways their evil doings without their religion, and as another result, they assist in the developing of the Slave-trade to a very great extent. In an article which appeared in *The Times* of May 6, I find these words in reference to the Slave-trade:—

"The slave trade will go on as long as it is in favour with the chiefs on the mainland. But with the development of legitimate trade it ceases to be in favour anywhere. If the chief who has been willing to sell his subjects or to make a raid upon his neighbours can be brought to believe that he can better serve his own interests in some other way he will be open to change his method. But such a conviction is of exceedingly slow growth."

It adds:—"Every African explorer, every missionary, every trader, may be set down as our ally in the good cause." To these last few words I would insert the word "English"—every English African explorer, every English missionary, &c. The truth of these words we have proved, but so long as the only method of conveying goods into the interior is by porters, so long will the slave system continue. A rail or tram road would be the most effective means of suppressing the Slave-trade, and by bringing a demand would also create a supply. In the meantime our work as missionaries is going on, and our mere presence is effectually doing something towards bringing Slavery to an end.

Yours, &c.,

WALTER HUTLEY,  
London Missionary Society.



## THE UNIVERSITIES' MISSION AND FREED SLAVES.

WE regret that our space will not allow us to print in full an excellent letter from Rev. James Cooke Yarborough, of the Universities Mission, which appeared in *The Times*, on June 1st, which principally dealt upon the question of disposing of freed slaves. Mr. Yarborough states that all slaves captured on board dhows are handed over to Her Majesty's Consul from whom they receive letters of freedom. The Universities Mission then take charge of as many as they can accommodate of these newly freed men, and send them in detachments to their various Mission Stations. By the liberality of the Chief Nankumba, a large tract of land was given to Bishop Steere in 1876. Quite a large village would now appear to be grown up inhabited by these freed men, each of whom has his own house, standing in half an acre of ground, besides several acres of land, which he has cleared from the forest. Mr. Yarborough states that the sight of a body of men of the same race as themselves living in their midst, but raised to a higher level by the influence of Christianity and civilization has naturally produced in them a desire of raising themselves also.

He tells us that the Mission has now a chain of stations extending for some five hundred miles inland. The country becomes more peaceful, and slave caravans are rarer and rarer, whilst no less than £200,000 worth of India Rubber was brought into Zanzibar last year.

We fear from what Mr. Hutley tells us that the slave-traffic can scarcely be said to have diminished, though the caravans are driven to take a more circuitous route. This will only tend to prove that the extension of legitimate trade is the surest means, as we have often stated, of putting down the Slave-trade. We quite agree with Mr. Yarborough's remarks, respecting the quarter of a million sterling annually spent by the British Government, on the Slave squadron employed on the East Coast of Africa; and we think that a similar sum spent in opening up the country by tramways or roads, would have more effect than any number of steam cruisers.

The Universities, London, and other Missions are doing a noble work in Africa, and are well worthy the support of Christian people.

## KIDNAPPING ON THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

MR. BELLINGHAM of the Universities' Mission writes, Dec. 16th, 1881.—

"A man named Tom Suudi living near our house was sent with supplies to Mr. Johnson at Mataka's before August 24th. Tom requiring something on shore he landed, taking his wife with him. They were both stolen. Tom was sold one way and his wife another. He was found at Pemba, but his wife is not yet discovered. Tom says that he was afraid to say that he belonged to the English because they would have killed him on the spot. This is Slavery, is it not? Why do the Government allow themselves to be ridiculed so? The Arabs simply laugh at the English. The Dhows carry 200 or 300 slaves at a time. Tom had about 190 companions, eight of whom died, probably from want of food."

We presume "the Arabs laugh at the English" because of the facilities they enjoy under the French flag.—*Ed. Reporter.*

---

## EGYPT.

---

### THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

---

THE following correspondence between the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and the Government has taken place:—

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,

Offices, 55, New Broad Street,  
London, E.C.

*June 3rd, 1882.*

To the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, P.C., M.P., &c., First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir,—In view of the approaching Conference of the Powers arising out of the present crisis in the affairs of Egypt, the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society feel that they ought

to invite the attention of the Prime Minister to the subject of Slavery, and the Slave-trade in Turkey and Egypt, respecting which a notice of Motion has long stood upon the Order Book of the House of Commons.

The present crowded state of Parliamentary business and the necessity of acting promptly in Egyptian matters, must form their excuse for thus anticipating the debate upon the Motion.

The Anti-Slavery Society would respectfully refer the Prime Minister to the influentially signed memorial, presented to him on the 18th March, 1881, copy of which is enclosed; and they would merely add that the wide extent and the renewed activity of the Slave-trade carried on by the subjects of Turkey and Egypt continue to need the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government. The capture of slaves as pursued in Africa being a violation of the Law of Nations and a system of piracy, it becomes the duty of the European Powers to insist on its suppression, whilst being subversive of almost every effort for the extension of legitimate commerce in regions of great natural productiveness, it is also inimical to the commercial interests of England and of Europe.

In conformity with resolutions of both Houses of Parliament in 1815, Lord Castlereagh was instructed to move at the congress of Vienna, for an international agreement by which the Slave-trade should be held to be piracy.

Again at the Conference held at Verona in 1822, the Duke of Wellington acting on instructions from the British Cabinet strongly urged the adoption of the same measures which

were only defeated by the opposition of France.

In accordance with these precedents and, with the Anti-Slavery Policy which England has so long maintained, the Society venture to urge that in the event of the meeting of a Congress or a Conference of the Powers of Europe, held for the settlement of their relations with Turkey and Egypt, instructions may be given to the Representatives of England, similar to those which were given to Her Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and at the Conference at Verona in 1822, and that they will insist that the abolition of the Slave-trade be an integral part of any such settlement.

On behalf of the British & Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

We are, with much respect,

EDMUND STURGE, *Hon. Sec.*

JOSEPH ALLEN, *Treasurer.*

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

"10, Downing Street, Whitehall,

"June 7.

"Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to acquaint you that he is in receipt of the letter addressed to him by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in which it is urged that the abolition of the Slave-trade in Turkey and Egypt may form part of the settlement of the Egyptian question. In reply he desires me to say that this most important point raised by the Society would certainly not be within the scope of the proposed Conference, and that he has the gravest doubts whether its inclusion would be feasible.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"E. W. HAMILTON.

"Mr. Edmund Sturge."

"British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 55, New Broad Street, E.C., June 9.

Sir,—On behalf of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, I have to thank you for your prompt acknowledgment of their letter.

"In reply, I readily admit that, assuming the proposed Conference to be limited to the object of securing the suppression of the military revolt, and of the restoration of the pre-existing state of things in Egypt, it is clear that the extinction of the Slave-trade can form no part of its deliberations.

"On the other hand, should the force of events necessitate a wide revision of the position and claims, not only of England and France, but of the other Great Powers in relation to Egypt, I submit that it will then become the duty of Her Majesty's Government to urge that the suppression of the Slave-trade be an essential part of any general arrangement.

"When the influence of England would so readily secure a consensus on this question, it will present an ignoble contrast to that high Anti-Slavery policy she formerly maintained in the councils of Europe if this policy be now abandoned, and her action limited to securing her route to India and enforcing the questionable claims of her Egyptian bondholders.

"I am, with deep respect,

Yours truly,

"EDMUND STURGE.

"To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, P.C., M.P., First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer."

## SLAVE-TRADE PAPERS.

(No. 1) 1882.

(C. 3160.)

SLAVE-TRADE IN THE RED SEA.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.*

*Note Verbale.*

THE following information respecting Slave-trade has recently been received from different quarters by Her Majesty's Agency.

One of the principal slave markets on the Arabian coast is Marawah, a place about 12 miles distant from Hodeidah. Three bands of Abyssinian slaves have been captured there within the last year, numbering in all ninety-one slaves.

The slaves are embarked on the African coast at a point near Zeilah, and landed at Ras Sharoon on the Arabian coast, about 12 miles from Hodeidah.

The persons actively concerned in the import trade in Zeilah are Ibrahim Shooheim, son of the Governor of Zeilah, and in Hodeidah, his agent, a certain Seyid Ali Haroon.

There is no means of ascertaining the precise number of slaves landed, but the French Vice-Consul at Mocha states that about 800 were landed at Mocha alone.

Captain Berners, of Her Majesty's ship "Philomel," during a recent visit to Massowah informed the Governor, Aly Riza Pasha, that the number of slaves which had gone over to Jeddah this year had increased threefold to what it was before, and that slaves were never so plentiful and so cheap as they are at present; while at Massowah Captain Berners caught two boats equipped for slave running and handed them over to the Governor.

It is reported that numerous raids for slaves have recently been made in Central Africa, in a district named Bohr and the country of the Nouers, resulting in the capture of over 10,000 slaves and large herds, so that the country was laid waste.

There are at Fachoda four large depots of slaves, one under the Yuzbachi Kherallah, one under the Milazim Farag, and two belonging to two dragomans.

(Signed) EDWARD B MALET.

Cairo, *March 17, 1881.*

## MOZAMBIQUE.

We make a few extracts from the interesting despatches contained in this



Blue Book respecting Portugal and the Slave-Trade in Mozambique.

The despatches of Lieut. H. E. O'Neill, H.M.'s Consul at that place, will be found full of valuable and interesting matter. The Consul has a very difficult task in fighting the battle of freedom; this difficulty being much increased by the recall of the late Governor General of Mozambique, Senhor Sarmento, who was always an active friend of the Anti-Slavery cause.

*Mr. Morier to Earl Granville.—*

*(Received May 2.)*

My Lord, Lisbon, April 25, 1881.

The first act of the new Cabinet in connection with colonial matters has been to recall Senhor Sarmento, the Governor-General of Mozambique, in disgrace. The crime of Senhor Sarmento consists in having not only admitted that there was Slave-trade from the Mozambique coast, but in having done good work in putting it down. He has fallen a victim to the intrigues of Senhor Machado and the Geographical Society of Lisbon, whose object has been to make out that the Mozambique Slave-trade is a mere hallucination of Her Majesty's Consuls.

Visconde de Paço d'Arcos, Captain in the navy, who was formerly Governor of Macao, has been appointed in Senhor Sarmento's stead.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Morier.*

Sir, Foreign Office, May 17, 1881.

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration your despatch dated the 25th ultimo, reporting the recall of Senhor Sarmento, the Governor-General of Mozambique.

I have to request that you will express to the Portuguese Government the regret with which that of Her Majesty have received the above intelligence, having regard to the high appreciation which the latter entertain of that officer's services.

You will add, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, our expression of hope that his successor will be instructed to be equally active

in his co-operation with Her Majesty's Consular and Naval Officers in the suppression of the Slave-trade.

I am, &c.,  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

#### ABUSE OF FRENCH FLAG.

*Consul O'Neill to Lord Granville, November, 1880.*

During his stay at Mozambique I was informed by the French Commadore that he had recommended that greater care be taken in the issue of French papers to dhows in these waters. A case came before me last August which will, I think, show that this recommendation is not unnecessary. A dhow from Mayotté was wrecked upon this coast, and some of the crew came to me and complained that the owner, a Banian trader and British subject, had thrown them on shore at Mozambique, and that they had no means of returning to their homes at Mayotté. Sending for the owner, who declared himself to be a British subject, I asked for his papers, and found, to my surprise, they were French, and that he had been sailing for several years under French colours. He also stated that the papers verified this, that he was the sole owner of the dhow. Asking him how it was that he, a British subject and sole owner of the vessel, was sailing it under French colours, he replied that he had lived nearly ten years at Mayotté, and that it was more convenient for him to have French papers. It appeared to me to be a clear case in which the French flag was being wrongfully used, whether for the purpose of taking advantage of some differential duty in those French Colonies, or of avoiding inspection by our cruisers, it was impossible to say.

*Governor Sarmento to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir, Mozambique, December 17, 1880.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which, after proving, by the means at your disposal, the pertinacity with which the slave-dealers are working in the prosecution of their hideous traffic, rendering futile the generous efforts of both the English and Portuguese Governments to stamp it out of this province, you propose to me the co-operation of a British man-of-war, in order that a revival may be checked of a trade that is a disgrace to humanity.

Thanking you for the mention you make of the efforts I have already directed towards this object, I have great pleasure in repeating my

firm determination to carry out, with all the force at my command, and by every means in my power, the work of the extirpation from this province of this abominable traffic, which nothing whatever can justify. And in doing this I do no more than fulfil a duty, in carrying out the wishes of the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, by which I have been frequently directed to exercise the greatest vigilance and activity in the extinction of the Slave-traffic.

I have therefore the greatest pleasure in accepting the co-operation proposed, and I am thoroughly convinced that a combined cruise on this coast, on the part of the "Douro" and a British cruiser, will further the desired object.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville,*

*February 27, 1881.*

Senhor Mechado, the former Director of Public Works in this Colony, has thought fit, in a speech made before the Geographical Society at Lisbon, to accuse his Excellency of wilfully deceiving his Government, in that, by official representations and by his acts in the suppression of the Slave-trade, he is acknowledging the existence of a trade that, according to Senhor Mechado, is a complete myth. It has also been stated, I see by this gentleman, that in the information on Slave-trade I have from time to time gained and laid before the Governor-General, with a view to obtain measures for its suppression, I have been duped by the natives. I will not waste a single word in answer to this. My reply already lies at the Foreign Office in the varied evidence I have given upon this subject, in the manner it has been gained, and in the independent sources from which it has come. And not the least, in the corroboration of the truth of my reports, lately given by Admiral Gore-Jones, and (although I have not seen any official report, private letters justify me in saying) by Dr. Kirk. But more powerful and conclusive than all the evidence that has been given yet is this publication by the Governor-General of the province. For the bold and honest manner in which the actual state of things has been proclaimed by Senhor Sarmento I feel we owe him a great debt. Moreover, by it he publicly commits himself to an active Slave-trade suppression policy. As long as the present Governor-General remains in power, we need not fear the blindness to the existence

of the Slave-trade and the reluctance to active measures that have so materially retarded the work of its suppression.

*Governor Sarmento's reply to Allegations of  
Senhor Mechado, February, 1881.*

To me it is a matter of perfect indifference if Major Mechado utterly denies the existence of Slave-trade in the Province of Mozambique, or if he affirms that it is almost *nil*. What is incontestable is, that since May and June last I have had the good fortune to make some most important captures of slave-dealers, delivering them over to the judicial power, which has already condemned some and is keeping others in prison (proof that in some degree they are culpable), and which has even been able to convict some others through the complete evidence of their guilt that was obtained in the trial of the first. If this is to play with the Slave-traffic, I shall be glad to see the person who is able to convince me of it. I shall be glad also to divide the honours and profits with that Judge who was on such intimate terms with Major Mechado. I have no desire to defraud him of his share, more especially as it seems probable that his honours will descend as a natural inheritance to Major Mechado.

He will not be far wrong who estimates an average export, in these times, of between 2,000 and 4,000 slaves per annum. I have had some conversations on this subject with the late Consul Elton, with the present Consul O'Neill, and also with some of the Commanders of the British cruisers, who generally anchor in this port once or twice a month. I have studied certain official documents which will materially help any one who really wishes to arrive at the truth of this matter; I have watched and noted that which has gone on around me; I have reflected often over the statements made in a book—which I imagine Major Mechado has not read—called "The Lakes and Mountains of Central Africa;" and all has carried me to the conclusion that the number I have indicated nears the truth as far as it is possible for any calculation to do so.

There are dhows which confine themselves entirely to the Slave-trade, and there are others which, whilst engaged in legitimate trade, never lose a favourable opportunity of doing a small smuggling Slave-trade. Those which are employed solely in Slave-trade slip into points on this coast which escape our

vigilance, and run on shore up the creeks, remaining there until their cargoes are ready, when they at once clear for their port of destination. These are the regular slave-traders, who carry off the slaves, brought in caravans from the interior and confined in barracoons, which are erected to-day in one place, to-morrow in another, according to pre-arrangement between the sellers and buyers.

The others are the retail traffickers, who content themselves with small profits, and look upon it merely as a branch of their trade, which they only practice on favourable opportunities. These anchor in ports watched by our Customs authorities, in Ibo or in this harbour for instance, carrying cattle, rice, and other legitimate articles. Whilst discharging their return cargo, they send one or two agents to the continent, with the ostensible object of purchasing food for the crew, but really with the view of bringing one or more blacks, who will be taken to some spot whence they may be safely shipped. When everything is ready the dhow clears from the custom-house for her destination, with all her papers perfectly correct. Once on the high seas, and out of sight of the flag on our fortresses, she again makes for the land, and receives the rest of the cargo that has been kept in hiding for her.

The first description of dhow (the regular slave-traders) will carry from 150 to 200 slaves; for the second, it is not so easy to fix a number, probably from one to six and eight. The former are supplied in numbers from the caravans that come from the interior, which carry slaves that are prisoners taken in the constant inter-tribal wars; the latter, which are supplied with twos and threes, are furnished by the petty native Chiefs with a black, whose wife, perhaps, the native Chief has coveted, or with one who has been accused of fetish, or, as is often the case, with boys stolen from their fathers, or perhaps sold by them when drunk, or when they wish to drink still more.

It is not possible for me, in the narrow limits of this letter, to deal as thoroughly as I could wish with this subject. However, I will answer Senhor Mechado in a general form, and tell him that there is an exportation on a large scale to Madagascar and to the Comoro Archipelago. According to facts furnished by a high authority on this matter, whose name I am not at liberty to divulge, but who I can say has had a considerable experience on this coast, the sugar plantations of the Sultan, of

Dr. Wilson, of the firm of Sumley and Langles (Sunley and De Langles), on which the cultivation, cutting, and other preparations for the making of sugar are done entirely by slaves, require, in the Islands of Johanna and Mohilla alone, an annual supply of 1,000 slaves.

According to a report by Captain Molyneux, of the English corvette "Ruby," made in May last, upon the Sakalava tribes, who inhabit a great portion of the Madagascar coast, Slavery is an institution legally recognized and an absolute necessity amongst them, and one which has so entwined itself amongst their habits and customs, their laws and their belief, and is so a part of the civil and political life of the people, that it will be necessary for all this to be changed before the Slave-trade shall cease to exist. In view of this, will it be said that I exaggerate if I say that another thousand slaves are annually necessary? I think not.

There was only one cloud upon the horizon of Senhor Mechado's triumph. That cloud was the English Consul, Mr. O'Neill, who, appreciating with impartiality the endeavours, the activity, and the firmness I have employed in the suppression of the Slave-traffic, and knowing, as he knows, the limited means at my disposal for such an undertaking, has written officially to his Government and privately to his friends, pointing out those services.

To remove this cloud it was necessary, therefore, to destroy the value of the information this official gave. The easiest way, apparently, to do this was to declare that he was gifted with an excess of good faith, and was, at every stage, being deluded by shrewd blacks. This is what Major Mechado has done.

I do not know from whence Mr. O'Neill receives his information, nor the amount that he spends in gaining it. But I do know that he deals carefully and conscientiously with facts that he thoroughly understands; that he makes excursions into the interior, living amongst the natives, examining with his own eyes localities which he has reason to suspect, and earnestly and attentively studying the customs and habits, the traditions and tendencies of the tribes which he visits.

It is not necessary for me to make an apology for Mr. O'Neill, whom all here respect for his worthy and estimable qualities, and particularly I, who hold him in high consideration.



## WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH FREED SLAVES?

THE *Egyptian Gazette* (8th May, 1882) thinks the Anti-Slavery Society should devote its energies to the formation of homes for freed slaves instead of continuing its crusade against Slavery and the Slave-trade.

This question has already been discussed in former Blue-books, and answered very sensibly by Lord Salisbury.

We annex quotations.

### EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

If our Slave-trade abolitionists at home would only do a little less talking and writing, and act energetically they could do much to remedy the evil. What is wanted is some organization which would take charge of freed slaves. That is still wanting and it is a crying reproach to the Anti-Slavery Association that they have not yet taken some practical steps in this direction in Egypt. The Egyptian Government is willing enough, we believe, to do its utmost to extirpate the evil, but we can easily understand its reluctance to abolish Slavery in its entirety, while the risk exists of freed slaves having no resource left them but to join the dangerous classes of society. This is a matter worthy of consideration by the Anti-Slavery Association, which has done noble work in its day and which has, in Egypt, an excellent field for further triumphs of that philanthropic spirit which has been so conspicuous in its career.

### EXTRACT FROM BLUE BOOKS.

In a despatch to Mr. Consul Vivian, dated Cairo, August 23rd, 1878, Mr. Vice Consul Borg made the following suggestion:—

"I would therefore venture to submit whether the Anti-slavery, or some other Philanthropic Society in England, might not be moved to help in the humane work by contributing some portion of the expense, the rest being defrayed by the Egyptian Government—towards the establishment and support of a 'Home' for manumitted female slaves."

To this suggestion, Lord Salisbury replied, through Sir Julian Paunce-

fote, in a letter to Mr. Vivian, dated October 1st, 1878.

"With regard to Mr. Borg's suggestion whether the Anti-slavery, or some other English Philanthropic Society, might not be induced to contribute towards the expense of establishing and keeping up a home for freed female slaves, I am to state to you that his Lordship is not prepared to suggest such a course to any of the Societies in question, inasmuch as it would, in his opinion, be impolitic on the part of Her Majesty's Government to take any steps towards relieving the Egyptian Government from their obligation to provide for the maintenance of manumitted slaves."

## THE SLAVE MARKET IN MOROCCO.

THE correspondent of the *Standard* under date Morocco, April 24th, gives the following interesting description of the slave market there. It serves to show how deeply ingrained in Mohammedan countries is the system of domestic Slavery.

So long as the infamous *harem* system, and its consequent degradation of woman to the position of a mere animal is permitted by the Mohammedan religion so long will Slavery continue. The only hope would appear to be that by contact with western civilization Mohammedan men of position will gradually be induced to follow the noble example of the present Khedive of Egypt, Tewfik Pacha, who to his enduring credit, has not only adopted the European custom of having only one wife, but has used his influence towards promoting education amongst Egyptian women. Education will be the surest prevention of the system described below of buying and selling girls in the open market.

Since my last letter I have had an opportunity of seeing the slave market here, which,

however repulsive it may be to English ideas, is of no little interest as an indication of the habits and customs of the country. The fact is that everything is looked at through the medium of ancient custom, and life elsewhere compared with the luxurious comforts of the harem. By the Mahometan law no man is permitted to have more than four wives; but there is no limit but that of the purse to the number of female slaves who may be added to his establishment. The Sultan's ladies are numbered by hundreds, if they do not indeed reach the four figures; and in proportion to his position and wealth the well-to-do Moor in like manner has a large or small harem establishment. The Sultan has the privilege of conferring the honour of entering his harem upon whom he will, and any girls in the provinces who are more than ordinarily pretty are sent up to the Court for his inspection, or sent to him as a complimentary present. Men in high positions, as the Vizier, are also often presented with ladies, and being frequently very wealthy, complete their establishment by private contract, paying, perhaps, £200 for a girl they may admire.

The ordinary well-to-do Moor, of whom there are a large number of the merchant class, have to content themselves by buying in the open market, and, consequently, the slave-market is a highly patronised institution. The Court in which this is usually held, on three days in every week, opens out of the labyrinth of small, narrow streets which form the bazaar or general market of the city, a place in which the higher class of Moor would not on other occasions deign to be seen. As the afternoon wears on, however, they may be seen ambling down on their gaily caparisoned mules, with a slave walking behind them, to the entrance of the Court, where they dismount, and recline in picturesque groups round the enclosure. About the same time arrive by twos and threes those who are to be sold, being placed by the salesman in some small recesses or stalls opening on to the Court.

On the occasion of which mention has been made there were about fifty or sixty persons for sale of both sexes and all ages, most of them black as jet, and from their features evidently natives of the Soudan, some of whom were to be sold only in lots, with two or three children. These were the drudges for house and field

work, the price of whom is always moderate, and strictly commensurate to the amount of work they are likely to be able to perform. But beside these were two female figures who evidently excited no small amount of interest in the grey-bearded old Moors who formed no small proportion of the purchasers. One of them was a closely veiled Moorish girl, whose features were revealed only to enquiring customers, but whom from a passing glance did not appear to be remarkable for her beauty; the other was a really pretty girl from the province of Sus, whose rose-coloured caftan and green silk head-dress contrasted pleasantly with her olive complexion and long black lashes. They were all neatly and tidily dressed, bearing no sign of ill-treatment or scant nourishment, and were treated with all consideration both by salesmen and purchasers, though the examination made by the latter of the teeth, arms, &c., of those they bid for was very repulsive to those unaccustomed to such sights.

#### MOHAMMEDANISM AND SLAVERY.

Weimar, 23rd April, 1882.

Honoured Sir,—By the "Anti-Slavery Reporter" for April, I have just become acquainted with the tenor of your correspondence with Mr. Blunt, which has interested me much. I take the liberty of now sending you the "Nord Allgemeine Zeitung," the most influential organ in Berlin official circles. You will observe by its leading article that it has come pretty much to the same conclusions as those of the author of the "Times" editorial remarks quoted at page 95 of the Reporter.

I might add that when I was at Massowah in 1880-81, Schweinfurth sent me a whole packet of proclamations which Gordon had issued in Arabic, and in which, in the most official style every form of Slavery was abolished. I endeavoured to circulate these proclamations.\*

NOTE: \* Many hundreds of these proclamations printed in Arabic at a considerable expense by the *Anti-Slavery Society* were forwarded to Egypt, at Colonel Gordon's suggestion, by that Society, and by special instructions issued from the Foreign Office, they were largely circulated in Upper and Lower Egypt, in order that the people might know for themselves that after 1884 the sale of slaves from house to house would be illegal in Egypt, and after 1889 illegal in the Soudan. The abolition of Slavery itself is unfortunately not yet decreed. [ED. Reporter.]

But what came of it? The Pashas, Beys, &c., knowing that Gordon was no longer at the head of the Government paid no attention to them. Had Gordon still been in office, they might have, perhaps, read them, but they would hardly have respected them. They feared Gordon, and they knew that he, like Christ, condemned and detected Slavery and the traffic in human flesh. They would have made a show of obeying his orders, but nothing more.

But now? Even though Slavery were officially abolished—it would be interesting to know, how many times it has been so—nobody would mind it, for a Mahometan is at the head of the Government, and both Slavery and eunuchdom are integral principles of the Mahomedan religion.

I find it rather ludicrous that Mr. Blunt, whose erudition I do not for a moment question, should refer to the Mahometan professors (*literari*) of the Cairo University for the interpretation of the Koran. A Mahometan, in reviewing his religion, will always start with the foregone erroneous conclusion that his religion is the only true one. But what says our "gracious Lord" Mahomet, in regard to slaves and eunuchs? We find the most concise prescriptions relating to them in the 24 Sure.

It would take too long to enumerate them all, neither need we write to Cairo on the subject. I shall only point out one place in which the Prophet permits female slaves to be hired out as prostitutes. The passage reads: "Also, if your female slaves wish to be modest and chaste, do not force them to prostitution, the desire of the accidental blessings of earthly life. If, notwithstanding, any one forces them thereto, so will God, after they have been forced, be reconciled and merciful to them."

Explain away or interpret every so much, the fact will still remain that Mahomet not only consented to Slavery and eunuchdom, but also the forcible violation of female slaves (*stuprum violentum*).

With special regard,  
Your most humble Servant,  
G. ROHLFS.

NOTE: Abd-Allah-ben Obka had compelled his female slaves to hire themselves as common prostitutes, and to pay him a certain sum for it, whereas Mahomet exposed the abuse but did not abolish it, although he certainly did not approve of it.

## TRAINED ELEPHANTS IN AFRICA.

AN interesting paper on the Belgian Elephant experiment was read before the *Royal Geographical Society* at one of its late meetings.

The author is Mr. L. K. Rankin, B.A., who was deputed to accompany the late important Captain Carter, when he took the Indian elephants into the interior of Africa.

From this memoir we make a few extracts, as we believe that although this first trial has failed, sufficient experience has been obtained to make a second attempt desirable, for there seemed to be no physical reason why trained elephants—either Indian or African—should not eventually be employed as carriers instead of the unreliable native *pagazis*.

SIR JOHN KIRK.

Mr. Carter had in a very large measure the capacity for command, not only of the wills but also of the affections and fears of his subordinates. The result was seen in our camp, which was orderly, quiet, and disciplined, instead of being, as a camp with so many wild spirits might have been, a pandemonium. Yet I must not omit to mention as probably a potent reserve force Dr., now Sir John, Kirk's known interest in the enterprise, as shown in his personal solicitude and address to the men before quitting Zanzibar. Had Mr. Carter lived to write a book, I am sure one of his first thoughts would have been to testify to the value of Dr. Kirk's services to and sympathy with the expedition, and to his great personal kindness and hospitality toward himself. We often spoke over our camp-fire of our common indebtedness to H. B. M. Consul-General and his lady, who dispenses hospitality and sympathy with so much kindness and tact to the many birds of passage who alight at Zanzibar.

THE TSETSE FLY.

On July 17th we first saw the tsetse-fly, in a belt of country infested by it, through which we had been marching since crossing the Kigani. We were now face to face with one of



the three problems the expedition had specially to solve, viz.: could the Indian Elephant, being removed by long captivity and by its artificial treatment from the safeguards of the wild state, resist the attacks of the tsetse, or would he, along with the ox, the horse, and the donkey, succumb to them? The problem was solved, and that in the hoped for manner. The fly swarmed on the elephants till the blood trickled down their flanks in a constant stream. For days they endured this; and yet they showed no prolonged signs of tsetse-poisoning—lassitude, melancholy, running at the eyes—either at the prescribed time, viz., eight days, or afterwards, though they seemed pained and distressed during the infliction. The donkeys, on the other hand, sickened more and more after this, and at Mpwapwa were in a dying condition.

#### TRIALS OF THE JOURNEY.

Yet amid their many real trials of strength, difficulties, and occasional danger, as they clambered up and down, over boulders and tree-trunks, across treacherous bogs and shifty stony torrent beds, and up hills which made them pause, look round for help, and trumpet with remonstrance—amid all this these noble beasts at all times exhibited unflinching judgment, patience, and willingness. Their pluck under their too great labours compelled an admiring pity for them. I mention these facts to show the splendid qualities of these grandest of "weight carriers."

In crossing a river to-day a typical accident befell the author of so many of our disasters—the male elephant "Sundar Gáji," better known as "Old Musty." In the words of my diary: "I was sitting on the elephant and waiting till the others should have crossed the river and come up, when suddenly urgent shouts from Carter for 'Jemadar!' (the head mahout) and 'Buchiet!' (the head of the elephant gang) made me slip down from the elephant and run back to the river. There I saw 'Musty' rolling helplessly in the stream, his off-legs sunk inextricably in the mud, his pack half under water, and only one side of his head above the surface; his efforts to free himself only made him roll over more, and his head sank under water, only his trunk appearing, a signal of distress. We thought he would have been drowned. The men dashed into the river and unfixed the pack. It took three-quarters of an hour to get his load to the bank,

now several hundred pounds heavier than before, by reason of the long immersion. Curiously enough, neither my tin box with books and instruments, nor my cartridge magazine got wet. The cause of the disaster was that this obstinate elephant would follow in the track of the three others up the precipitous and yielding bank; this giving way, he rolled back and down into the stream."

#### ARRIVAL AT MPWAPWA.

The approach to Mpwapwa lay along the broad, sandy bed of the almost dry river, now about four feet wide, close to which on the level we pitched our camp. Our entry was a triumphal one. The elephants, grand in their ponderous strength and docility, strode along in single file; our Belgian flags were flying in the breeze; the dark, yet alien Indians and disciplined body of Arab "elephant men" with axes and bill-hooks, Carter and I on foot in the rear and van respectively, the little band advanced in silence, conscious of having accomplished the first section of our great journey in half the time expected.

At Mpwapwa our first task was to draw up the "Report" for the King of the Belgians, of which unfortunately I have no copy; but I remember it contained the words—"The elephant experiment has now been proved a complete success," an assertion which Carter justified on the three counts of: (1) Their immunity against tsetse after twenty-three days' exposure to that insect; (2) their maintenance during one month mostly upon the uncultivated food of the country, and therefore at little cost; (3) their ability to march over all styles of ground, soft, stony, sandy, boggy; to conquer all eccentricities of topography—hill and dale, river and jungle—while labouring under double their due weight of baggage, some 1500 instead of 700 lbs.; and this in a style that no other beast of burden could hope to emulate. At this distance of time, and notwithstanding the subsequent death of three elephants, and the discontinuance of the experiment, I see no reason to withdraw a word of Carter's claim to success.

#### CAUSES OF FAILURE.

The opinion I formed then and still retain was that Sundar Gáji, was a victim of too herculean labours and of an insufficiency of food. This opinion which reflects upon the Indian's infinitely more than upon Carter, who, as being

ignorant of elephants' habits, left to them the treatment, and referred to them for guidance in the case of these animals, receives support from the following considerations:—(1) that a second elephant died soon afterwards; (2) that they had been stall-fed in India, on white bread etc., the fat of the land in short, and then after only a short gradual reduction at Dar-es-Salaam, had had to forage for themselves, very little corn and rice being bought for them; (3) that whereas, according to Sanderson, 700 lbs.—I speak from memory—is the limit of weight an elephant should carry on flat ground for a prolonged time, these bore at first 1200, then 1500, and at one time 1700 lbs.; while they daily climbed the most tremendous hills, which no mule I think could have climbed under a proportionate burden; (4) that fat and round at starting, their backbone stood up six or seven inches from their flanks at Mpwapwa, so much flesh had they lost.

#### A FURTHER ATTEMPT DESIRABLE.

With the public of course, it has, I presume, always been regarded as a failure since the death of the elephants and the crowning loss of its chief. Yet it was not a failure; as an experiment it was proved possible and, may I not add, presumably profitable; It failed only as a sustained effort, and this from want of knowledge and experience partially, but from misadventure finally. The dearly bought experience would remove these risks another time. I have not the shadow of a doubt that there is yet a great future in Africa for the elephant, especially when the stage of capturing and taming the native species has been reached.

### BRAZIL.

At a recent sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Senhor Antonio Pinto called the attention of the Government, to the cruel treatment inflicted upon a slave by his master near the town of Valença. The Brazilian deputy grounded his interpellation upon the following facts. The slave Martinho was tried before a jury of Valença for having attempted to assassinate, or for having assassinated the overseer of the *fazenda* (estate). He was condemned to a penalty which, according to the law was commuted into lashes. After suffering the *acoites* he was delivered to his owner, who, considering that the punishment had been too

lenient, ordered him to pass through the kind of torture called *novenas*, because it lasts nine days.

At the same time, Senhor Rodrigues Peixoto denounced the murder in Campos of a slave, named Benedicto, whose body was thrown into the furnace of a sugar cane engine.

Undoubtedly, and fortunately, atrocities of this kind are the exception amongst slave owners in Brazil, but as long as Slavery exists they will occur. The statistics of agrarian crimes both of slaves against their masters, and of overseers and owners against their slaves, ought to call the attention of the Brazilian Government to the social state which results from the maintenance of Slavery.

Brazilian landlords are practically absolute rulers and exercise the most irresponsible power that any class of private men could have in their hands throughout the civilized world. Magistrates who belong to that class, for slave-owners are often appointed to that office, are never willing to interfere with the treatment of slaves by their masters, as this is in fact considered to belong to domestic life. The police never cross the gates of the estate, and the central and provincial Governments do not trouble themselves with the fate of the slave population.

The estate is, therefore, a small independent state with its ruler and its people, shut out from the rest of the world, with its laws and customs, its justice (?), its penalties dating from generations back. There, from his birth to his burial in the private cemetery of his owner, the slave, who only recognizes and knows one sovereign power,—viz, that of his master, remains without the protection of the state. Such a *regime* is only broken when a crime is committed of such importance that the slave has to appear before a jury, but even then, the jurymen being either slave owners themselves or tenants and clients of the landlords, and the law allowing it, the jury merely condemns him to be flogged in order that he may be sent back to his master. When returned to the estate that private justice, which Senhor Antonio Pinto denounced, begins its fiendish work, only to stop at the point where the value of the property would be endangered, and often not even then.

Such facts have occurred lately in several parts of Brazil. If Slavery can only be maintained in the interior by those quick trials, and the administration of Lynch Law, if the safety

of the landlords, and of their families (so much outnumbered by their slaves on the plantations) makes it necessary to strike the imagination of the blacks by the terror of their punishments, this is certainly a sufficient reason why a liberal, humane and clivalrous people, like the Brazilians, should abolish Slavery—that curse which retards their natural development, degrades their national character, and fetters their political liberties.

In the Annual Report of the *Brazilian Christian Mission* of Rio Grande do Sul, we find the following remarks upon Slavery. We are glad to see that our valued Corresponding Member, the Rev. E. Vanorden, B.D., Superintendent of the Mission, is doing excellent work in Rio Grande, and is spreading the knowledge of the Truth as it is in Jesus.

The *Colporteur*, whom he has engaged during the past year, has been able to sell nearly 3,000 publications, including many Bibles and Testaments—though it is sad to hear that many of the protestant immigrants amongst whom he labours “*are less inclined to religion*” than some of their Roman Catholic Brazilian brethren.

#### SLAVERY.

“The agitation in favour of abolishing Slavery continues, though Dr. Nabuco, its leader, was defeated as a candidate for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies in the late elections, and we are sorry to see it stated that he has left Brazil to open a Brazilian Law-office in London, when his presence is so urgently needed here to direct the movement. It is said that soon a project of law will be presented in favour of the slaves, restricting their transfer from one owner to another, prohibiting the commerce in human beings, and forbidding foreigners to hold slaves, which will be especially directed against Portuguese and Spanish residents, whose Consuls announce the sale of slaves belonging to their countrymen who die intestate, a proceeding which dishonours especially the Portuguese Government, which so loudly proclaims the great sympathy it feels for the slave.”

#### NOBLE ACTION OF AN ENGLISH RAILWAY COMPANY IN BRAZIL.

ON the 1st inst. some soldiers undertook to compel a slave to take the morning train at Sao Paulo for Campinas. The slave was crying piteously, asking that he should not be compelled to go, and resisting his conductors with all his strength. The scene was so revolting that the people at the station became indignant and protested against it. The railway authorities then informed the officers that they could not carry a passenger under such conditions, and could not permit his embarkation, for which decision all honour is due to the officials of the Sao Paulo Railway Co. No corporation is bound to aid slaveholders in the sale and compulsory transportation of slaves, and we are glad that the English Company has made that fact known.—*Rio News*, May 5.

#### MR. C. H. WILLIAMS,—BRAZIL.

THE *Liberal Mineiro*, of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, states that Mr. C. H. Williams, Director of the Cocaes mines, has offered the province a furnished house at Rotulo for a primary school. He also expresses his willingness to meet the expense of a competent teacher.—*Rio News*.

#### SLAVE-GROWN COFFEE VERSUS FREE LABOUR.

THE *Ceylon Observer* publishes some curious facts respecting the late diminution in the supply of coffee in that island, and the great increase in the production of coffee in Brazil. The sad effect upon the coffee crop in Ceylon of the fungus, called *hemilia-vastatrix*, has been most marked during the past decade as will be shewn by the following figures and facts :—

The effects of the fungus were obvious in Ceylon coffee exports in the first year of the decade ending 1880-81, and although in 1872-73 the highest previous figure was approached, and attempts made to reach it in 1874-75 and 1876-77, decline has been the rule even in the face of the greater breadth cultivated, until 1880-81 gave considerably less than half the figures of nine years previously, viz :—23,000



tons against 49,750. The average for the first five years of the decade was 40,700 tons; for the second five years it went down to 35,150 tons, a reduction of over 5,000 tons, or more than 13½ per cent.

\* \* \* \* \*

In Java there has been a falling off also. The decade began with an export of 68,000 tons and ended with 59,000, the figures in the interval rising so high as 96,000 tons and going down so low as 42,300 last year. As in the case of Ceylon, the lowest figure was considerably less than half the highest. The averages have been 67,800 tons for the first five years of the decade, and 63,620 for the second quinquennium. The decrease has been 4,180 tons or about 6 per cent., a trifling falling off when compared with Ceylon.

#### BRAZIL COFFEE (SLAVE-GROWN).

While thus the second and third coffee countries in the world have been losing ground, the progress of what is beyond compare the first coffee country in the world has, especially in the latter half of the decade, been not only steady but beyond precedent rapid. To a practically unlimited area of suitable land was added, in the case of Brazil, a large supply of slave labour, which she could and did concentrate on coffee, when the culture of that product became profitable far beyond sugar, tobacco, or any other of the old staples. The factor of rapidly added railway facilities, too, in Brazil, must be taken into account. Under their influence largely, Santos, the second great coffee port of the South American empire, has raised her export of coffee (much of which competes with Ceylon plantation in quality), from 29,700 tons in the first year of the decade to 70,160 in the last. Santos began with figures far lower than those of Java and Ceylon; she ends considerably ahead of both. The averages in this case have improved from 35,670 tons in the first five years to 59,775 in the second. The increase has been 24,105 tons, or 70 per cent. The increase in the case of Rio has been simply enormous: from 123,300 tons to 254,400, or considerably more than a doubled export now compared with ten years ago!

\* \* \* \* \*

While in the past five years the production of Ceylon and Java fell off by 9,180 tons average as compared with the preceding five years, Brazil not only made good this deficiency, but threw 52,764 tons in excess of it into the con-

suming markets. In truth, Brazil has in the past three years swamped the coffee markets of the world, and, if she could possibly go on at the same rate for three years more, other producing countries would have to retire from a competition which to them would mean inevitable ruin. But the main cause—the concentration of slave labour almost entirely on coffee, which has led to such enormously increased production in Brazil, is obviously no more permanent than, we hope and believe, will be the depressing effects of the leaf fungus in Ceylon. That led to decreased production modified by high prices. The high prices brought Brazil with her ten thousands of fat acres and her hundreds of thousands of slaves into action, and now not only is production low in Ceylon but prices also: the fungus mainly responsible for the one effect; Brazil entirely for the other.

#### BETTER TIMES COMING.

There will be a reaction in Brazil, the natural and inevitable effect of her extravagant action. We look for a reaction here also, but in a very different direction. We have but to hold on tenaciously, to persevere bravely for a few years longer, and the cloud will not only shew a silver lining but brighten all over with the light of restored success. We have seen dark days before now, and they have passed away. Have we not a right to look into the future by the light of the experience of the past? Thirty-five years ago, all the probabilities seemed to support the conclusion that the scale insect pest and low prices combined would snuff out the coffee enterprise in Ceylon. But coffee recovered from depths of depression then, lower than our lowest depth now, and it is surely only reasonable to look for a like process in the near future.

\* \* \* \* \*

Ceylon is not alone in her planting depression; agriculture all over the world (save perhaps in certain favoured portions of North and South America) has been suffering; but a turn in the tide must be approaching. It cannot, surely, be the designs of Providence that the fungus should be permanent in Ceylon, any more than that the iniquity of Slavery should continue to exist in Brazil. The latter is doomed, and so, we hope and believe, is the former.

As regards consumption, while Britain (largely owing to the iniquitous and semi-legalized

system of adulteration) is worse than stationary, looking at the great increase of population, America is largely increasing her use of coffee. So is the continent of Europe, even in the face of a policy which wastes national wealth in bloated armaments.

In the days of our childhood we remember being taught by our parents to abstain from the use of sugar in order to discourage the importation of slave-grown products.

We think it would be a benefit to Society if all the coffee drinking countries of the civilized world would give a preference to the produce of Ceylon and other free labour countries, over the slave-grown coffee of Brazil and other countries, where Slavery is still an institution, and a disgrace to humanity.

#### SLAVERY IN MEXICO.

I MAY here mention that a species of Slavery exists in this part of Mexico far worse than the Slavery of Brazil or any other country I have been in (Cuba excepted). These poor wretched people get into debt with their wealthier neighbours, or borrow a little money, they are then bound by law to serve their creditors until the debt is repaid, which rarely ever happens, and consequently the unfortunate debtor is a real bondman to the end of his days. As an illustration I may mention that at the time I was at this place one man arranged with another, who had nearly two hundred of these peons under him; the debt was transferred for a lump sum, the debt of the peons being included in the transfer; thus these men would have to go on working in bondage for the second master at the miserably low wages of 2 dollars per month, finding themselves in food, lodging, &c. Such barbarous treatment will continue, no doubt, until the day arrives when this district shall be included in the United States of America.—From the *Labour News*.

#### Obituary.

WE regret to record the death, at an advanced age, of Mr. EDWARD D. HAYWARD, who for many years was connected with the office work of the Anti-Slavery Society.

#### SLAVERY IN PERAK.

WE gladly reproduce the following important information on this subject addressed to the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.

Sir,—I observe that in the House of Commons and elsewhere attention is being directed to the subject of debt Slavery in Perak. Having lately been in the Perak Government service, I am in a position to testify to the fact that the debt Slavery spoken of not only exists, but is approved of and practically encouraged by the English Resident in Perak, and by the Government of the Straits Settlements.

From the 8th of August, 1878, to the 8th of August, 1879, I was Acting Superintendent of Lower Perak. I had not long been in that position before I discovered, to my surprise, that in my character of magistrate I was expected to issue warrants for the recapture of runaway slaves, and to see those warrants carried out.

I inquired of other officials, and found that this had been done by my predecessor, and also by themselves, but always with great reluctance, and only in obedience to the express orders of the English Resident, Mr. Low. I found also on enquiry that such of these slaves as were women were generally impelled to run away through their hatred of the immoral life they were forced to lead for the pecuniary benefit of their masters or mistresses; that they often wished to marry and live respectably, but had no chance of doing so except by a successful escape; and that when returned to their masters they were always treated with great cruelty, being sometimes even tortured to death. This was done to deter others from following their example. I found that English officials had on several occasions paid money out of their own pockets to redeem these unfortunates, rather than return them to their masters.

I, of course, wished to obey my chief in all things lawful, but I felt that to carry out this part of his orders would be equivalent to aiding and abetting murder, or, in the case of young women, something even worse; I, therefore, after much consideration, refused.

As I left Perak more than two years ago, my information might be thought out of date, I therefore subjoin extracts from a letter just received from those parts:—

The debt Slavery that exists in Perak is, I consider, worse than the Slavery I have seen in

Borneo, where the slaves are sold openly like sheep; in Borneo slaves are as a rule well treated, fed, clothed, and armed, and only occasionally killed for a serious fault. In Perak from what I have seen, the slaves are badly fed and badly clothed. It seems strange that while Slavery was so easily abolished in Selangor it should still be permitted in the adjoining State of Perak. I do not think that because the ruler of the latter State happens to be a slaveholder himself people should still continue to be deprived of their liberty for their whole lives. It amounts to that, for it is nearly an impossibility for a slave debtor to collect even twenty-five dollars, and if he does happen to become possessed of a few dollars by thrift or theft he is obliged to bury them, to prevent his master from stealing them.

The system of girl Slavery in Perak is, perhaps, the most iniquitous form of all, as they in many instances are a profitable source of income to their mistresses. The abolition of Slavery would of course check this evil, and the Inchis would have to seek an income in some manner less objectionable, and more in accordance with the precepts of Islam.

Numbers of grey-haired men and women could be found in Perak still in debt Slavery, but it would be useless to make enquiry on the spot. These slave-debtors could tell a good deal if they only dared to do so; but now unfortunately they know that their masters have legally a recognised right of property in them for debt as strong as they had in days of yore under the infamous rule of their Rajahs, with the one exception that they cannot now legally be killed. So much for the so-called "protection" afforded to the natives by the English Government.

I entirely agree with Sir P. Benson Maxwell that Slavery is not a necessary institution in any Malay State, but if discountenanced by the authorities will come to an end of itself, as is proved by Selangor, Sungi Ujong, and Sarawak. The Slavery existing now in Sarawak is the mildest form of feudal power. It is doomed, and will, I have no doubt, come to an end very soon; if the British North Borneo Company adopt the same principle at Rajah Brooke, there will be no disgraceful Slavery in their territory.—I am, &c.,

JAMES INNES,

Lately Collector and Magistrate  
at Lungat, Selangor.

London, May 25.

## SLAVERY AT HOME.

(THE "TRY YOUR WEIGHT" BOYS).

MR. STACEY, Secretary of the *Early Closing Association*, wrote a letter to *The Times* on the 24th of May, in which, under the heading, *Summer Slavery*, he advocated the claims of the over-worked assistants in our shops, and called upon the public to give up shopping after 6 o'clock. The Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society followed up the subject of early closing on behalf of the poor little *Try your weight* boys in the following letter, and we are happy to record that the publication of their hardships has been already productive of some good, as shown in a subsequent letter from Mr. Stacey given below. We hope the case of these poor little fellows will meet with a more pronounced sympathy from the public, in the form of avoiding all weighing machines after 6 o'clock.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—I am sometimes asked why our Society still retains the name of "British and Foreign," for "there is no British Slavery now."

Mr. Stacey's letter in *The Times* of to-day would serve to prove that there is Slavery at home still. But I would crave space to call the attention of the public and the "Early Closing Association" to another form of Slavery that must have a very prejudicial effect upon the young boys who are its victims. I allude to the "Try your weights," who are to be seen on the platforms of nearly every railway station round London—leading lives of almost compulsory idleness and "loafing"—and exposed to the cold winter draughts so notorious in all railway stations.

I have made many inquiries among this class of boys, and find that the usual hour of leaving off their useless occupation is 11 at night—long after they ought to be in bed. Fancy the state of vacuity that must exist in their poor little minds, and the small probability of their growing up to be either intelligent or useful members of society! Probably



it would not be of much use to make an appeal to their employers, but Mr. Stacey may do good work if he will set the machinery of his Society in motion to urge all the public to refrain from "trying their weight" after 6 o'clock at night. One word from you would have a vast effect, and be of more use than a score of letters.

Yours faithfully,  
[CHARLES H. ALLEN, Secretary.  
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,  
55, New Broad Street, E.C., May 25.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.]

Sir,—The new proprietor of the weighing machines on the Metropolitan Railway has informed this Association that the lads in his employ have had their hours of duty considerably reduced. One portion of them are now engaged from 12 noon till 10 p.m., with one hour's relief; the other portion from 12 noon till 9 p.m.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,  
JAMES A. STACEY, Secretary.  
Early Closing Association, 100, Fleet  
Street, E.C., May, 1882.

#### IMPORTANT ABOLITION MEETING IN MADRID.

THE Abolitionist Society never held so brilliant a meeting as that of last night at the Alhambra Theatre. It was attended by many ladies, and an unusual number of Radical and Republican politicians. A coloured man, a Cuban journalist, and the West Indian members were loudly cheered in their speeches demanding immediate abolition, instead of the law that liberates no slaves until 1886, and condemns all to forced labour under their old masters until 1888. A painful sensation was produced when the speakers illustrated the present condition of the 200,000 negroes in Cuba, by pointing to the table on which lay the identical whip, iron chain, and heavy iron collar, and other instruments of corporal punishment still used under the so-called Emancipation Law of 1880. This law really authorizes the sale and barter of human beings until 1888. A member of Congress who has recently visited Cuba declared that 60,000 negroes were kept in Slavery by their owners, eluding the laws concerning African-born slaves. The abolition of Slavery will be pro-

posed in the Cortes by the Cuban members, though Spanish political parties show complete indifference on the subject, merely urging that anyhow Slavery must disappear by law in 1888.—*Daily News*, 6th June, 1882.

### Correspondence.

#### EGYPT.

22, Stanley Gardens,  
Kensington Park Road, W.  
June 3, 1882.

My Dear Mr. Allen,

I made the Slavery still existing in Egypt the object of attention and enquiry everywhere.

I was sorry to find that at Luxor, Mustapha Aga and the American and German Consuls, all natives, were also all Slave-holders.

The American Missionaries and Schoolmasters are a faithful, and also a great power against Slavery. They have forty-four stations in Egypt.

But nothing will be truly effectual there, less than a law providing for the total abolition of Slavery in any shape after seven or ten years.

As long as Slavery exists there will be a trade in slaves, and the cruel oppressions and murders incident to the trade constitute its greatest abominations.

I was told by a gentleman personally cognizant of the facts, that gangs of slaves are brought over the desert, and brought near the towns and buried in the sand up to their necks for concealment, until their barbarous owners could go into the towns and find purchasers for them.

Any thoughtful person must shudder at the horrors this implies.

Yours truly,  
J. BAYLEY.

Chas. H. Allen, Esq.

NOTE.—Our Correspondent informs us that in a French Pamphlet presented to him by M. Maspero, Chief Director of Antiquities in Egypt, Mustapha Aga is designated as Vice-Consul of England and Belgium. We presume that this must be the same man as Mehemet Mustapha, who appears to have been appointed Consular Agent at Thebes in July, 1859, and who would appear from the above to be eminently unfit for the position.

## Parliamentary.

### THE SLAVE-TRADE.

House of Commons, June 5th.

MR. GOURLEY said he would take an early opportunity of calling attention to that subject.

MR. GOURLEY asked the Secretary to the Admiralty the number and names of steam and sailing cruisers now engaged in the suppression of the Slave-trade on the East coast of Africa : if it was correct that the steam cruisers were not only too slow, but also deficient in fuel capacity, and that both steam and sailing vessels were of too heavy a draught for inshore chasing ; that there was no Government coaling station between the Cape and Aden, and that the cruisers had to obtain fuel from French Government depots and private firms at exorbitant prices : and, further, if it was correct that some of the vessels were often withdrawn from slave cruising operations for the purpose of carrying minor diplomatic despatches.

MR. CAMPBELL BANNERMAN :—Sir,—A corvette and a gun vessel, belonging to the East Indian Squadron, are at present engaged on the East Coast of Africa for the suppression of the Slave-trade. The boats of the "London," depot ship at Zanzibar, are also constantly employed cruising where larger vessels cannot act, and at the request of the local naval authorities, two schooners have recently been despatched as an additional force for this purpose. It is hoped that the entire force thus constituted will prove sufficient. As regards the supply of coal, there is at Zanzibar a Government coal depot with covered storage accommodation for 3,300 tons, and there are several places in those waters at which coal is obtained at prices which are not exorbitant. With regard to the last question of my hon. friend, the vessels employed on the East Coast are rarely interfered with, and never when it can possibly be avoided.

### GENERAL GORDON, C.B.

A CORRESPONDENT at the Mauritius states that General Gordon (Gordon Pacha), before leaving that colony to accept the office of Commandant General at the Cape, expressed his intention to proceed, if necessary, to Basutoland unarmed and unattended, in the full belief that he should be able to conciliate the Basutos by moral influence.—*Daily News*, June 5.

## SLAVE-TRADE BETWEEN TURKEY AND THE SOUDAN.

EXTRACT of letter published in the *Phare a'Alexandrie*, dated from Kassala.

A certain Mohammed Bey Ezed comes into our country every year under the pretext of selling merchandise, but the true object of his journey is to buy Abyssinian slave-girls, whom his agents bring down to the shores of the Red Sea, where they are then smuggled on board vessels. I note this fact for the benefit of the authorities, because he is the same personage who by his abominable traffic in slaves caused so much trouble to Raouf Pasha last year at Khartoum and at Kassala. We trust that our estimable Mudir, Regheb Bey, will notify this fact to the Government, in order that his slave dealer may be prohibited from coming into Egypt.

NOTE : This is another strong proof that Turkey does not carry out the terms of the convention respecting the Slave-trade, which we have always maintained has been allowed to remain a dead letter. The paper from which the above was extracted was recently suspended by the Government of Arabi Bey for having spoken the truth a little too plainly.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the year 1882 being now over-due, friends are requested to forward the same to

Charles H. Allen,  
55, New Broad St.,  
London, E.C.

All cheques to be crossed  
Barclay, Bevan & Co.

## Book Notice.

### A WOMAN'S LIFE WORK : LABOURS AND EXPERI- ENCES OF LAURA S. HAVI- LAND.

The above work contains the life of the well-known American Philanthropist, who has been so long engaged in helping to provide for the coloured immigrants into Kansas. The book which contains over 500 pages, appears to be extremely interesting, but as we were obliged to return the copy which had been sent to us, and as it is not published in England, we cannot review it, although we should like to do so.

*Cincinnati, 1881.*

### PAYING COOLIES IN RUPEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NEW ERA."

Sir,—Your remarks in your last issue, relative to the rupee topic, which has been engaging the attention of the local papers for some months past, now place the subject in bold relief. "*The villainy by which the return Coolies, who in Sir Henry's time had bills of exchange for their savings here, were made to be great losers to the evident gain of somebody behind his Excellency's curtain.*" It is of no use expecting

a weak or corrupt Government to move in the matter, Mr. Editor; send your paper to the Anti-Slavery Society in London, and to some influential members of Parliament—the philanthropists of England, and they will send detectives to India to investigate the cause of the unfortunate Coolies who, after having worked hard for ten long years, should be mulcted of their savings by "*somebody.*"

SCIPIO AFRICANUS.

*New Era—Trinidad, 10, April.*

### J. G. WHITTIER.

THE following beautiful lines, addressed by the "Quaker Poet" Whittier, to his friend Lloyd Garrison, have been forwarded to us by a lady, thinking that they may in the present crisis of the Anti-Slavery movement be fitly reproduced for the encouragement of all who are labouring in the great cause of human freedom,

Go on—for thou hast chosen well—  
On in the strength of God;  
Long as one human heart shall swell  
Beneath the tyrant's rod.  
Speak in a slumbering nation's ears,  
As thou hast ever spoken,  
Until the dead in sin shall hear  
The fetter's link be broken.  
I love thee with a brother's love,  
I feel my pulses thrill  
To mark thy spirit soar above  
The cloud of human ill.  
My heart hath leaped to answer thine  
And echo back thy words,  
As leaps the warrior's at the shine  
And flash of kindred swords.

## British & Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

Subscriptions and Donations are now especially needed to enable the Society to carry on its work, which can never be complete until Slavery and the Slave-trade are abolished throughout the world.

Remittances may be sent to

JOSEPH ALLEN, Esq., *Treasurer*, 18, Cornhill.

EDMUND STURGE, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, *Secretary*.

Or to the Society's Bankers,

Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., 54, Lombard Street.

*Special forms for annual subscriptions, to avoid the trouble of annual remittance, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the*

OFFICES—55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.



# IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

## SILKS, CASHMERES, VELVETEENS, SERGES and Umbrellas

Comparison the only Test.

PATTERNS Post-free.

### AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

#### BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS.

**A RICH LYONS SILK DRESS FOR 31s. 6d.**

A good wearing and handsome Silk, rich and bright.

A special large consignment of pure black Silk, wear guaranteed, 2s. 11d., and 4s. 8d. These are fully 40 per cent. under value.

**UMBRELLAS.**—Arrangements have been made with one of the largest Manufacturers to sell his Umbrellas at Wholesale price. Illustrated List sent on application.

REGULAR GOODS NOW ON SALE from 1s. 9d. to 8s. 6d.

Ladies are now obtaining Silks at wholesale prices, and thereby saving two profits.

**ALL-WOOL FRENCH CASHMERE DRESS for 10s. 6d.**—Black and all the new Colours. Arrangements have been made to offer All-Wool French Cashmeres at wholesale Prices, direct from the Makers in Clichy and Rheims, 1s. 3d. to 3s. 11d. per yard, forty-six inches wide. These goods are fully 30 per cent. under retail prices.

**A Rich Velvetten Dress** in all Colours, for 19s. 6d. The Clichy Silken Velvetten is a French Manufacture of surprising beauty. Guaranteed to retain its colour to the last. 1s. 11d. to 3s. 11d. Patterns free.

The Patent Fast Pile French Silken Velvetten is so guaranteed to be as represented. The entire cost of Dress and Making will be allowed if the Pile comes off.

**All-Wool French Serge Dress for 8s. 9d., in all Colours.** These goods are made from the finest Tasmanian Wool, and will be found to be superior to any of the English makes. Range of prices: 10d., 1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., and 1s. 4d. per yard, in all Colours.

WRITE FOR PATTERNS TO

**SAMUEL MOORE, WHOLESALE SILK MERCHANT,**  
28, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

*"As soft as downy pillows are."*

#### THE LINCOLNSHIRE BEDDING CO. NEW FEATHER BEDS AT HALF PRICE. Nearly 10,000 Beds Sold in Three Years.

Samples of Feathers, Ticking, Price Lists, &c., post-free.

To meet the wishes of numerous inquirers for a cheap and serviceable Bed, the Company have decided to offer the following or any other sizes of Beds at the reduced price of 9d. per lb., inclusive of every charge, and carriage paid.

No. 1.—SINGLE BED, BOLSTER, and 2 s. d.  
PILLOW, 6 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 6 in.,  
weighing 40 lbs. ... 1 10 0

No. 2.—DOUBLE BED, BOLSTER, and  
TWO PILLOWS, 6 ft. 6 in. by  
4 ft. 6 in., weighing 50 lbs. ... 1 17 6

No. 3.—DOUBLE BED, BOLSTER, and  
TWO PILLOWS, 6 ft. 6 in. by  
4 ft. 6 in., weighing 55 lbs. ... 2 1 3

No. 4.—EXTRA DOUBLE-SIZED BED,  
BOLSTER, & TWO PILLOWS,  
6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft., weighing 63 lbs. 2 7 3

WARRANTED NEW AND SWEET

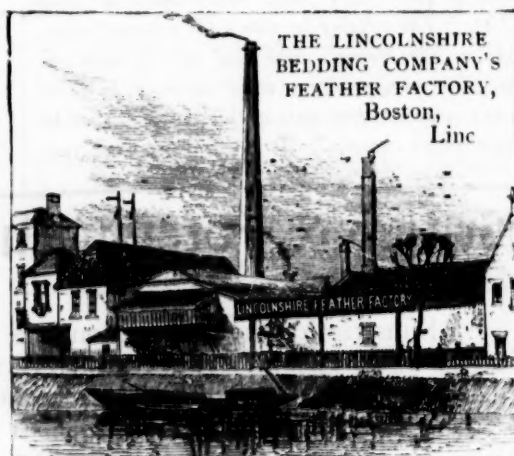
As a cheap and serviceable Bed, there is nothing better in the market; but the Company still continue to supply their celebrated Royal, Windsor, Palace, and Cottage Beds (weights same as above) at 1s. per lb., including best purified Grey Lincolnshire Feathers, best bordered "Union" or Linen Tick, making, packing, wrapper, and carriage to any station.

Any sized Bed will be made to order. *Agents Wanted.* Packing and Wrapper free with each Bed.

A good Discount allowed on three or more Beds. **THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.**

London Agent, Mr. T. SMITH, 15, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C., where Specimen Beds may be seen.

P.O.O.'s payable at Ludgate Circus. Cheques crossed City Bank.



# The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

## THE CONFERENCE AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, anxious not to lose what appeared to them to be a favourable opportunity of bringing before the Conference the question of the extinction of the Slave-Trade, and the carrying out of the firmans issued from time to time by the Porte which have hitherto remained a dead letter, have lately memorialized Her Majesty's Government to that end.

The action taken by the Society was strongly supported by a number of Members of Parliament on all sides of the House, and we are glad to note that the Abolitionists in France took the opportunity of addressing their own Government upon the same subject.

Although the answers from Her Majesty's Ministers do not appear to have been very favourable at the present juncture, we believe that the prominence given to the subject of the abolition of the Slave-trade and Slavery by the Anti-Slavery Society and their supporters in France cannot fail to be productive of good results, when the present phase of the Egyptian difficulty has been overcome.

We maintain with the writers of the Memorial that the ultimate set-

tlement of the Egyptian question can never be complete until Slavery is entirely abolished in Turkey and Egypt. The raids of the slave-hunters would then as a natural sequence cease to desolate Central Africa.

B. and F. Anti-Slavery Society, 55, New Broad Street, London, E.C., 2nd June, 1882.

To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, P.C., M.P., &c., First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir,—In view of the approaching Conference of the Powers arising out of the present crisis in the affairs of Egypt, the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society feel that they ought to invite the attention of the Prime Minister to the subject of Slavery and the Slave-trade in Turkey and Egypt, respecting which a notice of motion has long stood upon the Order Book of the House of Commons. The present crowded state of Parliamentary business, and the necessity of acting promptly in Egyptian matters, must form their excuse for thus anticipating the debate upon the motion.

The Anti-Slavery Society would respectfully refer the Prime Minister to the influentially signed memorial presented to him on 18th of March, 1881 (copy of which is enclosed), and they would merely add that the wide extent, and the renewed activity of the Slave-trade carried on by the subjects of Turkey and Egypt, continue to need the serious attention of H.M.'s Government. The capture of slaves as pursued in Africa being a violation of the law of nations, and a system of piracy, it becomes the duty of the European Powers to insist on its suppression; whilst being subversive of almost every effort for the extension of legitimate commerce in regions of great natural productiveness, it is also inimical to the commercial interests of England and of Europe.

In conformity with resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, in 1815, Lord Castle-reagh was instructed to move, at the Congress of Vienna, for an International Agreement by which the Slave-trade should be held to be piracy.

Again, at the Conference held at Verona in 1822, the Duke of Wellington, acting on instructions from the British Cabinet, strongly urged the adoption of the same measures, which were only defeated by the opposition of France.

In accordance with these precedents, and with the Anti-Slavery policy, which England has so long maintained, the Society venture to urge that in the event of the Meeting of a Congress or a Conference of the Powers of Europe for the settlement of their relations with Turkey and Egypt, instructions may be given to the Representatives of England, similar to those which were given to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and at the Conference at Verona in 1822, and that they will insist that the abolition of the Slave-trade be an integral part of any such settlement.

On behalf of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, we are with much respect,

EDMUND STURGE, *Hon. Sec.*

JOSEPH ALLEN, *Treasurer.*

CHARLES H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

10, Downing Street, Whitehall,  
7th June, 1882.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to acquaint you that he is in receipt of the letter addressed to him by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in which it is urged that the abolition of the Slave-trade in Turkey and Egypt may form part of the settlement of the Egyptian question. In reply he desires me to say that this most important point raised by the Society would certainly not be within the scope of the proposed Conference, and that he has the gravest doubts whether its inclusion would be feasible.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

E. W. HAMILTON.

Edmund Sturge, Esq.

B. and F. Anti-Slavery Society, 55, New Broad Street, London, E.C., 9th June, 1882.

To the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, P.C., M.P., &c., First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir,—On behalf of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,

I have to thank you for your prompt acknowledgment of their letter. In reply I readily admit that assuming the proposed Conference to be limited to the object of securing the suppression of the military revolt, and of the restoration of the pre-existing state of things in Egypt, it is clear that the extinction of the Slave-trade can form no part of its deliberations. On the other hand should the force of events necessitate a wide revision of the position and claims, not only of England and France, but of the other great Powers in relation to Egypt, I submit that it will then become the duty of H.M.'s Government to urge that the suppression of the Slave-trade be an essential part of any general arrangement.

When the influence of England would so readily secure a consensus on this question, it will present an ignoble contrast to that high Anti-Slavery policy she formerly maintained in the Councils of Europe, if this policy be now abandoned, and her action limited to securing her route to India, and enforcing the questionable claims of her Egyptian Bondholders.

I am, with deep respect, yours truly,  
EDMUND STURGE.

To the Right Honourable Earl Granville, K.G., P.C., &c., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

My Lord,—In view of the Conference about to assemble for the settlement of the disorders prevailing in Egypt, the following considerations are earnestly submitted to Her Majesty's Government :—

That it has been proposed by Her Majesty's Government, that the objects of the Conference shall be "The maintenance of the rights of the Sovereign, of the liberties of the Egyptian people, as secured by the Firmans of the Sultan, and the strict fulfilment of the international engagements of Egypt."

That on this basis, the execution of the unfulfilled engagements of Egypt in respect to the Slave-trade, must necessarily be included in the objects of the Conference, and to secure by an effective supervision the due execution of the various



Firmans, which from time to time have been issued for its suppression.

That, apart from the claims of humanity, it has become increasingly important in the commercial interests of England and of Europe to avail of the present occasion for obtaining a consensus of the Powers on some executive principle for securing its extinction; for the lawless and piratical character of the Arab population of Egypt and Arabia, which this traffic engenders, and the devastations they inflict on the African continent continue to be subversive of legitimate trade.

It is therefore earnestly submitted that Her Majesty's representatives at the Conference be instructed, as were the Plenipotentiaries of England at the Congress of Vienna, and at the Conference at Verona, to move that the suppression of the Slave-trade be one of the objects to be attained, as being conducive to the commercial interests of Europe, and essential to the future good government and welfare of Egypt.

On behalf of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,

We are, with much respect,

EDMUND STURGE, *Hon. Sec.*,

JOSEPH ALLEN, *Treasurer*,

CHARLES H. ALLEN, *Secretary*.

55, New Broad Street,

London, E.C.

23rd June, 1882.

We, the undersigned Members of Parliament, fully endorse the views expressed in the above Memorial:—

SIR JOSEPH W. PEASE, Bart.

SIR J. H. KENNAWAY, Bart.

HUGH MASON.

CHARLES McLAREN.

GEORGE ANDERSON.

EDW. T. GOURLEY.

CHARLES CAMERON.

L. L. DILLWYN.

JAMES P. CORRY.

A. McARTHUR.

THOMAS BURT.

R. FERGUSON.

FREDERICK PENNINGTON.

R. N. FOWLER, Alderman.

ARTHUR PEASE.

JAMES CROPPER.

W. M. TORRENS.

SIR H. T. HOLLAND, Bart.

SIR J. E. EARDLEY WILMOT, Bart.

BARON DE FERRIERES.

SIR HARRY VERNEY, Bart.

BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

GEORGE ERRINGTON.

CHARLES H. HOPWOOD, Q.C.

D. J. JENKINS.

JOSEPH F. B. FIRTH.

E. A. LEATHAM.

T. DUCKHAM.

ARTHUR ARNOLD.

ARNOLD MORLEY.

HENRY B. SAMUELSON.

WM. McARTHUR, Alderman.

HENRY H. FOWLER.

JOHN PENDER.

WILLIAM FOWLER.

J. C. McCOAN.

J. H. PULESTON.

HENRY WIGGIN.

T. ROWLEY HILL.

WILLIAM SUMMERS.

THEODORE FRY.

JOHN SIMON, Serjeant-at-Law.

J. N. RICHARDSON, Jun.

T. W. EVANS.

HENRY RICHARD (on condition that you do not contemplate to support your Anti-Slavery engagements by force.)\*

The following names were received after the Memorial had been sent in:—

SAMUEL MORLEY.

JOHN BRINTON.

HENRY BROADHURST.

W. FARRER ECROYD.

HUGH BIRLEY.

WALTER H. JAMES.

JOHN P. THOMASSON.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF, Bart.

\* N.B.—*Extract from Constitution of Anti-Slavery Society*: That the extinction of Slavery and the Slave-trade will be obtained most effectually by the employment of those means which are of a moral, religious, and pacific character.

WILLIAM HOLMS.  
ISAAC WILSON.  
GEORGE PALMER.  
BENJAMIN WHITWORTH.  
LEWIS FRY.

Foreign Office, *July 4th*, 1882.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial forwarded to his Lordship on behalf of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and signed by numerous Members of Parliament, suggesting that Her Majesty's Representatives in the Conference at Constantinople should be instructed to move that the suppression of the Slave-trade be one of the objects to be attained, and I am to state to you in reply that his Lordship regrets that he is unable to give effect to this suggestion, as it has been agreed that the proceedings of the Conference should be strictly limited to questions arising out of the present state of affairs in Egypt.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,  
TENTERDEN.

To Edmund Sturge, Esq.

MONSIEUR VICTOR SCHÆLCHER, in the Senate, and Monsieur Gerville-Reache in the Chamber of Deputies, have presented the following address, signed by many of their colleagues, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs :—

Monsieur le ministre,

Vous avez proposé, au nom du gouvernement de la République, que le but de la conférence qui se tient actuellement à Constantinople soit le maintien des libertés du peuple égyptien telles qu'elles sont garanties par les firmans, et l'observation rigoureuse des engagements internationaux de l'Égypte.

Ces limites comprennent, nous semble-t-il, les engagements de l'Égypte relatifs à la traite des esclaves, puisque leur exécution est prescrite par de nombreux firmans et que, d'autre part, elle intéresse le monde civilisé tout entier. Or, il est de notoriété publique et votre département ne l'ignore pas, que ces engagements ne sont pas observés.

Dans de telles circonstances, à part les droits de l'humanité qui réclament énergiquement contre le monstrueux trafic de la traite, il est d'une importance, toujours croissante pour le commerce et l'industrie de la France et de l'Europe d'obtenir l'accord des puis-

sances en vue de poursuivre l'abolition de la traite que la rapacité des populations arabes et leur mépris pour les lois maintiennent en Égypte et en Arabie au grand détriment du travail libre.

Nous avons donc l'honneur de vous demander, M. le ministre, de donner des ordres aux représentants de la France, pour qu'ils soumettent cette question aux délibérations de la conférence. Elle intéresse également le commerce de l'Europe et la prospérité de l'Égypte.

Le congrès de Vienne et la conférence de Vérone n'ont pas dédaigné de s'occuper d'un sujet analogue. Ils s'en sont saisis très utilement pour l'humanité et non pas sans honneur pour eux-mêmes.

Nous croyons devoir porter à votre connaissance qu'au moment où nous nous adressons à vous, M. le ministre, de nombreux membres du Parlement anglais s'adressent à lord Granville dans la même pensée.

Veuillez agréer, M. le ministre des affaires étrangères, l'assurance de nos sentiments de haute considération.

\* \* \* \*

(Translation.)

Monsieur le Ministre,

You have proposed in the name of the Government of the Republic, that the aim of the Conference now being held in Constantinople should be the maintenance of the liberties of the Egyptian people, as guaranteed by Firmans, and the strict observance of the international engagements of Egypt.

These limits comprise, as it would appear to us, the engagements of Egypt in relation to the Slave-trade, since their execution is decreed by numerous Firmans, and is also a matter of interest to the whole civilized world. Moreover, it is a notorious fact, and your own department is fully aware of it, that these engagements are not observed.

Under these circumstances, and apart from the rights of humanity, which cry aloud against the monstrous iniquity of the Slave-trade, it is of ever increasing importance to the commerce and industry of France and of Europe, to obtain the consensus of the Powers in order to procure the abolition of a traffic which the rapacity of the Arab population and their contempt for law maintain in Egypt and in Arabia, to the great detriment of free labour.

We have, therefore, the honour to request you, Monsieur le Ministre, to instruct the

representatives of France, to submit this question to the consideration of the Conference. It is equally important to the commerce of Europe and the well-being of Egypt.

The Congress of Vienna and the Conference at Verona did not disdain to take cognizance of a similar question. They entertained it not without benefit to humanity, and with honor to themselves.

We believe it to be our duty to bring to your notice, that whilst thus addressing you, a number of English Members of Parliament have just presented to Earl Granville a memorial on the same subject.

Be so good, Monsieur le Ministre, as to accept the expression of our sentiments of profound consideration.

Paris, Rue Hippolyte Lebas, No. 1,  
Saturday, July 1st, 1882.

My Dear Sir,—You will see by the above we have done what you wished us to do. We were preparing our letter when yours arrived, but we had time, and we were glad of it to join your collective letter with the names of the Members of the House of Commons to our missive. With hope, earnest hope of success,

Yours cordially,

V. SCHELCHER.

Compliments to the Anti-Slavery Society.  
To James Long, Esq.

(Translation.)

Chamber of Deputies, Paris.

June 29th, 1882.

Dear Sir,—Have the kindness to inform the President of the British Anti-Slavery Society that I entirely concur in the measure that has been so opportunely initiated by that Society.

In the month of April last I addressed a circular to the French Colonies inviting them to join me in pressing the Minister of Foreign Affairs to open negotiations with the English Cabinet with the view of getting instituted in Egypt a commission similar to that charged with the reform of Egyptian Finance, which should have for its aim the prevention and repression of the sale of slaves, and which taking in hand the cause of humanity, might secure the abolition of the Slave-trade and Slavery in Egypt. That petition is now being signed. But the opening of the Conference furnishes us with a favourable opportunity of acting without further delay, and I seize it, as the British Anti-Slavery Society has already done.

I am, therefore, getting signed by my col-

leagues and friends in the two Chambers an Address analagous to that which the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has presented to Lord Granville. When I shall have obtained a sufficient number of signatures I shall myself hand that address to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

You see I have not forgotten my promise to you at the commencement of our acquaintance, that I should identify myself completely with the course adopted by the British Anti-Slavery Society. I cordially associate myself therewith in spirit and in action.

Be so good as to accept, I beg of you, dear sir, the expression of my sentiments of sincere friendship.

GERVILLE REACHE.

To James Long, Esq.

### SLAVERY IN EGYPT.

WE publish two interesting letters from our valued Corresponding Member, Dr. Schweinfurth, and we are very glad that he has returned in safety from his journey into Upper Egypt, and is now at Alexandria waiting the course of events—which we trust may not be of a nature requiring him to leave Egypt.

(Letter No. 1.)

(Translation.)

Feschn (el Feschn), June 6th, 1882.

I am now on my way home from a journey which I have lately made into Upper Egypt. Starting from Siout with camels, following the eastern bank as far as Assouan, I returned on the other side to Luxor, where I stayed some days for geological researches. The return from Luxor was delayed ten days, as there was not sufficient water for the steamer, the Nile being lower than has been known for the last 10 or 15 years. The flood water is, however, expected in about 15 days.

In my voyage across the desert which borders the valley of the Nile I was able to complete my map of the country and to make important geological researches. At several points I left the Nile for about two days' journey towards the west, and everywhere I found traces of the old slave route which follows the course of the Nile and was much frequented by traders in slaves and contraband goods; I can assure you that for a whole year



these routes have no longer been frequented, and that the introduction of slaves into Egypt by land has become almost impossible, thanks to the surveillance the authorities have been obliged to make, Della Sala Pasha having stationed at Siout, at Darraoni, and at Assouan picquets of cavalry, which are doing their duty, the authorities being doubly interested in this surveillance, as it not only hinders the traffic in slaves but stops the importation of arms and ammunition into the Soudan. Consequently all those who come from the Soudan or go thither, whether by land or by the Nile, are most strictly searched. From what is said in the country of these hack soldiers of Della Sala there can be but little doubt of the efficiency of their work. They are young fellows of good appearance, and at Siout you may see them every evening performing their exercises on the borders of the desert, where this corps mounted on dromedaries and well equipped, form quite a pleasing sight.

At Esneh, the mudirial station of the Governor of the province, my arrival caused some excitement. I arrived by a way very little used after six days' march from Abydos cutting a straight line across the angle which the Nile forms towards the east at Geneh. It was towards night-fall that I pitched my two tents, three kilometres from the town. Presently afterwards, the report was spread that a caravan had arrived across the desert from the west, and that merchants from Tripoli were trying to introduce powder into the Soudan, the Mudir at the head of all the soldiers, police, and others who he had been able to collect, left the town to pay me a visit, and there was great excitement at Esneh where they expected a pitched battle. The Mudir arrived at my tents about one o'clock in the morning, and I was obliged to get up and show him my letters of recommendation which had been kindly given me by the minister for Foreign Affairs in Egypt. Everything was soon amicably arranged, and the Mudir departed quite content, but I may mention in explanation of his visit that only a week before he had in a similar manner captured from a native merchant going to Upper Egypt in his boat not less than 500 quintals of powder destined for the Soudan.

Everywhere in my relations with the authorities and the people I have been treated with the highest distinction, as they appear to have the greatest respect and kindly feeling

towards Europeans. The population feels an immense relief as compared with the former arbitrary taxation. I have everywhere heard only the expression of joy and satisfaction at this result. They say to me—"We are now contented; the Government is ten times better than it formerly was."

It was not so when I visited them two years ago. Then everyone said to me—"We have been promised a change for the better, but up to the present time we have seen no proofs of it." Now they no longer doubt. The harvest also this year has been one of the richest everywhere and hence there is universal content. Unfortunately, the troubles in Cairo will ruin all these bright prospects. Up to the present time the people of Upper Egypt have not disturbed themselves about this state of things. They do not interest themselves in what passes at Cairo and elsewhere, the majority of the population being perfectly indifferent to all political matters, whether internal or external. It matters very little to them who is master. Under these conditions I cannot understand the panic which has caused Europeans to flee from Cairo and other towns in Lower Egypt in order to seek an asylum in Alexandria. The Consuls ought not to allow this, for it all tends to render the dictatorial party more important than it really is. If I might offer them any advice, I would rather recommend them to go to Upper Egypt; nobody there questions a European upon any subject, as his opinions upon politics interest nobody. During my journey I have met with three members of the Egyptian Chamber and have spoken freely with them upon Egyptian politics, though nothing had then taken place at Cairo. I found these persons very moderate, and excellent specimens of the representatives of the people. If all were like them the Chamber need not be despised. They appeared to me, however, full of socialistic ideas, which are innate in the Mussulman religion, and which in the history of Mahomedan peoples only gives the choice of absolutism or the patriarchal condition of shepherds. They all dream of a republic, and they are all partisans of this modern Cleon, with the tanner's hide. From fear of the Powers they wavered for a moment, but I am sure they will now show their true colours. From England they expect more for their cause than from France. They imagine that in England you are all of the same com-

plexion as Mr. Blunt, or, at least, as Sir William Gregory. At Guirgneh they showed me with much satisfaction Mr. Blunt's telegram addressed to all the members of the Egyptian Chamber—"Si vous allez vous désunir de l'armée, l'Europe vous annexera." The author of the despatch thus appears to have passed a condemnation upon all the Powers. I also saw on the road many soldiers of the reserve force that "Cleon" is assembling in Cairo. Their number is not great, and as for the material, they are assuredly "not first rate" (*sic*). Some of them were a little noisy occasionally on board the steamers, but these were only personal quarrels among themselves. As for political discussions, there were none at all. They arrived from their villages sad enough and evidently very much against their will. When, during our passage to Geheh, the report of Arabi's dismissal arrived, those who were on board received the news as a consolation—"Vous retournerez bientôt, soyez sûr; que, Dieu le fasse!"

*Letter No. 2. (Translation.)*

THE MAHDI, OR FALSE PROPHET.

Alexandria, 18th June, 1882.

Dear Sir,—Everybody having left Cairo, I have had to follow suite so as not to remain alone and without the means of procuring money for my maintenance. I am here waiting to see the upshot of events. A letter delayed on its way which I have just received from Khartoum, dated 21st April last, will no doubt merit your attention. It is a person who has lived a long while in the Soudan, and worthy of confidence, who gives me the following details:—

"The arrival of Abdel Kader Pacha, the new Governor-General of the Soudan, and the events and changes in the administration of this country which followed, occupied the attention of everyone here, especially as this arrival took place during a period full of perturbation and disturbance. You know the history of that Mahdi 'Mohammed Ahmed,' and how he succeeded in gaining adherents, and how he managed to assassinate, with nearly all his people, the Mudir of Fachoda, who was a good man but a bad soldier, who went out against the Mahdi without having taken the slightest precautions. In consequence of this great success the Mahdi sent companies in all directions to excite the different Arab tribes to make common cause with him, as the

time had arrived to drive the Turks out of the Soudan. He attained his end perfectly, and at different places simultaneous risings occurred against the Government. Had there been, at the time, troops at the disposal of the Government, it would have been easy to have stifled the movement in the commencement, but unfortunately the means were wanting at Khartoum, and in consequence the Arab tribes of Sennar first attacked the town, burnt all the houses except those of the Government, which were defended by a few soldiers, massacred natives and strangers, and then sent a part of their force against Kawa, on the White Nile. Near Massalamieh a certain Sheik, Ahmed Taha, declared himself independent and refused to obey the Government. All the postal and telegraphic communications, via Sennar, were interrupted. The insurrection then broke out in Kordofan. The communication with Dar Fur was stopped, and robbery and assassination became rife. Giegler Pacha was fighting in vain against this movement, and at the time of the new Governor-General's arrival, the situation of the country was sad enough. The first thing to be done was to introduce the contemplated reforms and improvements. You have heard of this famous project of administration of the Soudan, got up in Egypt and published in the 'Phare' of Alexandria, and as you have yourself been in the Soudan, you can judge its merits and its flaws. It remains an open question whether it would not have been better to have left the initiative of any measures to be taken by the Governor-General and the Minister during his tour of inspection. I was one of the first, however, and before the latter, to take into consideration the possibility of carrying out the administrative division of the country into four large local Governments. For the division, as it had been projected and decreed at Cairo, neither answered its geographical conditions, nor the commercial or administrative relations between the different Mudiriehs. Thus they wished to join the provinces of the Equator, of which Khartoum will always be the outlet, and which would seem to be inseparable from the province of Bahr Ghazal, to the Government of the West composed of Kordofan and Dar Fur. Nobody at Cairo appears to have considered that it is precisely the frontiers between Dar Fur, Kordofan and Bahr Ghazal which form the vulnerable point of the Slave-trade, where the rascally Slave-

traders seem to have their impregnable nest. In addition to these questions of administration, Abdel Kader Pacha had the difficult task of confronting the enemy everywhere with the small number of troops under his command. The regulars, both Egyptians and blacks, were withdrawn from the Abyssinian frontier, the irregular cavalry of the Chaikieh was devoted to the Government, and some new irregular troops of Turks recently enlisted in the country formed the effective force at his disposal. By dint of good combinations he was able to send some troops to Kordofan and also to reinforce the isolated detachments which were already engaged in Sermar and at Gebel Gedir (Nuba). But the most important task remained to be done in the domain of Slavery, and this forms precisely the cardinal point, in the interests of the people of the Soudan. Giegler Pacha has been named chief of the department for the suppression of the Slave-trade in the Soudan, and positive results are expected from this appointment, for Giegler, it cannot be denied, has great experience, and enjoys a very independent position, in as much as he depends directly upon the Minister himself. He has made a good selection of employés to assist him. Messrs. Roth and Berghoff are both known as strongly opposed to the infamies of Slave-traders. The new Governor-General has issued special instructions to all the Mudirs for the suppression of the Slave-trade, instructions much more ample than those hitherto in force which only contained the paragraphs of the Anglo-Egyptian convention. The orders I allude to refer specially to the emancipation of those among existing slaves who, of their own accord, ask to be made free and of those who have suffered ill-treatment, and I can assure you that the Mudirs are instructed to act in these cases much more liberally than heretofore. This is a consequence of the official publication for the first time of "*The suppression of Slavery de jure*," which appeared shortly after Abdel Kader's arrival.

"It is clear that as soon as the application of these measures makes the slaves aware of their social condition, a complete social change must take place, and will lead to the final rupture of the bonds which still exist between master and slave. The Minister has repeatedly assured me that all questions having reference to Slavery and the Slave-trade will henceforward be the object of his constant solicitude, and that he is most desirous and almost sure to gain by

his measures, and by the results which he expects from them, the sympathies of the whole world."

In a letter from Mr. Berghoff, inspector at Fachoda, dated 7th April, I find the following information regarding the intended expedition against the Mahdi.

The new Mudir of Bahr el Abiad, Ahmed Bey Musmar, a man of upright and quiet character, arrived here on the 28th March. We have here about 2,000 soldiers, regulars and irregulars, and we are still awaiting reinforcements from Sennar and Kordofan before marching against the Mahdi, Mohammed Ahmed at Gebel Gedir. The effective force will consist of 3,000 men, including 500 cavalry, 600 camels for the baggage and water 4 guns, 2 rocket tubes, &c. In a month the expedition will be ready. Tussuf Pacha, who was with Gessi Pacha in the Bahr Ghazal, will have the command-in-chief, whilst Mohammed Bey Suleiman es Schaiki, an officer who has already distinguished himself in Said Pacha's time, and in Dar Fur, will command the regular infantry. Mr. Berghoff himself wished to take part in this expedition. The last news from the Soudan seems to indicate that the expedition had succeeded, but in the present state of siege here I cannot obtain any details.

The indignation of all the European population is at its pitch at the sad conduct of European diplomacy, a diabolical plan got up and pursued for the sole purpose of destroying all respect for the powers, and their threats could not have succeeded better than this conduct. We are at the mercy of any contingency. To deliver an Englishman and 20 other Europeans, England went to war with Abyssinia, and spent £9,000,000, and here!!!

Yours, &c.,

G. SCHWEINFURTH.

To Mr. C. H. Allen.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER ON THE  
SLAVE-TRADE.

My Dear Sir,—I see by the papers that a prominent personage among the so-called National Party of Egypt is Moussa Sheik Akad.

I have written concerning the position of Egyptian affairs till I am heartily tired of the subject, as there are persons in England who will insist upon regarding affairs according to their own prejudiced views instead of the true light.



This man, Moussa Sheik Akad, is the very incarnation of the Slave-trade. It was his firm that employed thousands of Yanised brigands in the White Nile districts, under the command of the son-in-law of Akad (Abou Saoud) as professional slave-hunters.

It was Moussa Sheik Akad that supplied the Khedive's harem with slaves, and also supplied the Government with many hundreds of boys annually to be trained for soldiers.

There are others of the so-called "National Party" who are well known as evil characters in the matter of Slavery, and still we are begged to believe by infatuated tourists that Arabi Bey's declaration against the Slave-trade was sincere!

Nothing but force will crush the Slave-trade, and now that England is about to speak in terms that must command attention to the Egyptian Government, I trust that your Society will not lose the opportunity of impressing upon the British Government that *now or never* is the time to insist upon the total suppression of the Slave-trade throughout Egyptian territory.

Truly yours,

SAMUEL BAKER.

To Chas. H. Allen, Esq.

### SOUDAN.

WE have received the following interesting letter from a well known and trustworthy correspondent, under date, Khartoum, 24th May, 1882.

Strange things have happened lately in the Soudan. These are in part owing to a certain religious fanaticism, but much more to a desire to follow the example given by the Egyptians—that is to say, to assert their own nationality, and to obtain a liberty, which at the present time they are scarcely able to define. The National Party in Egypt, in proclaiming the right of the people to govern themselves, has probably scarcely considered that in the Soudan there exists a population also aspiring to the assertion of its own rights, which are very diverse from those of the Egyptians and their interests. Consequently, when the last revolts broke out in the Soudan, when the Fakir Mohammed Ahmed (the Mahdi or false prophet) raised his flag and massacred the soldiers at Fashoda, his rallying cry was: "Kill all the Turks! Sell all the blacks."

Whoever has lived long in the Soudan knows very well that the name of Turk comprises all the white men, not excepting even the Egyptians. Although I have no doubt they will succeed at the present time in repressing this outbreak, it is well to note that a profound discord exists between the governors and the governed, and that at any moment a spark may be kindled which it will be difficult to extinguish. Another motive of discontent in the Soudan is, as you know, the question of the abolition of Slavery. I have lived since my childhood in the East, and I know something about this question. Do you really believe that the National Party could by a simple decree obtain what unheard-of efforts carried on for many years have never been able to achieve?

I cordially agree with Sir Samuel Baker's letter, in *The Times*, for he at least speaks with a knowledge of Egypt and the Soudan, whilst some other correspondents of that journal, notwithstanding their *Chauvinism*, have no knowledge of the subject beyond the promises of the National Party. That Slavery exists, and that it will exist for a long time yet in spite of its official abolition is a fact unfortunately too true to be questioned.

You will never be able to make the Soudanese comprehend that an Egyptian has no right to buy a slave. They would say to you at once, "Where are we to get our servants? Who are to work in our fields?" Prohibitory measures may tend to limit in some slight measure the numbers of these unfortunates by making it more difficult to obtain them, but they will not abolish Slavery. Until you can replace forced labour by free labour, by the introduction of labourers, whether Chinese or any other, and also can create legitimate industry and trade, so that the present owners of slaves have no reason to fear ruinous competition, until then you will, I fear, have slaves, at any rate, in the Soudan.

At the present moment a manifesto is being issued in this place relative to Slavery, and I hope to be able to send you a copy by an early mail.

### CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

MR. H. A. BOVELL of Barbados, has been elected Corresponding Member of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

## SLAVERY IN TURKEY.

A Constantinople Correspondent writes :

The other day, as was telegraphed at the time, a girl about twelve years old was publicly sold in the courtyard of a mosque situated in the heart of Galata, and through which hundreds of persons hourly pass. It has since transpired that two female children—one already a slave, the other an incorrigible gadabout, whose description answers to that of the little maiden in question—are missing from their homes, having probably been kidnapped by dealers in human flesh. But though this case is particularly notable from the audacious openness with which the crime—for such it is even in Turkey—was committed, the law is frequently and flagrantly violated, as the columns of the local press bear witness. A short while back, a wretched girl escaped from the harem in which she was confined, and carried her scarified and bleeding shoulders to the nearest police-station, where it was clearly proved that she had been stolen by a Circassian during the Refugee panic and traded away for a few pounds to an exceptionally brutal mistress, and the authorities at Salonica quite recently rescued four young negroes from a caique, just on the point of landing them. These unhappy beings, who were lying in the bottom of the boat, declared they had belonged to a party of ten, that after a year's captivity at a port of the Nile had been brought by the dealers on board a coasting schooner, and crammed, half naked, into a small stifling cabin, in which they had to be packed so close together that they were half piled on top of each other. After enduring the horrors of that passage they were smuggled at night into the barque as described, but they could give no information relative to their six companions in misery, who are doubtless, therefore, by now in hopeless bondage. It does not appear that their master was arrested. If these examples are accidentally dragged to light, how many girls are disposed of without the cognisance of the lax officials ?

When I was at Damascus some three years back I was led by a native into several of the slave dens, but always found them empty. On inquiry it turned out that Midhat Pacha had sternly put down the bazaar traffic. But what was the result? The slaves were distributed amongst private houses, chiefly of Christian Syrians. There they passed for servants, but were in reality as freely exposed to the genuine purchaser as those who in ancient days had to

suffer the bitter shame of the public market. At Aleppo I could not completely satisfy myself on the subject, but have excellent reason for believing that a like system was pursued there.

In the capital itself the trade has of late encountered no further checks than such as the increasing scarcity of Circassians, Russia having to a great extent shut off the sources of supply and general poverty of the Turks afford. The merchants, however, manage to find victims, and, provided your money is ready, you can easily gratify your tastes as to colour, age, beauty, &c. An English lady of my acquaintance was taken by a black driver, who had learnt that she was curious in the matter, to a place at Stamboul, into which she walked without the slightest difficulty, cabby with his smattering of French, acting as interpreter through a grating in the door. When she entered the sale-room—a large, barely furnished, and very light apartment—the mistress of the establishment conducted her to a divan, and slaves instantly fetched sweets and coffee. No astonishment was betrayed at the intrusion of a Giaour woman on such a scene. A number of white girls, of ages varying from twelve to eighteen, were then led up to her one after the other, each in her turn standing motionless before the sofa till signed to yield her position to her next fellow. They are described as for the most part coarse, clumsy, and heavy, with cowed, sullen faces, and muddy, yellow complexions. Their dress consisting of a gauze cap and a loose frock, short sleeves, and reaching to the ankles, which was fastened down the front with strings. Declaring that her husband desired to present an *odalisk* to a Pacha, the visitor asked to see some prettier maidens, but was told there were none on hand, though a selection would shortly arrive, when she certainly could be suited. Two Turkish women were during this time choosing slaves. No sort of consideration was paid to the feelings of the poor girls. Under examination they untied their single garment, according to the requirement of the purchaser, or threw it off entirely if so wished. Their teeth were looked at and hair let down, their persons punched and pulled about. The buyers, wanting sound, useful articles, tested their strength and searched for blemishes in the same unconcerned manner as is done at a horse fair. No doubt they did not intend to be cruel, but objected to getting worthless slaves, and probably did not waste a thought on the pain

their unceremonious proceedings must have inflicted. As for the girls, their attitude was invariably that of absolute, uncomplaining submission. They stood with downcast eyes and drooping limbs, simply doing what they were ordered, and never losing for a moment their look of stupid hopeless indifference. It was their fate to be enslaved, weeping and struggling would have been in vain, and they had apparently grown so hardened to the chain that my friend did not detect a tear, a sigh, or even a blush.—*Daily News*.

### KING M'TESA'S AMBASSADORS.

MR. HUTCHINSON, late of the Church Missionary Society, takes exception to our having stated in *Reporter* (page 67) that he had introduced the Uganda Ambassadors as "Earls." We regret that we made this error, as we now learn that the Rev. Mr. Wilson first employed this term in speaking of the representatives of King M'tesa, whom he and Mr. Felkin had brought to this country with infinite care and trouble. Mr. Wilson states that "in Uganda there are but two grades of chiefs, known respectively as *Bakungu* and *Batongole*, but these vary immensely in social status, many of the Batongole, or lower grade, ranking practically as high as some of the Bakungu." It was impossible to go fully into this at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, but Mr. Wilson selected the term *Earl* to show that the chiefs did not belong to the highest rank.

Probably our readers will care very little whether they are called earls or dukes, or whether they were so named by Mr. Wilson or by Mr. Hutchinson. What is of real interest and importance is that the men were not only brought to this country, but that Mr. Felkin took them safely back to Africa, and that they have enlightened King

M'tesa on very many points on which he was very much in the dark. We all owe a debt to Messrs. Wilson and Felkin for their courage and patience in overcoming the great difficulties they had to encounter, not only at Uganda, but on the long weary journey to this country with their extraordinary companions.

### Parliamentary.

#### ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

MR. PEASE asked the Attorney-General whether during the administration of the late Government steps were taken in view of a criminal prosecution of the directors of the St. John del Rey Mining Company for the working of a large number of slaves in their mines, and evidence obtained for that purpose; and whether the law officers of the Crown intended to proceed with the prosecution.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he was unaware what steps were taken by the late Government, but the case had been laid before him and the Solicitor-General by the Treasury, in order to determine whether a criminal prosecution should be instituted against the directors of the mining company. The opinion they arrived at was that without doubt the conduct of the directors was very reprehensible; that they had taken advantage of slave labour, and broken not only their moral obligation not to employ such labour, but an express agreement that the slaves should be set at liberty. But with respect to a criminal prosecution great difficulties arose. The original transactions of purchasing the slaves occurred 40 years ago, and many of the parties originally in connection with it were dead; but beyond that the documents that would be necessary to prove the facts could not be found—at least they were not within the jurisdiction of our courts—and it was found impossible to take the preliminary steps to institute a prosecution. They had advised, therefore, that there was no chance of such a prosecution being instituted with success.

MR. O'KELLY—Would it not be possible for the Consuls to supply the Government with the necessary information?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that they had



considered how they could obtain possession of the necessary documents, and had come to the conclusion that they could not obtain them.

#### PROBABLE CESSATION OF THE RE-UNION COOLIE TRAFFIC.

THE following was received in reply to a letter on this subject from Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P.

India Office, June 24th, 1882.—Sir,—I am desired by the Marquis of Hartington to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., on the subject of the emigration of Indian coolies to the Island of Réunion. In reply, I am to inform you that since Lord Hartington's reply to Mr. Cropper in the House of Commons, on the 23rd of May last, no information has been received from the Government of India of any intention, for the present, of stopping the emigration to Réunion; nor has any intelligence reached this office, or the Foreign Office, of the fact that such information has been received in the Colony. Lord Hartington thinks it possible that some not very accurate rumour may have reached Réunion in connection with the recent despatch of the Government of India (referred to by Lord Hartington in answering Mr. Cropper), in which the Governor-General expresses his conviction that emigration to that Colony must certainly be stopped as from October next, unless the French Government at once make certain concessions specified in that despatch. I am to add that a correspondence is taking place at the present time respecting the deaths of coolies from violence which have been reported by the British Consul.

I am, &c.,

R. H. HOBART.

#### GENERAL GORDON (GORDON PACHA) AT THE CAPE.

TRUE to the unselfish spirit which animated Colonel Gordon in his dealings with the Egyptian Government in the Soudan, we now find the General has commenced his reforms at the Cape by reforming his own salary! We want a few such men at the head of affairs in more than one of our departments, both military and civil.

A Correspondent of the *Daily News* at King William's Town, writing on the 7th ult., says: "'Chinese' Gordon assumed command of the Colonial forces at head-quarters here on the 1st inst., succeeding Colonel Clark, C.B., who has held the position for nearly two years. The cost of Colonial defence is set down for the financial year beginning next month at £246,487, and for this there is an army on paper of about 1,800 men, of which 600 are natives. This averages £137 a man, and as may be supposed the General has been surprised at this wasteful expenditure. Retrenchment, or rather economy, is, therefore, the order of the day, and General Gordon has begun with his own salary. In the estimates the Commandant-General's salary is set down at £1,200, with £300 more in lieu of 'travelling expenses.' On the day General Gordon took command he issued a Colonial forces order, from which I extract the following: 'The sums provided on the estimates under the head of Colonial defence vote 26A Salaries "Commandant-General," and Allowances "Commandant-General in lieu of travelling expenses" will in future be administered as follows: Salaries—Commandant-General, £800 per annum; military and private secretary, £400 per annum. Allowances—From the £300 per annum provided for travelling expenses will be defrayed all expenditure incurred by the Commandant-General, and his personal staff, in moving from station to station, supported by the usual vouchers to be submitted from time to time to the paymaster-general.' This order has been town talk, and it appears to be the only instance in the history of Colonial militaryism in which an officer has refused to draw the pay voted to him, and given a third of it to another officer."

#### HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

VICTOR SCHÆLCHER.

WE learn that at Guadeloupe a bust of Senator Schœlcher, the French Anti-Slavery leader, has been placed in the Council Hall of the Colony, in the presence of the Governor and a large number of influential persons. The President of the Council said that the expense of the bust had been chiefly defrayed by the sons of the labourers whom M. Schœlcher had emancipated. The Council have ordered a street in Fort de France to be named after him. Similar honours have been paid to the Senator in French Guiana.—*Daily News*, 21st June.

## SIR JOHN KIRK, K.C.M.G.

WE are glad to note that, taking advantage of Sir John Kirk's presence in England, the Royal Geographical Society has presented the Victoria gold medal to that eminent patron of African travellers and explorers, and staunch friend of the slave. In his official capacity, Sir John has had large opportunities of rendering service to Africa and her down-trodden children, and these he has ever been found ready and willing to embrace.

THE PRESIDENT in presenting the Victoria medal, said:—I have now the very great pleasure, a personal pleasure I may say, and it will be a personal pleasure, I think, to a great number of those who are present to-day to announce the adjudication of our patron's medal to Sir John Kirk. During the last twenty years there have been few names more familiar in connection with African exploration than that of Sir John Kirk. He was first known as a member of the Zambesi expedition, headed by our illustrious countryman, Dr. Livingstone, and during five years he may be said to have occupied the foremost post in all the work of that great national undertaking. In all the pioneer explorations of the expedition his place was by the side of his leader, and in the journey which followed the discovery of Lake Nyassa, Sir John Kirk in command of the boat party, advanced further towards the head of the lake, than had been reached by any other European. Afterwards he conducted a considerable amount of original exploration up the Rovuma, in portions of the Zambesi and along the great river Shire, which connects the Nyassa with the Zambesi. In all these expeditions most valuable work was done, and the result was communicated in two papers, among the best ever read before the Geographical Society, which were published in the Journals. But eminent as Sir John Kirk's services were as an original discovery, he has perhaps still more contributed to the objects of this Society by the use he has made of the important position he has held at Zanzibar. For fifteen years he has lived at Zanzibar, either as Assistant Consul, or as Consul-General and Resident there. During that time travellers, not from England

alone, but from every country in Europe, have experienced the immense advantage of his aid and advice, which have been most promptly and generously given. \* \* \* \* \*

It is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the immense value of these services. Without them it cannot be too much to say that several of the most successful expeditions might have failed. I therefore think that I am only anticipating your wishes, and that I shall meet with your most cordial approval when I present one of the two greatest honours that we can possibly confer upon Sir John Kirk.

SIR JOHN KIRK, in returning his cordial thanks for the high honour conferred upon him, and for the manner in which the President had classed his name with the long list of distinguished explorers and scientific travellers, said it was with the greatest pleasure that he looked back to the time which he had spent in Central Africa; but he felt that any original exploration which he had carried out took place so many years ago, that that alone could not in any way confer upon him a title to the Patron's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society. It was only in consequence of the assistance which his official position had enabled him to give to other travellers that he had any claim to such an honour. It had been a pleasure to him to assist expeditions from any nation, but especially expeditions from the Royal Geographical Society, with his advice so as to enable them, as far as possible, to make sure of their progress in the interior. At the beginning of his African career he had the good fortune to be associated with Dr. Livingstone, the prince of African explorers, and it was to his guidance and the teaching he received from him that he was indebted for all that he had been able to do in Africa with regard to the suppression of the Slave-trade, and in opening up the continent to commerce and civilization. In coming back after a long stay in a foreign country, it was a great pleasure to him to receive the thanks of his countrymen. He thanked the President for the handsome way in which he had been pleased to speak of his services. *Proceedings, Royal Geographical Soc., July, 1882.*

---

ANONYMOUS.—I. M. C. P. of Sunderland, has forwarded Seven Shillings and Sixpence, for the Anti-Slavery Society.

## SLAVERY IN PERAK.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following letter on this subject, which appears fully to bear out the statements in the *Reporter* for June, page 173.

Sir,—I beg to point out in reply to Mr. De Lisle's letter of June 25, that he contradicts none of the main facts of the story published in your columns under the heading "A blot on the British Flag." Mr. De Lisle does not deny what he calls "the un-English conduct" of Mr. Low towards Mr. Innes; nor the fact that a law now exists in Perak making debt Slavery, with all its revolting details, legal. The only thing that he does deny is that debt Slavery is now practised in Perak. He says he has "the best authority" (by which he doubtless means Mr. Low's) "for saying the practice of this custom has not been allowed" since Governor Weld's first visit to Perak in 1880. The simplicity with which Mr. De Lisle quotes his "constant communications with Mr. Low" and "conversations with Mr. Low," as proofs that all is right in Perak, needs no comment. Mr. de Lisle's personal knowledge of the Malay Native States consists of a flying visit or progress made in the character of private secretary to Sir F. A. Weld. On such occasions the Governor is forced to see with the eyes and hear with the ears of the Resident; it cannot be otherwise when the Governor is the honoured guest of the Resident, and when neither he nor his private secretary is acquainted with the language spoken by the people; but it follows that all matters are made to appear *couleur du rose*, and that Mr. De Lisle would have no opportunity of becoming cognizant of any degrading cases of Slavery. A correspondent, dating February 2, 1882, from the Straits, writes of debt Slavery in Perak being then in existence; and this is a much later date than Mr. De Lisle's visit to Perak. He says, "Numbers of grey-haired men and women could be found still in debt Slavery in Perak," so that unless the condition of Perak has materially changed within the last four months, Mr. De Lisle is hardly justified in saying the law is there administered "in accordance with English notions of morality, liberty, and justice." He offers to make "a categorical denial of the inferences that may be drawn from the statements"

made in your columns; but it would be more to the purpose if he could truthfully deny the statements themselves. I think it probable that Sir F. A. Weld has given instructions that for the future no new debt slaves shall be made; this I should expect from Sir F. A. Weld's known benevolence of character; but nothing has been done to release those already held as slaves. I quite concur with Mr. De Lisle's opinion of Mr. Low as an able officer of the English Government, and one who has done much to advance the country of Perak; but this does not remove from him the stigma of having, to say the least, shown indifference to a vile system of Slavery at this time existing under the protection of the British flag. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

June 27.

ORANG TUAH.

## Review.

## COLONEL GORDON IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

(Continued.)

## THE SLAVE-HUNTERS AGAIN

August 31, 1877.—In the midst of my actions against the insurgent tribes, while everything is tending to the end of the revolt, I have received intelligence that the Slave-traders, with their troops of armed slaves, numbering some 6,000, have camped near Dara. I am obliged to go there at once. . . . Started for Dara. Met *en route* the Lieutenant-Colonel who was bribed coming to meet me. I would not see him. He has allowed his men to rob right and left, and the people came running to me all along the road. These irregulars steal a boy or a girl with as little compunction as a fowl. It is really terrible.

\* \* \* \* \*

I got to Dara alone, about 4 p.m., long before my escort, having ridden eighty-five miles in a day-and-a-half. About seven miles from Dara I got into a swarm of flies, and they annoyed me and my camel so much, that we jolted along as fast as we could. Upwards of 300 were on my camel's head, and I was covered with them. I suppose that the queen fly was among them. If I had no escort of men, I had a large escort of these flies. I came on my people like a thunderbolt. As soon as they had recovered, the salute was fired. My poor



escort! Where is it? Imagine to yourself a single, dirty, red-faced man on a camel, ornamented with flies, arriving in the divan all of a sudden. The people were paralyzed, and could not believe their eyes.

## SLAVE-HUNTERS OVERAWED.

Dara, September 2.

No dinner after my long ride, but a quiet night, forgetting my miseries. At dawn I got up, and putting on the golden armour the Khedive gave me, went out to see my troops, and then mounted my horse, and with an escort of *my* robbers of Bashi-Bazouks, rode out to the camp of the other robbers three miles off. I was met by the son of Sebehr—a nice looking lad of twenty-two years—and rode through the robber-bands. There were about 3,000 of them—men and boys. I rode to the tent in the camp; the whole body of chiefs were dumfounded at my coming among them. After a glass of water I went back, telling the son of Sebehr to come with his family to my divan. They all came, and sitting there in a circle, I gave them in choice Arabic my ideas: That they meditated revolt; that I knew it, and that they should now have my ultimatum, viz.: that I would disarm them and break them up. They listened in silence, and then went off to consider what I had said. They have just now sent in a letter stating their submission, and I thank God for it. They have pillaged the country all round, and I cannot help it.

## IBRAHIM, THE FAITHLESS BLACK SECRETARY.

There is a famine at the Equator, and the poor blacks are dying in numbers. God look to it! Then there are quarrels at Khartoum; and worse than all, I hear my black secretary has been taking huge bribes everywhere—a man whom I trusted as myself. Is there an honest man in the world? I declare, with all my miseries, I am sick at heart, and did not my kind God give me strength, I should faint under it. . . . Fancy that my black secretary took £3,000 backsheesh. Is it not horrible? I fear he will be very hardly dealt with. He has deceived me too grossly to be forgiven. I have ordered him to be sent as a prisoner to Khartoum, there to be judged.—Letter of September 11. [Ed.]

## A MOHAMMEDAN INTRIGUE.

I will relate to you a little intrigue against me, got up by the Arab Lieutenant-Colonel,

and, I expect, some of the useless Arab officers. A Muezzin, or Crier to prayer, has been accustomed to cry the hour of prayer near the place where my tent is pitched. The Lieutenant-Colonel told him not to do so, as it would disturb me; fortunately my black secretary missed hearing the man, and asked the Lieutenant-Colonel who gave the order. You see the object was to raise the fanaticism of the people against me by making out that I had stopped the crier. I gave the crier £2, and I bundled off my friend, the Lieutenant-Colonel, into banishment at Katarif, where he will have time to meditate. I never hesitate a moment in coming down on such fellows.

The people of these lands, through years of bad government, have lost all sense of anything beyond their own advantage; and I smile inwardly when my black clerk swears them on the Koran to be faithful. I know no amount of swearing on the Koran will keep a man truthful—that has a far deeper root.

## A PUZZLING QUESTION.

September 10.—A very hot march.—*En route* I have complaints on all sides of the pillage committed by the slave-dealer's people. I cannot help it. The heat and flies on these marches are terrible. . . . I am running a great risk in going into the slaver's nest with only four companies, but I will trust to God to help me, and the best policy with these people is a bold one.

*En route to Shaka, September 11.*—There are some 6,000 more slave-dealers in the interior, who will obey me now they have heard that Sebehr's son and the other chiefs have given in. You can imagine what a difficulty there is in dealing with all these armed men. I have separated them here and there, and in course of time will rid myself of the mass. Would you shoot them all? Have they no rights? Are they not to be considered? Had the planters no rights? Did not our Government once allow slave-trading? Do you know that cargoes of slaves came into Bristol Harbour in the time of our fathers? \* I would have given £500 to have had you and the Anti-Slavery Society in Dara during

\* The Quakers took the lead amongst the emancipationists. Yet in the year 1772, John Woolman, the Quaker wrote:—"Great is the trade to Africa for Slaves! And in loading these ships abundance of people are employed in the factories, amongst whom are many of our Society."—*The Life and Travels of John Woolman* p. 196.—[Ed.]

the three days of doubt whether the slave-dealers would fight or not. A bad fort, a cowed garrison, and not one who did not tremble;—a strong determined set of men accustomed to war, good shots, with two field-pieces. I would have liked to hear what you would all have said then. I do not say this in brag, for God knows what my anxiety was, *not* for my life, for I died years ago to all ties in this world, and to all its comforts, honours, and glories, but for my sheep in Darfour and elsewhere. I do not believe in you all. You say this and that, and you do not do it; you give your money and you have done your duty; you praise one another, etc. I do not wonder at it. God has given you ties and anchors to this earth, you have wives and families. I, thank God, have none of them and am free. Now understand me. If it suits me I will buy slaves. I will let captured slaves go down to Egypt and not molest them, and I will do what I like, and what God in His mercy may direct me to do about domestic slaves; but I will break the neck of slave-raids even if it cost me my life. I will buy slaves for my army: for this purpose I will make soldiers against their will to enable me to prevent raids. I will do this in the light of day and defy your resolutions and your actions. Would my heart be broken if I was ousted from this command? Should I regret the eternal camel-riding, the heat, the misery I am forced to witness, the discomforts of everything around my domestic life? Look at my travels in seven months. Thousands of miles on camels, and no hope of rest for another year. You are only called on at intervals to rely on your God; with me I am continually obliged to do so. I mean by this that you have only great trials, such as the illness of a child, when you feel yourself utterly weak, now and then. I am constantly in anxiety. The body rebels against this constant leaning on God: it is a heavy strain on it; it causes appetite to cease. Find me the man—and I will take him as my help—who utterly despises money, name, glory, honour—one who never wishes to see his home again—one who looks to God as the source of good and controller of evil—one who has a healthy body and energetic spirit, and one who looks on death as a release from misery; and if you cannot find him, then leave me alone. To carry myself is enough for me—I want no other baggage.

## A CARAVAN OF SLAVES.

*Entre nous*, I think I am conveying from Shaka to Obeid a caravan of slaves. I cannot help it. One man says that seven women who are with him are his wives! I cannot disprove it. There are numbers of children—the men say that they are all their offspring. . . . When you have got the ink which has soaked into blotting-paper out of it, then Slavery will cease in these lands.

September 19.—This morning I came on a caravan of slaves, which is accompanying me—some sixty or eighty men, women, and children, chained. What am I to do? If I released them, who would care for them or feed them? Their homes were too far off to send them to, so I decided to make the slave-merchant take off their chains as scandalous, and then to leave them with him. He, looking on them as valuable cows, will look well after them. Don Quixote would have liberated them, and made an attempt to send them back some forty days' march, through hostile tribes, to their homes—which they would never have reached. The slave-merchant had done no harm in buying them, for it is permissible in Egypt, and he had not taken them from their homes. The only remedy is to stop slave-raids on the frontier; and this will only be done when I have put the slave-traders' seribas under my own people. You must stop it at its source. Once the slaves have left the source, it is useless to try. The frontier is the place on which to stop it.

## DAILY LIFE EN ROUTE.

. . . Being to some degree quiet as to affairs of State, I have made an inspection of my domestic establishment—a thing I have not been able to do since I left Cairo. I knew it was very bad by its effects or products. I found a heap of cooking utensils of all sorts, enough for a French cook. All this has been pitched away. . . . The water on the way consists of pools of rain. Caravan A. comes and drinks and bathes in it; then Caravan B. comes and does the same; then Caravan C., and so on. It is dreadful; but I have given up all ideas of this sort. I have no pleasure in eating or drinking, and do both to keep myself alive; and with these ideas, it makes little matter if the water is a solution of blacks or not. If I were fastidious, I should be as many weeks as I now am days on the road; I

gain a great deal of *prestige* by these unheard of marches. It makes the people fear me much more than if I were slow. I consider that the camel, though wonderful in endurance, has been over-rated in this respect: they cannot go ten days consecutively without being considerably distressed. Six days is the average for good camels.

*September 23.*—I am tired out to-day, what with the camel-riding, the trouble of the Government, and the incessant work. No Sundays ever come to me now; it is every, every day the same thing—work from morning to night, either on camel or in my tent. I calculate that when I get to Obeid I shall have ridden on camel 2,300 miles since I left Massawa in March; and what a great many more I have to ride ere I finish this year! . . . There is no doubt I could stop the slave gangs in one way—viz., by telling the tribes to capture and keep all the gangs that pass. They would soon do it, but then they would use no discrimination, and would plunder everyone; besides which I think the slaves would prefer servitude with the Arabs of the towns to servitude with the Bedouins. . . . When I was in my hut at Edowa a big black woman crept in. I did not see her come in, but heard her sobs. She could not stay with the Bedouin she was with: so I sent for the man whose slave she was, gave her thirty dollars, and made her give them to him. She then chose another master, and so had her way. She was a huge woman, and had a nice black face. . . . We are in an Arab village. I am obliged to warn them that my escort is coming, so that they may remove all that might tempt people of predatory habits.

#### ANOTHER SLAVE GANG.

*September 28.*—When near the end of our long weary march I noticed a very small black boy in the path, who would not get out of it. As he looked quite a scrap to be left thus in the road, I immediately suspected something, and on going on I came across a lad with a chain of slaves, and I noticed a number more chained together under some trees. My little friend, who had been put on the croup of my clerk's camel, denied belonging to the slave-party, but it was evident that he did so, and that the slaves had pressed their march when they heard I was coming, and the little chap was left behind. I asked the lad in charge of the gang to whom they belonged. As he hesitated, I gave him a cut across the face

with my whip, which was cruel and cowardly, but I was enraged to see the poor women and children so utterly forlorn, and could not help it. Well, I got the whole gang together, and told them to go on to the watering-place, for (poor wretches) they would otherwise have been kept there in the sun out of my way. Now, what was I to do? I could not, with the three men, undertake the convoy of them to Obeid; and when there how much better off would they be? . . . The little chap perched up behind my clerk said to him, "Give my master a piece of cloth for me; I should like to stay with you." Poor little soul! He valued himself at a dollar, which is the price of the piece of cloth he named. He said this in quite a "chirpy" way, as if he did not think anyone would give more for him. I shall pay for him.

#### WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE SLAVES?

I have not yet made up my mind what to do about the slaves and the slave question, but I mean to stop, and that at once, the slave-markets at Katarif, Galabat, and Shaka; next, I must prevent the raids on the black tribes near the Bahr Gazelle, for which I have given orders. Galabat is a place under a semi-independent chief of the Tokrookis. The Tokrookis are immigrants from Darfour, and are a fierce set. Then at Zeila there is another semi-independent chief, of much power with the tribes, named Aboubec'r. He is a great slave exporter, and is too strong to touch unless you have plenty of troops. . . . It turns out that the men of Siberhr's son had nought to do with one of the slave-gangs I met. The slaves came from Dara, and had been captured and sold to the pedlars by my own officers and men. . . . One of the Shaka men who is riding with me tells me hundreds and hundreds die on the road, and that when they are too weak to go the pedlars shoot them. I believe this man to be quite truthful. . . . In all previous emancipations either there has been a strong government to enforce obedience, or a majority of the nation wished it. Here in this country there is not one who wishes it, or who would aid it even by advice. I know there are many who would willingly see the sufferings of the slave-gang cease, and also the raids on the Negro tribes; but there they would stop. Besides this, the tenure of slaves is the A.B.C. of life here to rich and poor: *no one* is uninterested in the matter.



## THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

WE are glad to learn that the office of PRESIDENT of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, vacant by the death of the late SAMUEL GURNEY, has been accepted by ARTHUR PEASE, Esq., M.P.

MR. EDMUND STURGE has been appointed CHAIRMAN of the Society instead of Honorary Secretary.

## CONSUL IN THE SOUDAN.

SIR CHARLES DILKE has officially announced in Parliament that Mr. Miéville's appointment as British Consul in the Soudan has been cancelled, owing to ill-health, and that no other appointment has yet been made. In the present condition of affairs, both in Lower and Upper Egypt, we fear there is little chance of any English Consul being appointed for the Soudan for some time to come, meanwhile we hear from various sources that the Slave-trade continues very active, whilst the safety of all Europeans would appear to be imperilled by the increasing strength and audacity of the Mahdi, or false prophet.

## THE MAHDI.

A REPORT from the Alexandrian Correspondent of the *Times*, dated July 7th, states as follows:—

"The followers of the Mahdi, or false prophet, numbering 7,000, met recently near Kordofan 6,000 Egyptian regulars. After an engagement which lasted according to different accounts from a-quarter-of-an-hour to an-hour-and-a-half, the Egyptian army was completely routed, with the loss of six cannon, 1,700 Remingtons, 1,500 muskets, and 2,000 men killed and missing. The Mahdi is now marching on Sennaar."

## THE MIDLAND ARBITRATION UNION ON THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

Birmingham, *June 30th*, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I enclose our Resolutions on Egypt.

We included the Anti-Slavery question, and also in the telegram I sent to Lord Dufferin as follows:—

"Peace Meeting just held memorialized Government urge Conference, settle Egyptian difficulty peaceably—ABOLISH SLAVERY encourage free National Institutions."

ARTHUR O'NEILL.

Mr. C. H. Allen.

## Poetry.

### AT LAST.

BY J. G. WHITTIER (THE ANTI-SLAVERY POET).

WHEN on my day of life the night is falling,  
And, in the winds from unsunned spaces  
blown,

I hear far voices out of darkness calling  
My feet to paths unknown,

Thou who hast made my home of life so pleasant,  
Leave not its tenant when its walls decay;  
O Love Divine, O Helper ever present,  
Be Thou my strength and stay.

Be near me when all else is from me drifting—  
Earth, sky, home's pictures, days of shade  
and shine,

And kindly faces to my own uplifting  
The love which answers mine.

I have but Thee, O Father! Let Thy Spirit  
Be with me then to comfort and uphold;  
No gate of pearl, no branch of palm I merit,  
Nor street of shining gold.

Suffice it if—my good and ill unreckoned,  
And both forgiven through abounding  
grace—

I find myself by hands familiar beckoned  
Unto my fitting place.

Some humble door among Thy many mansions,  
Some sheltering shade where sin and striving  
cease,

And flows for ever through Heaven's green ex-  
pansions

The river of Thy peace.

There, from the music round about me stealing,  
I fain would learn the new and holy song,  
And find, at last, beneath Thy trees of healing,  
The life for which I long.

*Atlantic, March*, 1882.

**BROWN & GREEN, Limited,  
72, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, E.C.  
KITCHEN RANGES,**

With Close or Open Fire, Roast in Front; and are unsurpassed for Economy, Cleanliness, General Convenience, Heating Baths, and the prevention of Smoky Chimneys.

**BROWN & GREEN** are removing to  
69 & 71, Finsbury Pavement, and 2 & 3, Little Moorfields, London,  
*Close to Moorgate Station.*

**PRIZEMEDALS—London, Dublin, Paris, Melbourne & Adelaide.**  
The First & Highest Award, THE GOLD MEDAL,  
AT THE SMOKE ABATEMENT EXHIBITIONS,  
**SOUTH KENSINGTON & MANCHESTER.**

---

**ABRAHAM KINGDON & CO.,**  
Printers, Lithographers, Stationers, Zincographers,  
52, MOORFIELDS, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.

~~~~~  
**ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED. ESTIMATES PER  
RETURN.**  
~~~~~

*Nothing but the best and most chaste types, and the latest and most  
improved machinery used.*

---

**British & Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.**

ARTHUR PEASE, Esq., M.P., *President.*

Subscriptions and Donations are now especially needed to enable the Society to carry on its work, which can never be complete until Slavery and the Slave-trade are abolished throughout the world.

Remittances may be sent to

EDMUND STURGE, Esq., *Chairman*  
JOSEPH ALLEN, Esq., *Treasurer*, 18, Cornhill.  
CHARLES H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

Or to the Society's Bankers,

Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., 54, Lombard Street.

OFFICES—55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

# IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

## SILKS, CASHMERES, VELVETEENS, SERGES and Umbrellas

PATTERNS Post-free.

Comparison the only Test.

### AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

#### BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS.

##### A RICH LYONS SILK DRESS FOR 3rs. 6d.

A good wearing and handsome Silk, rich and bright.

A special large consignment of pure black Silk, wear guaranteed, 2s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 4s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. These are fully 40 per cent. under value.

**UMBRELLAS.**—Arrangements have been made with one of the largest Manufacturers to sell his Umbrellas at Wholesale price. Illustrated List sent on application.

**ALL-WOOL FRENCH CASHMERE DRESS** for 10s. 6d.—Black and all the new Colours. Arrangements have been made to offer All-Wool French Cashmeres at wholesale Prices, direct from the Makers in Clichy and Rheims, 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. 11d. per yard, forty-six inches wide. These goods are fully 30 per cent. under retail prices.

REGULAR GOODS NOW ON SALE from 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8s. 6d.

Ladies are now obtaining Silks at wholesale prices, and thereby saving two profits.

**A Rich Velveteen Dress** in all Colours, for 19s. 6d. The Clichy Silken Velveteen is a French Manufacture of surprising beauty. Guaranteed to retain its colour to the last. 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. 11d. Patterns free.

The Patent Fast Pile French Silken Velveteen is so guaranteed to be as represented. The entire cost of Dress and Making will be allowed if the Pile comes off.

**All-Wool French Serge Dress** for 8s. 9d., in all Colours. These goods are made from the finest Tasmanian Wool, and will be found to be superior to any of the English makes. Range of prices: 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard, in all Colours.

WRITE FOR PATTERNS TO

**SAMUEL MOORE, WHOLESALE SILK MERCHANT,**  
28, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

*"As soft as downy pillows are."*

#### THE LINCOLNSHIRE BEDDING CO. **NEW FEATHER BEDS AT HALF PRICE.** Nearly 10,000 Beds Sold in Three Years.

Samples of Feathers, Ticking, Price Lists, &c., post-free.

To meet the wishes of numerous inquirers for a cheap and serviceable Bed, the Company have decided to offer the following or any other sizes of Beds at the reduced price of 9d. per lb., inclusive of every charge, and carriage paid.

No. 1.—SINGLE BED, BOLSTER, and 2 s. d.  
PILLOW, 6ft. 3in. by 3ft. 6in.,  
weighing 40 lbs. ... 1 10 0

No. 2.—DOUBLE BED, BOLSTER, and  
TWO PILLOWS, 6 ft. 6 in. by  
4 ft. 6 in., weighing 50 lbs. ... 1 17 6

No. 3.—DOUBLE BED, BOLSTER, and  
TWO PILLOWS, 6 ft. 6 in. by  
4 ft. 6 in., weighing 55 lbs. ... 2 1 3

No. 4.—EXTRA DOUBLE-SIZED BED,  
BOLSTER, & TWO PILLOWS,  
6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft., weighing 63 lbs. 2 7 3

**WARRANTED NEW AND SWEET**

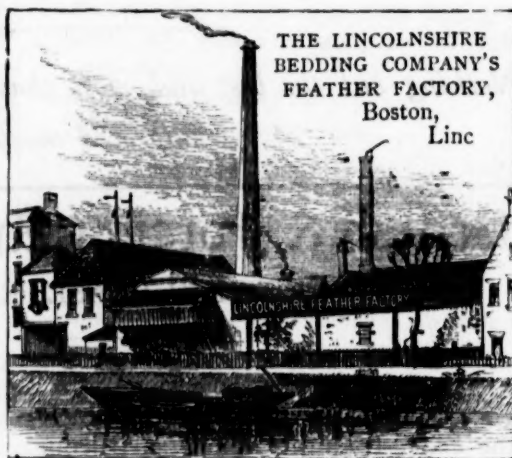
As a cheap and serviceable Bed, there is nothing better in the market; but the Company still continue to supply their celebrated Royal, Windsor, Palace, and Cottage Beds (weights same as above) at 1s. per lb., including best purified Grey Lincolnshire Feathers, best bordered "Union" or Linen Tick, making, packing, wrapper, and carriage to any station.

Any sized Bed will be made to order. *Agents Wanted.* Packing and Wrapper free with each Bed.

A good Discount allowed on three or more Beds. **THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.**

London Agent, Mr. T. SMITH, 15, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C., where Specimen Beds may be seen.

P.O.O.'s payable at Ludgate Circus. Cheques crossed City Bank.





# The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

## BRAZIL AND ENGLISH SLAVE-HOLDERS. (ST. JOHN D'EL REY GOLD MINING COMPANY.)

WE have frequently been asked why the Anti-Slavery Society has not taken public notice of the fact which has long been notorious, that slaves were held in Brazil by English Mining Companies. This scandal has for years claimed the serious attention of the Society, but inasmuch as a criminal prosecution of the Directors and Shareholders of the St. John D'El Rey Mining Company was in contemplation by the Treasury, it was particularly requested that the Society should refrain from making public any of those facts, the evidence of which was being collected by the Law Officers of the Crown. The Committee would certainly not have kept silence during so many years had they not been assured on what appeared to them very good authority that the case would be proceeded with. On more than one occasion they received positive assurance that the case was about to be taken into Court. It was not until the answer of the Attorney-General to the question asked by Mr. Pease a few weeks ago in the House of Commons (see *Reporter* for July, page 193) that the Committee became aware that Her Majesty's Government had decided to drop the prosecution.

It is with very great regret that they have seen this flagrant miscarriage of justice, especially as the final

judgment of the Brazil Court has clearly shown that the slaves were illegally held in bondage. The Committee hope that even now Her Majesty's Government will not refuse to do justice to these unfortunate slaves.

The Anti-Slavery Society having lately published a special pamphlet containing the main facts of the disgraceful history of the St. John D'El Rey Mining Company, there is no necessity to reprint them in extenso in this journal. A copy of the pamphlet will be forwarded gratis to any one interested in the subject by the Secretary on receipt of a postage stamp.

The following short abstract of the case will be found interesting to our readers :—

On the 27th of June, 1845, certain directors of the English Company named The Brazilian Company, working at Cata Branca, and the S. Joao d'El-Rei Mining Company, of Morro Velho, Minas Geraes, met in the City of London, and signed articles of agreement for the hiring of 385 slaves, belonging to the Cata Branca Company, to the S. Joao d'El-Rei Company, and the sale and transfer of their mining estates and plant.

The only clause which it is necessary here to recapitulate is the following, by which it will be seen that the slaves were to receive their freedom at a certain fixed period. This clause never was fulfilled :—

"And it is hereby further declared and agreed by and between the said parties hereto that so far as their rights and interests are concerned, and so far as the law of the

Brazilian Empire will permit, such of the said negroes and children as are now under the age of twenty-one years and who shall attain that age during the subsistence of this agreement, shall, on their attaining that age, be *absolutely free and emancipated*. And also that all of the said negroes, and also any issue of the said negroes, born during the subsistence of this agreement, shall, at the end of the said term of fourteen years, be and become *absolutely free and emancipated*; and the said parties hereto shall and will give and grant them their freedom accordingly."

By this contract the property and slaves of the Brazilian Company passed into the hands of the St. John D'El Rey Company at Morro Velho. According to the terms of the contract the slaves should have received their emancipation on 1st of January, 1860. Not only was this portion of the contract not fulfilled, but the St. John D'El Rey Company, contrary to the terms of the agreement, did not set free any of the minors on their attaining the age of 21 years, and it is notorious that the children and grandchildren of the minors of 1845 have been kept in Slavery by the St. John D'El Rey Mining Company.

By the law passed in Brazil in 1871, all blacks who where not matriculated or registered before the 30th of September, 1872, were declared to be free. This law was evaded by the Superintendent of the Company, James Newell Gordon, British Vice-Consul for Minas Geraes, who matriculated 213 of these blacks as slaves for life of the extinct Cata Branca Company, which in 1845 had stipulated with the St. John D'El Rey Company for their entire freedom in 1860, thirteen years before the date of their matriculation! Could there be a grosser breach of honour and justice?

In 1876, the Anti-Slavery Society called the attention of Her Majesty's

Government to the case of the St. John D'El Rey Company's slaves, and shortly after Gordon was dismissed from the Vice-Consulship by Lord Derby, and he afterwards disappeared from the scene. Still the slaves were held in bondage, and the prosecution of the Directors as already stated was deferred from time to time.

Meanwhile action was being taken in Brazil and a protector of the slaves was appointed in 1877. In 1879 it was decided by the first court before whom the case was tried that the slaves should receive their freedom, dating back to the year 1860, from which time all back wages were to be paid to them. From this decision the Company appealed, and various trials have taken place. After dragging along for more than two years the final Court of Appeal has at length given the following judgment in favour of the blacks.

#### JUDGMENT OF FINAL COURT OF APPEAL.

Sentence in the Appeal, that the present proceedings of Civil revision having been seen and reported, as between the plaintiffs, Antonio and others, through their curator, and the defendants, the St. John D'El Rey Mining Company (Morro Velho).

Regarding the preliminary of desisting from the final terms of the suit asked for by the plaintiffs at folio 13, find the said withdrawal to be inadmissible, as extemporaneous and contrary to the legitimate interests of justice and of the parties interested, because: 1st. After the superior decision of the Supreme Court allowing the revision of the case for the reasons expressed in the sentence at folio 3, the case ought to be necessarily subjected to revision and new trial, as decreed in the last part of said sentence; likewise, in the trial of the appeal in the Court of Appeal of Ouro-Preto, the freed men having declared that after having obtained their free papers at folio 212, they had nothing further to do with justice, and the

Court of Appeal meanwhile considering the sentence appealed against prejudiced on this account, its revision was allowed by the Supreme Court, precisely because, as the case stood, with date for trial fixed, the so-called grant of freedom at folio 212, with which the defendants sought to suspend the process, was no longer admissible. 2nd. The petition of desisting does not express the wish of every one interested in the case, as they did not all join in the procuration at folio 14, under which the petition was made, and besides, in addition to there being several minors represented by a curator, who cannot entertain any compromise, the National Revenue is interested in the case, as regards the property of the freed men who died without heirs, the procurator of the Treasury being likewise unable to decline taking part or to entertain any compromise. 3rd. It is absurd to admit that the plaintiffs, if fully aware of what they were about, should renounce, to their own detriment, the advantages which the law allows them, not alone as regards their freedom, but as regards their consequent right to be indemnified for the services they rendered for many years as if they had been slaves, when, still measuring the range of their act, nothing would prevent them at the proper time and place from waiving their right, either by not claiming payment, or not receiving what was due to them as wages for services rendered whilst in the supposed condition of Slavery.

And as regards the principal point, considering: That the present action was brought by the 165 plaintiffs through their curators, against the defendants, the Mining Company, for the purpose of enforcing their right to freedom in terms of the contract at folio 4, and also claiming payment of wages earned and in deposit according to the allegation at folio 98.

That the defendants have not responded, but have acknowledged the validity of the contract made in England on the 27th June, 1845, between the Catta Branca and the Morro Velho Mining Companies, and in virtue of which, after the term of fourteen years the slaves belonging to the first named Company, then 385 in number, *were to be absolutely free and emancipated*, they being obligated during that period to lend their services only under the conditions expressed in that contract. That the doubt raised by the Company in their verbal answer given at the hearing at folio 146, regarding the competency of the court in which the case was

carried on, and not admitted by the Supreme Court in the sentence allowing the revision, is solved by the letter of the contract itself (at folio 4) signed by the representatives of the Companies resident in Brazil, having for their object mining operations established and carried on here by agents duly authorised for all matters appertaining to said Companies.

That in that contract it is expressly declared *that it shall be duly carried out in Brazil*, and further that so far as their rights and interests of the contracting parties are concerned, and *so far as the law of the Brazilian Empire will permit*, the slaves under age were declared free and absolutely emancipated on their attaining the age of 21 years.

That further by said contract at folio 4, and by the declaration at folio 146, is demonstrated the legality and competency of the Mining Company of Morro Velho, the defendants in this cause, to meet the present action brought upon the ground of the obligation it contracted to effect the freedom of the slaves at the expiry of their term of service.

That said Company, the defendants, gave proof of this competency by executing the free paper which is in the suit, and in which it states it grants the freedom as owner of the slaves which were ceded to it by the late Company of Catta Branca.

And finally, considering: That freedom once granted, can never be annulled or restricted by the untimely and illegal modifications introduced in the private arrangements at folio 136, dated 28th July, 1857, according to which the freedom would have to be conferred gradually, and under new conditions of merit and wages, as declared at folio 147. We find legal, and proved the action brought for the purpose of declaring free the 165 freed men deposited (folios 61 and 65) and who are plaintiffs in this suit, not by reason of the free paper tardily conferred and joined to the process at folio 212, but by the express clause of the contract at folio 4, in conformity with which all the slaves of the Company were to be absolutely free and emancipated at the expiry of the period of fourteen years reckoned in terms of that contract dated 27th June, 1845; and we order that the deposit at folio 61 be discharged, and the slaves confided to it be held free; that their wages due after deposit, and also whilst deposited as appears at folio 61, be delivered to them, reserving to them the right of claiming through the proper action and jurisdiction,



from whomsoever it may concern, what may be further due to them in form of law. No costs, according to the nature of the cause.

RIO, 22nd June, 1882.

(Signed) TAVARES BASTOS, *President*.  
AQUINO CASTRO,  
AZEVEDO,  
PAIVA TEIXEIRA.

### BRAZIL.

THE last news from Rio show the progress the abolitionists are forcing the country to make towards the extinction of Slavery. Senhor Martinho de Campos, the late Premier, who prided himself in the House in being a confirmed *esclavagiste*, and was succeeded by Senhor Paranaguá, who in his ministerial programme, stated that the Government will propose new measures of emancipation. It is, to say the least, very strange that in Brazil, one party, and that the liberal party, has in its ranks not only the staff for four successive and altogether different ministerial combinations, but also a variety of creeds extending from the pro-slavery fanaticism to the pharisaism of emancipation.

We believe that measures such as Senhor Paranaguá intends to introduce, can do good only to the persons or classes of slaves whom they provide for, but that they are totally inefficient to extinguish Slavery in the straightforward way, in which the country ought to get rid of that awful plague which curses it. Senhor Paranaguá deals in equal terms with Slavery, by only providing for the slaves exactly to the same extent as he would provide for the slave-owners, or in other words, by increasing a little (if he succeeds in increasing it at all), the emancipation lottery fund, out of

which a few slaves yearly get their freedom, and their slave-owners their equivalent in money. The simple fact that such measures are sustained by men who are the strongest supporters of the slave-holders shows that such a scheme is meant to please and court the latter, and neither the slave people, nor the true abolitionists. Still the language used by the new Premier is altogether more humane, dignified and moral, and it shows more concern for the fate of the slaves, than the language of his predecessors for many years back.

On this subject the *Rio News* thus writes, in its issue of July 15th, 1882.

The position taken by the new ministry on the Slavery question is one which has attracted considerable attention, and has been received with general enthusiasm by the abolitionists. It could hardly be expected that any new ministry would take a decided Anti-Slavery stand at this time, simply because all the wealth of the country and the majority of the General Assembly are bitterly opposed to it. The best that could be expected—although very far from what may be desired—is just what Counsellor Paranaguá has promised—a position of neutrality. The ministry will not oppose the discussion of the question, from which it is to be inferred that it will not be made a cabinet question. Further than that, it is clear that the ministry is willing to grant just what may be asked by Parliament. This step throws the question open for full and free discussion, and the opportunity should not be lost. The Government is in favour of increasing the emancipation fund, and of prohibiting the inter-provincial slave-traffic; but this is not enough. No increase of the fund is possible beyond a few contos a year, and this means the liberation of about one slave more for every conto of increase—an almost imperceptible difference in a slave population of about 1,400,000. This slow process of emancipation is nothing less than prolonged torture, and the pain which it inflicts upon an unfortunate people will be all the more intense with the approaching end of Slavery.

## PETITION TO THE BRAZILIAN HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

THE "*Fornal do Commercio*" publishes the following extract of the sitting of the Brazilian House of Deputies, of the 15th of July last. Senhor Antonio Pinto was entrusted by Senhor Joaquim Nabuco to present to the House a petition, concerning the great question of emancipation. In this country so tortured by tyranny, (as he does not consider Slavery to be otherwise) those who truly serve the country never forget it. Joaquim Nabuco, even from afar, does not forget to struggle for a great idea, which shall certainly win in the near future. He reminds the House that the petition is presented to it on the 14th of July, 1882, that is 93 years since the Bastille was destroyed in France. He asks the chair to give the proper destination to the petition, and to order its insertion in the Records of the House.

The following is the translation of the petition of Senhor Joaquim Nabuco, signed in England too, by Rear Admiral Costa Azevedo, of the Brazilian Navy.

It is to the honour and credit of Senhor Antonio Pinto, who is a Conservative, that in a Liberal Parliament he was chosen to present the abolitionist petition on account of the distinction which he won by his generous advocacy of our common cause.

### (Translation.)

The undersigned, availing themselves of the right of petition conferred upon Brazilian citizens by the Constitution, beg to set forth to the Legislative Power the urgent necessity of abolishing Slavery in the empire.

The Law of 28th September, 1871, separated Slavery—designated through national pride "*the servile element*"—into two parts; that of the freeborn children of a slave mother, and that

of the slaves; but it did not determine either.

It did not determine the first; therefore, either Brazil will not make any immediate social moral progress—which nobody would venture to assert—or the freeborn children will not have to wait until their majority to be discharged from the slave quarters and treated as free men.

It did not determine the second, inasmuch as the only provision the legislator made for the extinction of Slavery, was by the death of the slaves, and the country cannot any longer confide to the tables of mortality the task of eliminating Slavery from its midst.

To make the Law of 28th September (the chief merit of which consists in its having been the inception of a new policy) the limit of public action, and of national intervention in favour of the slaves, is not to render it justice, it is to reduce it to an act of deliberate misanthropy. The arrogance of the country could never conceal the truth attested in history by the million of slaves who will have to die in bondage under the working of the law of 1871, if that law, which did not impose any sacrifice upon either the country or the slave-owners, was to be the last word of the Brazilian nation. In freeing those who were not yet born (that is after twenty-one years), the State did nothing for the existing slaves except to create a manumission fund, which, spread over a million-and-a-half slaves, would free less than 1 per cent. annually. This lottery, from which the owners everywhere already begin to derive a benefit, cannot unfortunately compete with that of death, which is the chief factor of emancipation in our country. As Senator Saraiva said in 1873: "It is the great injustice of the law that it has not cared for the present generation."

Slavery indefinitely prolonged is the repudiation of our national engagements, the invincible obstacle to the development of the Brazilian people, and to their emancipation through labour—the continuation of a political system which, if it has precedents in history has not at this present time a parallel in the world.

Had the Slave-trade been really put down within the time we agreed to do it, or had the law of the 7th November, 1831, been carried out, Slavery would not now exist in Brazil. If it does still exist, it is because we have not fulfilled our national obligations, either external or internal.

It is said that twenty years are nothing in the life of a nation. There is no greater mistake. Twenty, aye, ten years more of Slavery recognised by the State, would be the ruin of our country, surrounded as it is by nations who in that time will have reaped the advantage of the fortifying elements of voluntary immigration, and added to their dignity by the consciousness of the esteem of the world.

Do not suffer the future, which is being prepared for us by Slavery, to overtake us so that we shall be unable to avoid it. Only the total emancipation of the Slaves, either immediate or within a short term, *which, however, must be now declared*, can separate in time the fate of our country from that of Slavery. Indirect measures are all good in themselves, but they cannot keep pace with the rate of mortality amongst the slaves. They would prove inoperative to open our ports to spontaneous colonisation, to awaken the national energy, and to foment free labour throughout our country.

A short term would, through the supply and demand which would arise, create a market for labour such as does not now exist, neither can exist under the exclusive, intolerant, and mistrustful system of Slavery with its gates and fences, and its fixed number of labourers. The development of free labour through the incentive of salary would be amply sufficient to fill the gaps made by the few freed men who might leave their service. In the free population employed in agriculture, who already outnumber the slaves, and in that which is excluded from agricultural pursuits, owing to the monopoly of land and labour held under Slavery, there is more than the reserve required to supply the vacancies which may occur in the working gangs of the large plantations.

The undersigned might lose heart at seeing Slavery controlling every profession and every career, monopolising the country for the benefit of its flatterers and adherents, and ruling Brazil as thoroughly as the Jesuits once did Paraguay. But they know that the rule of Slavery is doomed, and that its spirit is being swept away from the Amazon to the River Plate by the strong breath of liberty and progress. Upon a solemn declaration of the national will, the great majority of slave-owners would associate themselves with the new destinies of their country, destinies initiated by the act which would announce to the world that Slavery had ceased to exist in Brazil. It is for this that the undersigned appeal to you.

They trust that the first chamber which has been publicly elected, rising to the height of the situation, and remembering that every day the existence of Slavery is becoming more fatal for the country, will not allow the decision of this question to pass unnoticed to their successors.

They hope that the judgment of Parliament will not be misled by the pretext of those who urge that it will be easier to solve the question of Slavery when there will be scarcely any slaves left to free. Whatever the obligations of the future may be, *our* duty, which admits of no procrastination, is to abolish Slavery before it becomes for the country an elemental and infallible source of inevitable ruin, as it is already of inferiority and retrogression.

Profoundly convinced of what they have stated, the undersigned abolitionists do not wish to relinquish the hope that the Chamber of Deputies, disdaining to legislate in favour of a single class, and to substitute the mandate of a hundred thousand electors for that conferred upon them by ten millions of Brazilians, will, in the cause of humanity and for the glory of their country, add one more page—and may it be the last—to the history, barely commenced, of emancipation in the Empire, and do for the present generation of slaves what the patriotic legislature of 1871 did for those of the future, reconciling Brazil in this way with mankind, and giving our country the solid foundations of free labour and human dignity in exchange for the worm-eaten supports of Slavery.

(Signed) JOAQUIM NABUCO,  
JOSE DA COSTA AZEVEDO.

---

#### THE DARK CONTINENT.

THE arrangements are now practically complete of the new African Expedition, which is to be organised at Zanzibar in the spring of 1883 by Mr. Thomson, for the Geographical Society, who is to start from Mombas, a port to the north of Zanzibar, thence he will ascend Kilimandjaro, a mountain which but one European has yet ascended, and which presents the extraordinary spectacle for Africa of a snow-crowned summit. Thence he will descend through a practically unexplored region to the east shore of the Victoria Nyanza. After ascending Mount Kenia, which presents the same extraordinary characteristics as Kilimandjaro, he will return to the coast. I learn that the Government have agreed to join the international arrangements for taking simultaneous circumpolar observations.—London Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*.



## Parliamentary.

### SLAVE-HOLDING BY BRITISH SUBJECTS.

(House of Commons, July 25th, 1882.)

MR. M'COAN asked the Home Secretary if his attention had been called to a memorandum recently issued by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, showing that some 200 negroes were held in Slavery in Brazil by the St. John D'El Rey Mining Company, an English Company working under English law, and the head office of which was in London; and whether, if the facts be as stated, the directors of the Company in question being British subjects, were not liable to criminal prosecution under the Slave Trade Act of 1873.

Sir W. HARCOURT said that in questions of this kind a reasonable interval should be allowed in order that the facts might be learned. He would give an answer in a week or a fortnight.

Mr. O'KELLY asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the following statement in the *Rio News* of the 24th of June:—"There are yet a large number of slaves in the province of Minas Geraes belonging to the extinct National Brazilian Land and Mining Association, commonly known as the 'Cocaes Company,' which are illegally held because the English law forbids slave-holding to British subjects. These slaves, however, are hired out, and their wages are regularly received and administered by the British Court of Chancery. It is altogether likely that a brief note to the British Government on this matter will secure the liberation of these unfortunate captives." He inquired whether the Government would take such action as would put an end to the administration of funds derived from slave labour by the Court of Chancery, and secure the liberation of the slaves illegally held as property by British subjects.

Sir CHARLES DILKE—I must refer the hon. member to the reply recently given by the Attorney-General on this subject. Her Majesty's Government have been informed that the St. John D'El Rey Mining Company have granted freedom to their only remaining slaves. The question of the liability of British subjects in these matters comes within the province of the Treasury.

Mr. O'KELLY intimated that he would ask another question on the subject on Monday.

### SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

(House of Commons, August, 3rd.)

MR. M'COAN asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention had been called to a memorandum recently issued by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society showing that some 200 negroes are now held in Slavery in Brazil by the St. John D'El Rey Mining Company, an English Company working under English law, and the head office of which is in London; and whether, if the facts were as stated by the Society, the directors of the Company in question, being British subjects, were not liable to criminal prosecution under the Slave Trade Act of 1873.

Sir W. HARCOURT.—I observe that this question is substantially the same as was asked of the Attorney-General by my hon. friend the member for Durham, and as it is a legal question I will refer the hon. gentleman to the answer of the Attorney-General.

August 4th.

Mr. O'KELLY asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the following in the *Rio News* of June 24:—

"There are yet a large number of slaves in the province of Minas Geraes, belonging to the extinct 'National Brazilian Land and Mining Association,' commonly known as the 'Cocaes Company,' which are illegally held because the English law forbids slave-holding to British subjects. These slaves, however, are hired out, and their wages are regularly received and administered by the British Court of Chancery. It is altogether likely that a brief note to the British Government on this matter will secure the liberation of these unfortunate captives."

And whether the Government will take such action as will put an end to the administration of funds derived from slave labour by the Court of Chancery, and secure the liberation of the slaves illegally held as the property by British subjects.

Sir C. DILKE said the Attorney-General for Ireland had answered a previous question on this subject, and the Home Secretary yesterday referred to that question in connexion with another Company. If the hon. member would look back to the answer given by the

Attorney-General a few weeks ago, he would obtain the information he required.

*Note.*—The answer referred to by Sir Charles Dilke in his reply to Mr. O'Kelly, related only to the St. John D'El Rey Company, and not in any way to the Company administered by the Court of Chancery, respecting which Mr. O'Kelly put his question.

### EGYPT.

DR. DUTRIEUX BEY.

OUR valued correspondent, Dr. Dutrieux, writes to us as follows. We are very glad to hear of Dr. Dutrieux's safety, and heartily congratulate him on his promotion to the rank of Bey, which his courageous conduct has so richly merited.

Alexandria, 20th July, 1882.

C. H. Allen, Esq.

Dear Sir.—Dr. Schweinfurth has told me that you have enquired after my safety. I have happily escaped the massacres perpetrated by the convicts and Bedouins whom Arabi Pasha let loose upon an unarmed population. My house has been pillaged and burnt. As a doctor of the Government Hospital and of the European Hospital, my professional duties kept me in Alexandria, which place I have not quitted for a single minute. The Khedive has kindly borne witness to his satisfaction at my conduct by promoting me *proprio motu* to the rank of Bey. I have moreover been appointed to the office of Physician in Chief to the Egyptian Government Hospital. I am worn out by the fatigues of the thousand occupations which the events bring forth, and I feel great mental lassitude after the fearful days of anxiety that I have passed through from the 11th to the 14th in the European Hospital, where I remained during that fatal period.

In haste,

Yours ever,

DR. DUTRIEUX.

*P.S.* I will write you more fully shortly.

DR. SCHWEINFURTH.

WE hope to hear that Dr. Schweinfurth has also received some recognition of his praiseworthy conduct in

remaining in Alexandria during the bombardment, and aiding to protect those devoted sisters of mercy and others who did not desert their post. It may be remembered that the *Times* Correspondent gave a graphic account of the manner in which Dr. Schweinfurth escaped by means of a rope from an upper storey of a house which was besieged by the assassins.

### FURTHER NEWS FROM LAKE NYASSA.

WE have received from Dr. George Smith the following interesting items of news in continuation of the paragraph relating to Lake Nyassa in our July number; the information is contained in a letter from Dr. Laws, dated Bandawe, April 5th 1882: "Mr. James Stewart has completed his survey of the east coast of the lake, from Chities southwards to Livingstone, and has now started to complete its northern section. When he reaches the northern end of the lake he will learn the state of the country, and, if all is well, will as soon as possible resume his interrupted work on the road towards Tanganyika. He is in good health again. It is reported that the Portuguese intend to occupy militarily one or two points on the Upper Shire and possibly also on Lake Nyassa. An expedition for this purpose is to start possibly in April or May, under command of the Secretary-General of Mozambique. This information comes from a reliable source at Mozambique. How far the Portuguese may be able to carry out their programme remains to be seen, but fears are expressed that hostile encounters with the natives will ensue if they attempt it. Peace, or at least a truce for a time, has taken place between the Angoin (Mangone) and the Atonga. Slave-traders are busy, however, and by working on the Atonga have induced them to make two raids on some of the outgoing hill villages. Mombera, the chief, has sent two messengers to Dr. Laws, and he intends to start along with William Koyi to visit him, and see what can be done toward obtaining permission to found a station among the Angoni, and leaving William Koyi there to begin work." *Proceedings of Royal Geographical Society, August, 1882.*

## THE SOUDAN.

## "DAILY NEWS" EDITORIAL.

THE crushing defeat which the Egyptian troops have sustained in the Soudan bodes ill for the movement against slavery in that province. The accounts of the engagement which thus far have been received are very meagre, but there seems no reason to doubt that the Egyptians were completely routed, and that they sustained heavy losses in both men and munitions of war. It is somewhat strange that the action of the Egyptian army in the Soudan at the present time should be associated with measures for the abolition of the slave-trade; but so it is. The rising of Mohammed Ahmed, otherwise known as the False Prophet, was the signal for the entire slave-trade party to conspire for the establishment of an independent government. Unfortunately, the revolutionary leader at the outset of his revolt managed to defeat the Mudir of Fachoda, with great slaughter, and he then found it a comparatively easy task to secure the active co-operation of numerous Arab tribes thirsting for blood and pillage. Sennar was burnt and its population massacred; Kawa, on the White Nile, was threatened; and an insurrection also broke out in Kordofan and Darfur. Abdel Kader Pacha, the new Governor-General of the Soudan, made a determined effort to arrest the progress of Mohammed Ahmed. Dr. Schweinfurth, in a letter to Mr. C. H. Allen, of the Anti-Slavery Society, has given some account of the steps which the Egyptian Governor-General took to restore order. This eminent traveller states that Giegler Pacha has been appointed chief of the department for the suppression of the slave-trade, that he was assisted by two European inspectors, Messrs. Roth and Berghoff, who are both known as being "strongly opposed to the infamies of the slave-traders;" and that Tussuf Pacha, well known as a colleague of the late Gessi Pacha, who laid down his life in the cause of freedom in the Soudan, was to have the chief command of the force that was being organized for the purpose of marching against the False Prophet. In the only account of the subsequent battle which has been published, it is stated that the followers of Mohammed Ahmed numbered seven thousand, while the Egyptian commander mustered six thousand regular troops. This latter estimate is probably a

good deal exaggerated. Dr. Schweinfurth quotes Mr. Berghoff as his authority for the statement that the effective strength of the Egyptians, when they received reinforcements from Sennar and Kordofan, would amount to three thousand men, including both regulars and irregulars, and it therefore seems very unlikely that Tussuf Pacha was ultimately able to take into the field an army twice as large as Mr. Berghoff anticipated. Abdel Kader Pacha and his lieutenants probably owed their defeat not only to the superior numbers of their fanatical adversaries, but also to the fact that everywhere the tribes were in insurrection against the authority of the Khedive. For the time being, the slave-trading party have triumphed, and the good work to which Colonel Gordon devoted himself with self-denying zeal has been completely undone. We fear that the disorganisation of Egypt proper will greatly increase the anarchy that exists in the Soudan. It is said that the False Prophet calls upon his followers to kill all the whites and to sell all the blacks. Thus far they have succeeded too well in their sinister designs, and there is too much reason to apprehend that we have not yet received the worst tidings of what they have been able to accomplish in a region which is now abandoned to bloodshed and devastation. It is manifest that in the settlement of the Egyptian Question the miserable condition of the Soudan cannot with safety be ignored.

## VERY NOBLE BEHAVIOUR.

WE read in the "*Jornal do Commercio*," the leading newspaper of Brazil, that through his own labour the negro Viriato, an African, and formerly a slave of Senhor Manoel Montano, has redeemed from Slavery the following slaves:—Manoel, for £40; Fortunato, for £50; Eulalia, for £113; Adriana, for £70; Joaquim, for £100; Cypriano, for £120, making a total of £493. This noble black was filled with the true Spirit of Charity, and sets an example worthy to be followed by men of all colors, and under every clime.



## Correspondence.

Dear Sir,—In the last No. of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* I find in a letter addressed to you by Mr. Bayley:—

"I was sorry to find that at Luxor, Mustapha Aga, and the American and German Consuls, all natives, were also all Slave-holders, etc."

As to the German Consul—I have been in Luxor too—it is true he is a native, but a Kopt, and of course a Christian. When I was in Luxor, 1873-74, the German Consul had no slaves, as a Christian he cannot be a Slave-holder. But as to Mustapha Aga, I do not know—I believe as a Mohammedan he should not be fit to act as a British Consular Agent, because every Mohammedan is partisan of Slavery, at least secretly.

Yours very truly,

G. ROHLFS.

Weimar, 22nd June, 1882.

### COOLIE VERSUS CHINESE LABOUR IN QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane, 24th April, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I was surprised to see my letter published in your issue of 16th Feb., 1882. Your comments upon it have originated a good deal of talk, and the Secretary of our Anti-Chinese League sends in a press packet some observations which we should be glad to know were suitable and not too long for publication in your "Reporter."

The questions raised are not few, but are all of very great importance indeed to Queensland and the other Australian Colonies, and except in a paper like yours, they will not often receive the ethical consideration, without which they drop to the level of financial questions only.

I am, Dear Sir, yours truly,

W. BROOKES.

Charles H. Allen, 55, New Broad Street,  
London, E.C.

### THE EDITOR, "ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER."

Sir,—I must crave permission to reply to some editorial notes appended to a letter from Mr. William Brookes, of Brisbane, which you published in your February issue. They are, unintentionally I am sure, misleading, and in justice to the great majority of Queenslanders who have pronounced in favour of legislation for restricting the influx of Chinese—not "forcibly excluding" them as you put it. I wish to point out the facts of the case.

I think that the case as you put it, may fairly be stated thus:—You do believe (1) That coloured labour is necessary to sugar growing. (2). That the colony would be unwilling to lose the industry, and (3). That it is foolish therefore to exclude Chinese who would labour on the plantations, and wrong to admit in their place Indian Coolies, who "unlike the Chinaman, is an indentured labourer and consequently unable to help himself."

With regard to the first point, I wish to remind you that the main reason given by planters for their preference for coloured labourers is that they are cheaper and more "reliable" than white men. The truth is that white men have cultivated and are yet cultivating sugar cane here; but the high wages and multiplicity of employments open to Europeans indispose them to accept constant work on plantations at the low rates offered for labour by the planters. The second point I admit. We would be sorry to lose the sugar industry, if it were to be abolished now, its disappearance would produce a very serious effect on our present condition. But you should remember that its loss would not have much effect on the future welfare of the greater part of Queensland. From the southern border to the tropic of Capricorn, that is for nearly 400 miles of our coast line, sugar can only be grown within about 30 miles of the sea, a narrow strip which is comparatively free from winter frosts, and even in that strip there are only a few suitable spots. Inland, nearly the whole country is rendered unsuitable for sugar cultivation by the severity of the winters. In fact, sugar cannot be grown at all over an area of our country which may be roughly computed as containing from 450,000 to 500,000 square miles, and only in certain favoured localities in the remaining part of the colony. It is an industry, therefore, which is important, though by no means all important to us.

The third point contains the kernel of your contention. You think that Chinese labourers, free to engage or refuse an engagement, would come to us and work our plantations if we did not "forcibly exclude" them. If so, how does it come that of the Chinese already in the colony, numbering at present about 15,000, nearly all labourers, and all as free as the whites to go where they please and do what they like; not one, to the best of my belief, is working in the sugarfield of a European planter. They are hanging by thousands round exhausted patches of alluvial goldfields, many of them apparently earning a most miserable pittance, and yet they will not engage themselves to planters. Simply because free Chinese, just like free white labourers, prefer either the independent life of a gold-digger, or the chance of profit as market gardeners or petty tradesmen to living on plantations at planters' rates of wages. Some years ago, the firm of Tooth and Cran, large sugar growers and refiners, near Maryborough, brought to the colony a number of Chinese labourers engaged for a term of years. Before the first year had expired they were glad to cancel all the agreements. The Chinese struck for the average rate of wage, £1 a week, and when their employers attempted to compel them to fulfil their agreements by proceeding against them under the Masters' and Servants' Act, the men went to prison rather than obey. I remember one of the partners explaining to me the mistake that they had made in engaging the men individually. They should have sent to China and hired them by gangs through "bosses." Do you, sir, know what that means? The men

so hired are "indentured" in a way that no Indian coolie can ever be. They are slaves, and as their owners know well that in an English colony, Slavery pure and simple cannot be maintained, they bind the unhappy wretches down by taking liens on their families in their native villages, who have to find a slave substitute, if the serf in Queensland determines to take advantage of his situation and free himself. Under this system our planters could get plenty of labour from China, and they would have no trouble as they would deal only with the slave owner or "boss." Do you, sir, wish to see it permitted in this colony? If not, we shall get no Chinese labourers for our plantations. The Chinese poll tax has not been more than four years in existence; there are enough Chinese among us now to work treble the area at present under sugar cultivation, yet the unvarying experience of the past has been that it is useless to try to import free labourers from China or to expect work on plantations from those already here.

I will not touch on the coolie question now, for I have no space to deal with it. \* \* \* But you must allow me to conclude with a reference to the Anti-Chinese legislation you condemn. We are, as you know, a democratic Society. We could not, if we would, erect the social barriers which divide class from class in England. Such a state of society as ours can only be healthy if the circulation of the particles composing it are not clogged by alien matter. All Europeans are welcomed with open arms, they mix freely with us, or if not they, their children melt into the general community. Do you think the Chinese would so melt. Would your readers admit Chinese to terms of absolute intimacy, give them their daughters in marriage, and seat them in the inner court of the family temple? I think not. And if not how can a self-governing democracy, exercising universal suffrage, tolerate the presence of a large body of aliens with which it cannot blend. Are we to give the Chinese coolies votes? Some of your readers who know them will be able to understand how utterly impossible such a solution of the difficulty would be. And if not are we to govern them by a Parliament, able to tax them, and yet not allowing them any representation. We believe ourselves, sir, to be "passably honest," but Heaven defend us from being exposed to the temptation of having among us a large, subject, and defenceless population at the mercy of our Parliament. Such a population may be ruled equitably by the benevolent disposition of a well administered crown colony, not by a popular assembly chosen entirely by the dominant race. At least we have determined that if we can prevent it, this, our country, shall not be exposed to the great several dangers which impend over all states where a dominant and subject race live together. We seek to build up for our children a nation, not unworthy of the parent stock, and able to keep in the fore-front of civilization. It is no ignoble race prejudice that influences us, no ebullition of mob panic which is embodied in our Anti-Chinese legislation. It is the ex-

pression of a matured conviction on the part of the great majority of our people, including some of the wisest and coolest heads among us, that the advent of Chinese in large numbers is so fraught with danger to our state, that it is worth making great efforts to ward off the threatened evil.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CARL A. FEILBERG.

Hon Sec. Anti-Chinese League.

Brisbane, 24th April, 1882.

### PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF CHINESE LABOURERS INTO AFRICA.

CAPTAIN BURTON and COMMANDER CAMERON, who have lately returned from an exploring expedition to the Gold Coast, strongly recommend that Chinese labour should be employed to develop the Gold mines of that region. We trust that our Government will take steps to prevent any repetition of the Chinese Coolie indenture system which has been productive of so much cruelty and injustice in various parts of the world. It is scarcely likely that the Chinese will emigrate of their own free will to the West Coast of Africa. In a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, on the 26th of June last, COMMANDER CAMERON thus speaks of the labour question.

With regard to the population, while the mining regions contained a considerable number of villages, most of them consisted only of three or four huts. Since the abolition of the Slave-trade, so much mining had been given up that the population of the country had marvellously decreased. In the dry season the people lived in some of the villages in order to raise their rice and other crops, and to collect palm wine and palm oil, but in the rainy season they went up higher. There could be no doubt that Slavery was to some extent ingrained in the African mind. The African as a rule was thriftless, his great idea being not to be a day labourer, but a merchant or a lawyer. He considered it more or less a dishonour to work with his hands. In the days

when there was Slavery they were forced to work, and the country was largely cultivated. The question of labour would be one of the difficulties on the Gold Coast, but the solution was easy, China was supplying labour to the whole world. They were at work on the railway which it was intended should ultimately reach Timbuktu: they were employed in British Columbia on the Pacific Railway, and in the greatest mine in South America, the San João del Rey,\* which was worked under almost the same climatic conditions as on the Gold Coast. Captain Burton and himself had been regarded as visionaries, looking too far ahead; but it was better to provide in advance against an evil than to have to deal with one: and he believed that the Chinese labourer would prove a great blessing to Africa, and that the Gambia would become one of the finest rice-growing countries in the world; so that, instead of the Chinese rice being imported, it would be exported from there. The Fanti would work fairly well for a time, but after two or three weeks he wanted to go home to his wife, and have a bottle of trade gin. At present there was no difficulty about labour, but with the multiplication of the mines there would be a great difficulty. The tension had begun already to tell on the oil rivers. The French experiment with Chinese labour in Senegal had succeeded perfectly as far as he had heard.

#### THE SLAVE-DEALER CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

(From the "*Tagliche Rundschau*," Berlin, 11th June, 1882.)

OUR correspondent writes us from Constantinople: On the 1st instant a certain Hadji Salih, by profession a Slave-dealer, was brought before the Court at Scutari, at the instance of three Turkish Effendis, on a charge of fraud. The affair has clearly proved that the defendant is a shrewd man of business, but no gentleman. He sold female slaves for good hard cash, but, scarcely was the transaction closed, when he sent a negress, whom he had trained expressly for the purpose, to the purchaser's house with the errand of enticing the slave to leave it. This, it seems, he often succeeded in doing. The fugitive slave received

a present of five Turkish pounds (£4 10s.) and was again offered for sale. The duped purchasers generally came immediately to the dealer and claimed the runaway, but were met with the answer that it was not permitted to compel with violence the restitution of an escaped female slave. This is true according to Moslem law. The defrauded purchasers acknowledged the fact, and finally considered themselves fortunate when the unfeeling Hadji Salih returned them half the purchase money, not in hard cash however, but in dirty Treasury notes. Three defrauded Effendis at last appealed to justice. The slave-dealer has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment—for slave-dealing?—no, for fraud! Both the negress and the runaway slave girls have got three months as accessories to the fraud. The Court has likewise ordered that the slave girls are to be set free after suffering their penalty, as slave-trading is abolished by imperial decree. The judges cannot, in fact, be made answerable for this strange verdict, because there is not a single article regarding slave-trading in the whole Turkish statute book. Slavery in Turkey has been abolished in principle since 1839, by the famous Hatt i Scherif of Gulhane, in which Sultan Medjid promised all his subjects equal rights. Since that time several decrees have appeared which directly refer to the prohibition of slave-trading. In these decrees it is laid down but in very indefinite terms that slave-dealers ought at the farthest to be punished. But, it seems that it never occurred to anyone, not even to the compilers of the statute book, to establish any real penalty for dealing in slaves. The famous constitution which Abdul Hamid gave his people, at the instigation of the now exiled Midhat Pacha, strongly condemns Slavery. Since that Constitution was granted, and has been forgotten, the question of Slavery has been again and again brought up, the last time at England's instigation. Stringent orders were then issued to the Governors of all the provinces of the Empire to the purport that slave-traders wherever they are found, are to be punished according to law. But, as has been stated, nobody has yet made any such law, so the judges, to their own great satisfaction, cannot punish slave-trading. Naturally, when the judge sees that the slave-dealer goes dishonestly to work, like Hadji Salih, he becomes alarmed for his own household, and he dexterously finds a clause on fraud which con-

\* It will be seen from statements we publish elsewhere that most of the St. John D'El Rey labour has, until within the last few weeks, been Slave-labour under English masters!



demns the dishonest dealer in human flesh to six months' imprisonment. Long live the Constitution !

### WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND FREDERICK DOUGLASS.\*

THE *Friend* for August, 1882, contains an interesting notice of the lives of these two great abolitionists, which have already been reviewed in our pages. From this article we make the following extract :—

In a recent report, the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society declare that funds are especially needed to enable them to carry on their work—"a work," they add, "which can never be complete until Slavery and the Slave-trade are abolished throughout the world." The most sanguine optimist might despair of the arrival of the day when Slavery shall cease and the oppressed go free, after hearing of the slave-hunters of the Soudan, of the iniquitous traffic that prevails on the Eastern coast of Africa, of the Indian coolies, the "apprentices" in Cuba, the million-and-a-half of slaves in Brazil, and various forms of bondage and serfdom, in both hemispheres, by which those who have the power tyrannise ruthlessly over those who have it not. The dark places of the earth are full of cruelty. "How long, O Lord, how long !" is still the bitter cry, not only of the heart-broken captive, but of heroic, weary workers, who, like Colonel Gordon in Central Africa, have spent some of the best years of their lives as the champions of freedom, and yet see the hydra-headed monster springing up again with fresh vigour and ferocity. To such as these the perusal of the *Life and Work of William Lloyd Garrison*, the founder and leader of the Anti-Slavery Movement in America, may bring renewed hope and courage. For forty years he carried on the struggle with undaunted bravery, unselfish devotion, and intense earnestness, through fierce opposition and misrepresentation ; and he lived to see the work accomplished to which he had consecrated his life—the abolition of Slavery in the United

States. His biographer says : "He was the first to unfurl the banner of Immediate and Unconditional Emancipation, and to organise upon that principle a movement which, under God, proved mighty enough to accomplish its object. The laurel will be the more willingly placed upon his brow because he never claimed it for himself, or in any way sought to win the applause of his countrymen."

### BURMAH.

IN the *Reporter* for February (page 51) we printed a letter from a Missionary in Burmah, stating that the women of the Khyen Tribe tattooed their faces, and thus rendered themselves repulsive and hideous in order to escape from being sold into harem Slavery.

In reply to this statement Colonel C. C. Scott Moncrieff has addressed the following letter to Mr. Sturge, Chairman of the Anti-Slavery Society, under date Burmah, 23rd March, 1882.

CAMP, BURMAH,

23rd March, 1882.

"It is curious after my writing to you only this week about the Khyen, I am encamped in a Khyen village to-day, surrounded by women with tattooed faces—I am with Bernard, the Chief Commissioner, and we have just had a party of them up for a palaver, with the principal native revenue officer of the district. We asked them why they continued still to tattoo their girls. They said the girls themselves liked it. That when one became a young woman her sisters of the tattooed faces kept laughing at her, and calling her white face, pasty face, &c., &c., and that she was very glad to go to a Burman artist and to pay Rs. 4 to be disfigured in this hideous way. For it seems they cannot tattoo themselves. There was a little girl of 10 or 8, and a baby girl in her mother's arms. We asked if they would be tattooed. They replied, most likely that they would if they pleased, and they would probably wish for it. Bernard said what would you say if I issued orders that no more were to be tattooed? They said they would greatly dislike it, and be in a great fright. So you see it is their own sweet pleasure to be made hideous."

*William Lloyd Garrison and his Times.* By G. Olive Johnson. With an introduction by John G. Whittier. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co. Price 6s.

\**Life and Times of Frederick Douglass, from 1817 to 1882.* With an introduction by the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., London: Christian Age Office, St. Bride Street, 6s.

## SLAVERY AMONGST ANTS.

WHEN the wise King of Israel said "Go to the ant thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise," he was probably unaware of the propensity of these little creatures to become slave-owners.

Yet such appears to be actually the fact as we find from the observations made by Sir John Lubbock and described in the most interesting volume from which we make the following extracts. Huber had detected this extraordinary and semi-human, or rather inhuman propensity in ants some eighty years ago. Sir John Lubbock has now investigated the habits of these ants and has discovered the important fact that slave-holding causes a total degeneration of character in ants as in human-beings. The moral to be drawn is self-evident, for no one will dispute that the slave-system of Egypt and Turkey has been the ruin of those countries morally and physically.

Sir John says :—

"Most ants will carry off the larvæ and pupæ of others if they get a chance ; and this explains, or at any rate throws some light upon, that most remarkable phenomenon, the existence of slavery among ants. \* \* \*

*Polyergus rufescens* present a striking lesson of the degrading tendency of slavery, for these ants have become entirely dependent on their slaves. Even their bodily structure has undergone a change, the mandibles have lost their teeth, and have become mere nippers, deadly weapons indeed, but useless except in war. They have lost the greater part of their instincts ; their art, that is, the power of building ; their domestic habits, for they show no care for their own young, all this being done by the slaves ; their industry, they take no part in providing the daily supplies ; if the colony changes the situation of its nest, the masters are all carried by the slaves on their backs to the new one ; nay, they have even lost the habit of feeding. Huber placed thirty of them with some larvæ, and pupæ and a supply of honey in a box. 'At first' he says 'they appeared to pay some little attention to the larvæ ; they carried them here and there, but presently replaced them. More than one-half of the Amazons died of hunger in less than two days. They had not even traced out a dwelling, and the few ants still in existence were languid and without strength. I commiserated their condition, and gave them one of the black companions. This individual, unassisted, established order, formed a chamber in the earth, gathered together the larvæ, extricated several young ants that were ready to quit the condition of pupæ, and preserved the life of the remaining Amazons.'

This observation has been fully confirmed by other naturalists. However small the prison, however large the quantity of food, these stupid creatures will starve in the midst of plenty rather than feed themselves.

M, Forel was kind enough to send me a nest

of *Polyergus*, and I kept it under observation for more than four years. My specimens of *Polyergus* certainly never fed themselves, and when the community changed its nest, which they did several times, the mistresses were carried from the one to the other by the slaves. I was even able to observe one of their marauding expeditions, in which, however, the slaves took a part.

I do not doubt that, as Huber tells us, specimens of *Polyergus*, if kept by themselves in a box would soon die of starvation, even if supplied with food. I have, however, kept isolated specimens for three months by giving them a slave for an hour or two a day to clean and feed them. Under these circumstances they remained in perfect health, while, but for the slaves, they would have perished in two or three days. Excepting the slave-making ants, and some of the *Myrmecophilous* beetles above described, I know no case in nature of an animal having lost the instinct of feeding. \* \*

These four genera offer us every gradation from lawless violence to contemptible parasitism. *Formica sanguinea*, which may be assumed to have comparatively recently taken to slave-making, has not as yet been materially affected. *Polyergus* illustrates the lowering tendency of slavery. They have lost their knowledge of art, their natural affection for their young, and even their instinct of feeding ! They are, however, bold and powerful marauders.

In *Strongylognathus*, the enervating influence of slavery has gone further, and told even on the bodily strength. They are no longer able to capture their slaves in fair and open warfare. Still they retain a semblance of authority, and when roused 'will fight bravely though in vain.

In *Anergates*, finally, we come to the last scene of this sad history. We may safely conclude that in distant times their ancestors lived, as so many ants do now, partly by hunting, partly on honey ; that by degrees they became bold marauders, and gradually took to keeping slaves ; that for a time they maintained their strength and agility, though losing by degrees their real independence, their arts, and even many of their instincts ; that gradually even their bodily force dwindled away under the enervating influence to which they had subjected themselves, until they sank to their present degrading condition—weak in body and mind, few in numbers and apparently nearly extinct, the miserable representatives of far superior ancestors, maintaining a precarious existence as contemptible parasites of their former slaves. \* \* \* I do not now refer to slave-making ants, which represent an abnormal, or perhaps only a temporary state of things, for slavery seems to tend in ants, as in men, to the degradation of those by whom it is adopted, and it is not impossible that the slave-making species will eventually find themselves unable to compete with those which are more self-dependent, and have reached a higher phase of civilization." *Ants, Wasps, & Bees*, by Sir John Lubbock, Bart, London : C. Kegan Paul & Co., 1882.

### CHARLES DARWIN ON SLAVERY.

"ON the 19th of August we finally left the shores of Brazil. I thank God, I shall never again visit a slave-country. To this day, if I hear a distant scream, it recalls with painful vividness my feelings, when passing a house near Pernambuco, I heard the most pitiable moans, and could not but suspect that some poor slave was being tortured, yet knew that I was as powerless as a child even to remonstrate. I suspected that these moans were from a tortured slave, for I was told that this was the case in another instance. Near Rio de Janeiro I lived opposite to an old lady, who kept screws to crush the fingers of her female slaves. I have stayed in a house where a young household mulatto, daily and hourly, was reviled, beaten, and persecuted enough to break the spirit of the lowest animal. I have seen a little boy six or seven years old, struck thrice with a horse whip (before I could interfere), on his naked head, for having handed me a glass of water not quite clean; I saw his father tremble at a mere glance from his master's eye.

These latter cruelties were witnessed by me in a Spanish colony, in which it has always been said, that slaves are better treated than by the Portuguese, English, or other European nations. I have seen at Rio Janeiro a powerful negro afraid to ward off a blow directed, as he thought, at his face. I was present when a kind-hearted man was on the point of separating for ever the men, women, and little children of a large number of families who had long lived together.

I will not even allude to the many

heart-sickening atrocities which I authentically heard of; nor would I have mentioned the above revolting details, had I not met with several people, so blinded by the constitutional gaiety of the negro, as to speak of Slavery as a tolerable evil. Such people have generally visited at the houses of the upper classes, where the domestic slaves are usually well treated; and they have not, like myself, lived amongst the lower classes. Such enquirers will ask slaves about their condition; they forget that the slave must, indeed, be dull, who does not calculate on the chance of his answer reaching his master's ears.

It is argued that self-interest will prevent excessive cruelty; as if self-interest protected our domestic animals, which are far less likely than degraded slaves, to stir up the rage of their savage masters. It is an argument long since protested against with noble feelings, and strikingly exemplified, by the ever illustrious Humboldt. It is often attempted to palliate Slavery by comparing the state of slaves with our poorer countrymen: if the misery of our poor be caused not by the laws of nature but by our institutions, great is our sin; but how this bears on Slavery, I cannot see; as well might the use of the thumb-screw be defended in one land, by showing that men in another land suffered from some dreadful disease. Those who look tenderly at the slave-owners, and with a cold heart at the slave, never seem to put themselves into the position of the latter; what a cheerless prospect, with not even a hope of change! Picture to yourself the chance, ever hanging over you, of your wife and your little children, those objects which nature urges even



the slave to call his own, being torn from you and sold like beasts to the first bidder! And these deeds are done and palliated by men who profess to love their neighbours as themselves, who believe in God, and pray that His Will be done on earth!"—*Naturalist's Voyage.*

## UPPER EGYPT.

(Translation.)

DR. SCHWEINFURTH sends us the following interesting particulars on the state of Slavery and the Slave-trade, in the Province of Rohl, Upper Nile.

During the last three months of last year, ——— made a tour of inspection through the Province of Rohl. This tour had been specially undertaken with the view of putting an end to the traffic carried on there in slaves from Monboutto, which had taken root in a shameful manner. ——— has written a memorandum, which, with its curious details, throws a flood of light upon the state of affairs there, showing that things are pretty much as they were twelve years ago when Dr. Schweinfurth left the country.

Passing through the country of Mambara, we arrived at Biti, two hours from Amadi, and remained there a few days. Since this country passed from the hands of private Companies of Khartoum, to those of the Government of Soudan in 1872, it has yielded no revenue to the Government, excepting the ivory taken from the Monbouttoes. The products, so rich in different kinds of grain, honey, wax, oil of sesamum, and butyrospermum grease or butter, have been most shamefully wasted; the cattle completely destroyed, and the people, after being pillaged, have been sold as slaves wholesale. Even Monbouttoes have been taken away to be sold as far off as possible. These seribas (villages), exclusively inhabited and ruled by people of Dongola, present to us a sad spectacle of the raids and stealing of slaves openly effected, in comparison with which there was nothing when I first visited the countries of Bor and Lado, years ago.

As the natives in the district of Amadi do not exceed 8,000 to 10,000 negroes, the

disproportion is self-evident. There are no cattle, for they have been eaten long ago. Hunting is scarcely resorted to. The cultivation of grain is solely attended to, not only for food, but for distilling purposes, spirits being abundant everywhere. Unfortunately this pernicious calling has been followed by the natives. After all this, one would be tempted to think that to ensure an easy life, although at the cost of the natives, the latter would at least be let alone. Not a bit of it. I had scarcely arrived when I received complaints from the negro chiefs settled near the Seribas, that their people were being constantly taken away, especially boys and young girls—as many as 240. Here are not included numerous Monbouttoes, of whom, since my arrival the first day, 85, mostly girls, claimed their liberty and got it, and over 200 slaves belonging to other tribes, who I sent back at once to their homes. After some days the Monbouttoes forwarded to Makraka to be sent thence to their own country, numbered 201. Apart from all this, more startling surprises awaited me. The news reached me from some Monbouttoes, of Makraka, that a certain Faki Mohammed Salik, a native of Bornou, who had been imprisoned by Gordon for slave-stealing, but afterwards liberated, had gone with an escort of six armed slaves into Monboutto territory and had taken away 26 persons who were then at Makraka. It did not take long before the Faki and his prey were brought before me. There were 19 young boys, five girls and two children, of four to six years of age. My information showed that the Faki had gone by secret paths from village to village, and that he had stolen these 26 persons partly by promises and partly by violence. At the station of Buffi, at which lonely place nobody dreamt of our visit, there was a perfect panic, for everyone there lives by thieving, pillage and slave-trading. The first day of my arrival the number of persons claimed by their relations reached 266. Over 566 carrier loads of grain have been lately exacted from the natives, and in consequence wasted. But in spite of this, the granary was completely empty, and everybody complained of hunger, though at the same time they were lounging about drunk in the streets of the Seriba. A certain Abd-el-Kher, employed here, has collected on his own account not less than 84 slaves, whilst

the number of persons claimed reached in two days 400, being all from neighbouring places, except a few Monbouttoes. I have taught these scoundrels a severe lesson, and I hope that the negroes will have a little rest and more respect for the Government in consequence.

Ayak, one of the oldest establishments of the Dongolas, and at the same time a stronghold of slave-trading, was governed by a certain De-fa-Allah, a man who in spite of his thefts and murders, and his horrible treatment of the Agahrs, had maintained himself in power for many years. Detested and feared by all the negroes from here to Monbouttoe this model chief of a station had captured from the negroes near him, Agahrs, Kitch, Atot, and Mandaris over 400 slaves of both sexes and of all ages. Nearly 200 of the choicest boys and girls were hidden in the houses of his friends and in small seribas held by Dragomans, whilst 50 Monbouttoes who came before me, were described to me as free, thanks to his own initiative. Beside this, I counted between 700 and 800 slaves in the principal village. All might be reckoned at least 1,500 persons. Let us review the inhabitants of Ayak, and we find: Traders 7 (among them a Greek); Persons with known occupation, 57, Usurieh, 57; Irregular soldiers, 30; Total, 151. This gives 151 masters for 1,500 slaves. This does not include 73 Basingers (armed negro slaves) with their slaves and a large number of Niam Niams, Monbouttoes, Bongoes Mottu, &c., nobody being able to tell where they came from, nor what they are, but they all have slaves, which proves that my estimates are very moderate.

#### SLAVES HELD BY SLAVES.

To explain the above phrase "the man had gone to live in a village of his own," it must be stated that all the employes here owned a number of men slaves, whom they kept and armed for their own account, but with arms and ammunition belonging to Government. These fellows then installed themselves in the negro villages, and forthwith obliged inhabitants to pay them an impost in produce. These slaves remitted a portion of these imposts to their masters. Yussuf Pacha Hassan, Hassan Bey Ibrahim, Mula Effendi, and whatever name they adopted, all these robbers had kept up in this way until now, dozens of similar hawks' nests, other slaves scoured the country

for the benefit of their masters. It is needless to say that they occasionally devoted themselves to kidnapping slaves. My stay at Ayak was prolonged because Musa Effendi, chief of all the region of Rohl, would not proceed against his accomplices.

Rumbek is not very far distant from Ayak. They had had time therefore to get the slaves away, as they feared that the slaves would make complaints, and they had even been sent back to their homes. At Ayak they numbered 400; here there were from 600 to 700, but the people of Rumbek themselves reckoned the number of slaves in this locality at 3,000 before my arrival. The station is a frightful place, and is surrounded by all the horrors of drunkenness, syphilis, slave-trading, and filth of every description. Fortunately, in consequence of my order, that henceforth everybody must pay the ordinary taxes and register their slaves, the Khartoum rabble residing here, had no desire to remain, and I was only too glad to be able to make these scoundrels return home, or to expel them to the Bahr Ghazal, where the Dongolese régime flourishes to-day as well as it did before Gessi's time. The morning after my arrival 165 slaves, Monbouttoes of both sexes, came to me, among them a lot of children, five to six years old, recently imported, and not knowing a single word of Arabic, to ask to be sent back to their country. Forty-five of them, 25 men and 20 women, belonged to Mula Effendi, the Chief of the Rumbek!! Their maintenance caused no difficulty, because the negroes had always cultivated plenty of grain, and when butcher-meat was finished the Agahr or the Atots were declared to be in rebellion; a raid was organised and their cattle stolen. Afterwards, a report was sent to the Government and all was hushed up. At the divan of Rumbek, I was seated upon carpets and cushions which formerly belonged to the famous Siber Pacha, and captured from his son, Soliman, during his flight. Female slaves from Dar Fur served the coffee. Since 1877, the administration had neither kept any accounts nor furnished any to Government. The chiefs, nevertheless, received money to pay the salaries, and yet for years nobody had seen a single dollar. All, on the contrary, were owing money to the Chief of the Station for merchandise he had bought with Government funds, and which he had sold to them at triple its value. Slaves figure in their accounts as oxen, asses, &c. Forged seals, &c., complete

the sad catalogue of crimes which they call affairs of Government. At the same time the place is full of Fakis (priests), and places for prayer! And yet it is a very curious fact, and one difficult to explain, that Mahometanism, after over twenty years existence in these countries, and twenty years rule there, *has not been able to make a dozen proselytes*. It is a very lucid verdict upon the system which prevailed up to that time. On my return I succeeded in delivering about 50 more slaves in the small Seribas, and in sending off their masters at once to the seat of Government at Lado. During the interval of my stay at Amadi, some soldiers arrived from Lado, and I began to clear out the Dongolese. Our soldiers are not angels, and being only negroes, they always try to procure wives, and to be waited upon, but they are at least accustomed to discipline, and as regards their behaviour towards the inhabitants and their good understanding with them, I can only praise their conduct.

### EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

"TIMES," 14th August, 1882.

THE following letter has been addressed to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society by Herr Gerhard Rohlfs, the accredited agent of King John of Abyssinia to the Egyptian Government:—

"Weimar, Aug. 8.

"Dear Sir,—Although I have written to the Negus Negest of Abyssinia that I must decline the honour of acting longer as his agent, since Great Britain, according to a direct communication to me from the Foreign Office, does not consider Egypt and Abyssinia to be at war, I think it right to lay the following considerations before you. Christian Abyssinia is a country where no slavery exists. Egypt is a country where the traffic in human beings is continually carried on. This deserves in the highest degree the attention of the Anti-Slavery Society. Nobody now ventures to deny that Egypt and Abyssinia are still at war, and although just now the attention of the world is directed to Lower Egypt, perhaps the next thing may be that a shot fired from the mountains of Abyssinia may direct attention to the south.

"For what would be easier for the Emperor of Abyssinia than to get possession of Massowah, to open a passage for himself to

the Red Sea, and to re-conquer Bogos and Mensa, the provinces which have been torn from him? If the Negus Negest does not do this, it will certainly not be because he is unable—for what resistance could Egypt offer just now?—but simply and entirely because he is still hoping that the great Christian Powers will take up his cause and decide in his favour. This would simply be doing justice. And, as Gordon remarked, what was granted to Montenegro—access to the sea—should not be denied to Abyssinia. And as it may be hoped that the time will soon come when a settled state of affairs will be established on the Nile, the opportunity should be embraced for settling the relations between Abyssinia and Egypt.

"Allow me to remark that if Ismail had remained at the helm, these affairs would have been settled long ago. This is evident from the circumstance that the former Khedive placed confidence in General Gordon, while the present Khedive dismissed him. Had General Gordon remained there would no longer have been an Abyssinian-Egyptian question, and the slavery question would have been much nearer a solution.

"Yours faithfully,

"GERHARD ROHLFS.

"To Charles H. Allen, Esq., 55, New Broad Street."

### Obituary.

#### THE LATE G. W. ANSTIE.

WE regret to have to announce the death, at the advanced age of 82, of Mr. George Washington Anstie, of Devizes, one of the few that were left of those who fought so strenuously and so successfully against the Slavery that existed in the British Colonies.

Mr. Anstie was one of the Delegates who were appointed by the various counties to meet at Exeter Hall, on 18th April, 1833, to protest against the government plan of compensating the planters for freeing their slaves; and who, to the number of 339 marched in a body to the Colonial Office and urged their views upon the Government.

#### GENERAL GORDON AND THE BASUTOS.

WE learn that the General's opinion is that the limits of the native locations should be now and for ever fixed by legal deeds, and that all who encroach upon the borders of the tribes should be legally proceeded against. This, he thinks, would make the natives quiet and contented, and no large force would then be required to preserve order.



**BROWN & GREEN, Limited,**  
72, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, E.C.

## **KITCHEN RANGES,**

With Close or Open Fire, Roast in Front ; and are unsurpassed for Economy, Cleanliness, General Convenience, Heating Baths, and the prevention of Smoky Chimneys.

**BROWN & GREEN** are removing to  
69 & 71, Finsbury Pavement, and 2 & 3, Little Moorfields, London,  
*Close to Moorgate Station.*

**PRIZE MEDALS—London, Dublin, Paris, Melbourne & Adelaide.**  
The First & Highest Award, THE GOLD MEDAL,  
AT THE SMOKE ABATEMENT EXHIBITIONS,  
**SOUTH KENSINGTON & MANCHESTER.**

---

## **British & Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.**

ARTHUR PEASE, Esq., M.P., *President.*

Subscriptions and Donations are now especially needed to enable the Society to carry on its work, which can never be complete until Slavery and the Slave-trade are abolished throughout the world.

Remittances may be sent to

EDMUND STURGE, Esq., *Chairman.*

JOSEPH ALLEN, Esq., *Treasurer*, 18, Cornhill.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

Or to the Society's Bankers,

Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., 54, Lombard Street.

---

OFFICES—55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

---

**ABRAHAM KINGDON & CO.,**  
**Printers, Lithographers, Stationers, Zincographers,**  
**52, MOORFIELDS, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.**

~~~~~  
**ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED. ESTIMATES PER**  
**RETURN.**  
~~~~~

*A.K. and Co. being accustomed to print in Foreign Languages, can  
guarantee accuracy in their production.*

---

**Translations made at moderate charges.**

# Parents, Teachers, Ministers, & Christian Workers,

## PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING.

**Millions, once Scholars, attend no Place of Worship on the Lord's Day. WHY IS THIS?**

BECAUSE SUNDAY SCHOOLS CANNOT TRAIN UP CHILDREN RELIGIOUSLY. God has ordained Parents to teach and train, and Ministers to see that it is done and turn it to the highest and holiest account, and nobody else can do it. But everchanging lessons generally in use are not suited to teach Bible religion to young children at all, much less in one hour a week; without home help. Few Teachers ever master them; few Scholars really learn them; Parents cannot adopt them for home training; nor can Clergymen or Ministers examine upon them.

### THE ONE WANT OF THE DAY IS—

such a SYSTEM OF RELIGIOUS LESSONS IN DAY AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS as shall enable Parents without study to train their Children for life and prepare them for Public worship on the Lord's Day in all after years.

PARENTS—Trembling for the future of their dear ones;

MINISTERS—Anxious about their young people;

TEACHERS—discouraged at their small success.

### SHOULD ALL LOOK AT THIS!!

All Teachers can learn these Lessons. All Children can both learn and teach them. Parents can adopt and use them at home, and Ministers, without toil or study, can examine upon them, and God is pleased to bless them.

**THE SYSTEMATIC BIBLE TEACHER, 700 Lessons.**

Post-free,.

**BIBLE VOICES FOR THE YOUNG (For Home Use.)**

2s. 6d.

A FULL REPORT of the May Meeting, and further particulars can be had on application to the Manager.

SYSTEMATIC BIBLE TEACHING MISSION,  
67, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

## IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

**SILKS, CASHMERES, VELVETEENS,**

PATTERNS Post-free.

**SERGES and Umbrellas**

Comparison the only Test.

**AT WHOLESALE PRICES.**

### BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS.

**A RICH LYONS SILK DRESS FOR 31s. 6d.**

A good wearing and handsome Silk, rich and bright.

A special large consignment of pure black Silk, wear guaranteed, 2s. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., and 4s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. These are fully 40 per cent. under value.

**UMBRELLAS.**—Arrangements have been made with one of the largest Manufacturers to sell his Umbrellas at Wholesale price. Illustrated List sent on application.

**ALL-WOOL FRENCH CASHMERE DRESS for 10s. 6d.**—Black and all the new Colours. Arrangements have been made to offer All-Wool French Cashmeres at wholesale Prices, direct from the Makers in Clichy and Rheims, 1s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. to 3s. 11d. per yard, forty-six inches wide. These goods are fully 30 per cent. under retail prices.

**REGULAR GOODS NOW ON SALE from 1s. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. to 8s. 6d.**

Ladies are now obtaining Silks at wholesale prices, and thereby saving two profits.

**A Rich Velveteen Dress in all Colours, for 19s. 6d.** The Clichy Silken Velveteen is a French Manufacture of surprising beauty. Guaranteed to retain its colour to the last. 1s. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. to 3s. 11d. Patterns free.

The Patent Fast Pile French Silken Velveteen is so guaranteed to be as represented. The entire cost of Dress and Making will be allowed if the Pile comes off.

**All-Wool French Serge Dress for 8s. 9d., in all Colours.** These goods are made from the finest Tasmanian Wool, and will be found to be superior to any of the English makes. Range of prices: 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 1s. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 1s. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., and 1s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per yard, in all Colours.

WRITE FOR PATTERNS TO

**SAMUEL MOORE, WHOLESALE SILK MERCHANT,**

28, PATERNOSTER ROW LONDON, E.C.

# The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

## EGYPT.

SINCE our last issue in August, stirring events have taken place in Egypt, and the war against Arabi Pasha has been brought to a close more speedy and complete than the most sanguine could have anticipated. For this we must all feel devoutly thankful; though it would be idle to blink the fact that a vast deal has still to be accomplished before peace and tranquility can be said to reign in Egypt. With regard to the political questions of the Control, Bondholders, or even the route to India, the Anti-Slavery Society has no immediate concern. The great question of Slavery and the Slave-trade is the one point to which it would now turn its undivided attention. No one can deny that the present important crisis in Egyptian affairs, which has necessitated the temporary occupation of the country by an English army is the cause of a golden opportunity for dealing a swift and certain death-blow to Slavery and the Slave-trade which has never yet occurred in the history of this country.

The neglect to embrace this opportunity would be an undying disgrace to the English Government and nation. The Anti-Slavery Society has, therefore,

lost no time in once more memorialising the Prime Minister upon this great question. Their letter, and the semi-official answer of Mr. Gladstone will be found below. But the matter cannot stop here. The people of England who have already made such great sacrifices to free themselves from the taint of Slavery will have entirely lost the traditional policy of their fathers if they neglect to support with a voice that cannot be refused, this appeal of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

An opportunity will shortly be afforded at a PUBLIC MEETING in London, for the discussion of this important matter.

## SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN EGYPT.

THE British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has addressed the following letter to Mr. Gladstone, respecting the extraordinary opportunity that now exists for putting down the Slave-trade, and providing for the extinction of Slavery throughout the Egyptian dominions:—

To The Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, Esq., M.P., First Lord of the Treasury, &c., &c.

SIR,—On the 2nd of June last, in view of the Conference about to take place in Constantinople, the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society had the honour to submit to your consideration and



that of Her Majesty's Government, that the Slave-trade, as carried on in Egypt and her Dependencies, should claim a place in its deliberations, with the object of obtaining its suppression.

In your reply, dated 7th June, you stated, that "this most important point raised by the Society, would certainly not be within the objects of the proposed Conference."

Since that time, however, the course of events has, for the present, practically placed on Her Majesty's Government the responsibility of the government of Egypt, and has necessitated a re-organization of the administration of that country, in which England will have a powerful influence, thus, imposing upon her, duties and obligations in regard to the question of Slavery, which she is bound to discharge.

In this re-organization, the Committee consider that the suppression of the Slave-trade, and the extinction of the legal status of Slavery, should form an integral part, inasmuch as they not only involve a cruel wrong to the enslaved, but have ever been the powerful sources of lawlessness and crime, and have thus constituted an element of weakness in the Government of Egypt.

The Committee would therefore respectfully, but earnestly, impress upon Her Majesty's Government the importance of at once establishing such administrative arrangements, as shall not only give their full and legitimate effect to the hitherto inoperative firmans, and edicts, which have from time to time been issued by Turkey and Egypt, but shall secure the complete suppression of the Slave-trade and the extinction of Slavery.

At the Congress of Vienna in 1815, the preponderating influence of England was exerted to the utmost for this object, in the face of the most powerful commercial interests of the Western world.

At the present moment, when her freedom of action is comparatively uncontrolled, she is doubly bound by every consideration of humanity to carry out her Anti-Slavery policy to its full consummation—a policy, whose unselfish and beneficent character cannot fail to commend itself to the collective sanction of Europe, and of every Christian country throughout the world.

On behalf of the Committee, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves very respectfully,

ARTHUR PEASE, *President.*  
EDMUND STURGE, *Chairman.*  
JOSEPH ALLEN, *Treasurer.*  
CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

The above letter was inserted in full in *The Times*, *Daily News*, and *Daily Chronicle*, some French and German papers, and in a condensed form in most of the other London papers. An excellent editorial appeared in *The Times* of September 27th, the perusal of which we heartily commend to all friends of the Anti-Slavery cause.

If the lead so well taken by *The Times* in this matter were followed up as it ought to be, by the English press generally, it would do much to awaken that public opinion against Slavery and the Slave-trade, which has so long lain dormant in this country.

*The Times*, September 27th, 1882.  
(Editorial.)

\* \* \* \* \*

There is another subject of even more serious importance which is forced upon this country

by the course of recent events. England has always professed itself interested, and has often interfered with more or less success, in the conduct of the Slave-trade in Upper Egypt. Colonel Gordon succeeded in stopping it at the fountain-head; \* \* \* \* While Arabi remained at the head of affairs there was, of course, no chance of mending matters in the Soudan. Egypt was being managed by the Egyptians for the Egyptians; and one of the objects of the management was to encourage the Slave-trade on the Nile. The opportunity for striking a blow at this traffic is now fairly in our hands. We have talked long about it, we have used strong diplomatic influence, we have set the Khedive's Government more than once in motion against it. But now at last we find ourselves in actual occupation of the Delta and in command of the Nile. The suppression of the Slave-trade, which has till now been a matter in which we might assist from outside, has now become a pressing duty. The letter to Mr. Gladstone from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society which we print this morning puts the case very fairly. On June 7 the Prime Minister, addressing this body, said that the coming Conference would doubtless not consider the question as one coming within their scope. Since that time, however, we have entered into possession of the country, and can at least make an effort for the unfortunate black population, now subject to all sorts of horrors at the hands of their own chiefs and the speculating traders. The letter of Mr. Pease and his colleagues demands the "extinction of the legal *status* of Slavery," as well as the suppression of the trade, and the work will not be efficiently done unless this step is taken. It is true that Slavery is an ancient institution in those regions. Tolerated by the Mahomedan law, it is accepted as part of the order of nature by masters and slaves. But this does not alter the facts of the position of the men, women, and children who are the victims of the raids of slave-hunters. They are coming, indeed, to domestic and not to predial Slavery, while the negroes of Zanzibar are sent into the interior of Arabia to work the great coffee plantations. The former is the milder fate, but even so it is hard enough, and to some out of each cargo it implies treatment too horrible for words. It is surely fitting that England, which has done so much in past times to put down Slavery in her colonies and to stop the marine Slave-trade, should intervene once more in the country

which she has undertaken to set in order. Consistency, interest, and duty bid us to take active steps in a matter which will not again be in a state so favourable for settlement for a long time to come.

The following reply was forwarded to Mr. Pease by the Prime Minister :—

Hawarden Castle, Chester,  
27th Sept., 1882.

Dear Mr. Pease,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23rd inst. and of its enclosure with regard to the suppression of the Slave-trade in Egypt, and I will not fail to communicate with Lord Granville on the subject.

The case is certainly different from that referred to by the Anti-Slavery Society when they wrote to me last June, and I cannot but hope it may be found practicable to effect something, though my knowledge is not such as to warrant my speaking with confidence.

I remain,

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE.

Arthur Pease, Esq., M.P.

---

## Obituary.

---

### MR. JOHN LAFFAN HANLY, EDITOR OF THE "STAMBOUL."

WE regret to have to record the death of the talented editor of the above paper, at the early age of 47 years, thirty-three of which had been devoted to journalistic work. Mr. Hanly, who was a barrister by profession, and "one of the most practised, learned, and loyal journalists in Constantinople," will not only be greatly missed in that city by all Europeans, but his loss will be felt by all who take an interest in the Anti-Slavery cause. Mr. Hanly was always ready to assist with his pen and influence the efforts of the Anti-Slavery Society in the cause of freedom.

---

### MR. WILLIAM APPEL.

THE above-named young missionary, who left England in May last, under the auspices of the Baptist Missionary Society, for the Congo, was struck down by fever soon after arriving at that river. One more victim to the deadly African climate.

## RESIGNATION OF GENERAL GORDON (CHINESE GORDON).

WE were not surprised at the announcement that General Gordon had resigned the appointment he had accepted under the Colonial Government in South Africa. The task of welding into one homogeneous whole all the conflicting elements contained in the English, Dutch, and Native communities of the Cape of Good Hope, would appear at present to be a hopeless one, nor is General Gordon the man to carry out the views so freely expressed by many colonial organs, with regard to the native races.

At the present crisis we feel that Gordon's place is in Egypt and the Soudan, as he is probably the only man who could successfully carry out the great work he so well commenced some years ago, and from which he was driven by the open and secret hostility of the ruling classes in Egypt. On all sides we are now asked, "Why do we not agitate for the re-appointment of General Gordon, as Governor-General of the Soudan?"

We should be only too glad to do so, but our voice will not reach very far, and it is surely time that at this great crisis of Egyptian affairs the people of England should once more speak out as they were wont to do in days gone by, and insist upon our Government embracing the present golden opportunity to sweep away, now and for ever, the terrible scourge of Slavery and the Slave-trade, with which Turkey and Egypt have so long been allowed to insult the civilized world.

Who so fit to act as the instrument for carrying out this righteous policy as Gordon Pacha, the friend of the

slave, the terror of the slave-hunter, and the *bête noire* of every corrupt and sensual Pacha?

The *Daily News*, of October 10th, in an Editorial commenting upon General Gordon's resignation, thus alludes to the question of his return to Egypt:—

Instead of General Gordon's friends being surprised that he should be leaving South Africa, they only wonder that he should have gone there at all. When his command in the Mauritius expired he intended to take up his residence at Beyrout, but the pressing invitation which he received from the Cape Colony induced him to consent to apply himself to the reorganization of the Cape forces and the pacification of Basutoland. His heart is said to be in the Soudan, and it is possible that the course of events may restore him to a turbulent and slavery-cursed region which he alone has been able to govern.

---

## GENERAL GORDON.

A CORRESPONDENT forwards us the following note suggesting that General Gordon's proper place at the present moment is Egypt, and not the Cape of Good Hope—where his extraordinary abilities are frittered away in vain attempts to reconcile the differences, that seem to be chronic, between the colonists (English and Dutch) and the native races. It is unnecessary for us to state that we heartily concur in the suggestion that General Gordon ought certainly to be at the right hand of the Khedive.

Dear Sir,—Do you not agree that at this important moment—Sir Garnet Wolseley coming home, Sir A. Alison refusing the chief command, all Egypt in a transition state—that General Gordon is the man to stand at the right hand of the "supposed to be" well-meaning Khedive, if but in a consultative capacity?

His name is so trusted among the fellaheen, so much dreaded by the slave-dealers, that probably no other European would have the same beneficent influence—and where he now is, his great powers appear, humanly speaking, are almost thrown away.

Your great Society has the ear of the British public if not of the British Government. Is this not the right moment for you to suggest his immediate appointment? Surely such an opportunity for striking a death blow to Slavery in N.E. Africa is not likely to re-occur.

Faithfully yours,  
J. H. F.



## THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE AND THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

OUR contemporary, *Africa*, for the present month, contains a very striking article respecting the present extraordinary opportunity that exists for dealing a death blow to the Slave-trade in Africa. We regret that we are unable to reprint this in full, but must content ourselves with a few sentences, and with a short letter from one of their correspondents, which deals with the question of opening up the interior of Africa by roads and steamers. It may not be generally known that owing to the munificence of a well-known friend of the Missionary and Anti-Slavery causes, a road is likely shortly to be completed between the north of Lake Nyassa, and the southern end of Lake Tanganyika.

The importance of this route can scarcely be estimated.

(Editorial—*Africa*).

" . . . . . It is true that but lately Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville declined to introduce the abolition of the Slave-trade as not within the scope of the proposed Conference at Constantinople. But events have since moved largely on. We give no opinion, indeed, as to the expediency of a European Conference now to settle Egyptian questions, but whether by a European Areopagus, or by the Khedive, and England as the instruments, Egypt cannot be settled without the thorough probing of the evils under which it suffers, and without the application of sufficient remedies. The safety of the world cannot afford the repetition of so sharp and dangerous a crisis as the present. The Soudan, as well as Egypt, now a prey to anarchy, must be restored to order, and arrangements must be made for the strict fulfilment of Egyptian engagements; the firmans issued against the Slave-trade must no longer remain a dead letter; Slave-trading must be finally crushed.

" . . . . . We are not advocating here the undue expansion of Egypt. Its extension in what has been called the Eastern Soudan, was an aggression upon Abyssinia

which, as Mr. Rohlfs states in a recent letter, is a country where no Slavery exists, and which merits thus our support. In the settlement, indeed, of the Egyptian question, Abyssinia ought not to be overlooked. This would be favourable to the Anti-Slavery cause, as well as to peace. Further south, if the large enterprise suggested in the letter signed "Anti-Slavery" be adopted, it is quite a practical thing now to diminish greatly, if not altogether to crush Slave-trading, betwixt the Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika, and the coast, by giving some limited aid to the Sultan of Zanzibar. His influence extends widely now, and at little cost it could be strengthened. Further south we might fairly appeal to Portugal, which has now abolished Slavery, to extend the cordon to the Zambesi. Further west, again, the great enterprise of Stanley will speedily bring the Upper Congo and its vast affluents into contact with civilization. A blow may thus be at no distant day struck at Slavery in these great internal regions, such as England has accomplished on the Guinea Coast, to the great promotion of the peace and prosperity of its millions and to the extended benefit of commerce. But whatever opinion may be formed of some of these particular suggestions, it is plain that the hour has struck, if we may so venture to speak, when the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, and those who would extend the blessings of Christianity, ought to be up and doing—making one great sustained, and, we shall trust, final effort to crush the accursed system of Slavery in Africa."

[We have just learned, since this article went to press, that the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has addressed a letter to Mr. Gladstone, urging the importance of the crisis, and the great responsibility lying on England, and urging strongly the suppression of the whole system in Egypt. This prompt and decided action is just what we might have anticipated from the Society.]

*To the Editor of AFRICA.*

SIR,—So far I have seen no reference to the importance of the late British success on the suppression of the Slave-trade from Central Africa. The provinces of Egypt extend to the equator, to a point intermediate between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans—a line of military posts extending to the Albert Nyanza, upon which Colonel Gordon, when in the employ of the late Khedive, placed a steamer. From this

lake to Lake Tanganyika there is only a distance of 300 miles, believed to be chiefly occupied by the lake "Muṭa Nzige," of which Stanley saw one arm, the Beatrice Gulf.

Should the British Government make arrangements with the Khedive for the suppression of the Slave-trade in Egypt, it would not be difficult for a competent officer, by putting a steamer on the Muta Nzige, to make such a cordon as would cut off the Slave-trade from all that region of Africa which lies east of the 30th degree of Longitude, south of Tanganyika, on which, it is hoped, a steamer may be placed very soon. The proposed road to Nyassa, which is over a healthy country, would complete the cordon to the Indian Ocean at Quilimane.

It is to be further noted that, on the line of the equator, there is a distance of only 250 miles from the Albert Nyanza to the Stanley falls, on the Congo, from which steamers will almost immediately be running to the Atlantic.

The position is a most commanding one for controlling the whole Slave-trade of Central Africa at its sources, and it is a time when the Anti-Slavery Society could use its influence with most effect.

It seems as though it were the design of Providence that some such effect as the great war worked out in the United States in the suppression of Slavery on that continent, might be the result of the late successful campaign, and it would be well for this country to consider whether it is "come to the Kingdom for such a time as this."

#### ANTI-SLAVERY.

##### BRAZILIAN SLAVERY.

ON the 30th of June the number of slaves in the province of Rio de Janeiro was 271,860, 147,168 being males, and 124,692, females. The number registered up to September 30, 1873, in accordance with the requirement of the law of 1871, was 301,750, after which 31,451, were brought into the province in excess of departures, raising the total to 333,201, so that the decrease up to June 30 had been 61,341—viz., 49,382 by death and 11,959 by emancipation, of which number 1,940 were by the Emancipation Fund, and 10,019 by private initiative. In Pianhy, Baron de Parahim, brother of the President of the Council, has freed recently, in addition to ten previously, 16 slaves, furnishing them with lands to cultivate, and undertaking to rear and educate 20 free children of slaves. —*Anglo-Brazilian Times.*

##### THE AMERICAN MISSION AND SLAVERY IN EGYPT.

*The Catholic Presbyterian* publishes a very interesting article by Dr. Lansing, head of the American Mission, at Cairo, on the Egyptian question. This article is well worthy of close study, but we are only able to give a very short extract relating to Slavery.

The Dr. having come across a curious book entitled "Precious Words," and written by one of the leading Ulama at the El Azhar has translated a few passages for the benefit of his readers. This book, which appears to be the manifesto of the National Egyptian party, is written in an exceedingly quaint and original style. The various owners of the large harems of Egypt are amusingly discussed under the *soubriquet* of cock-sparrows, which will explain the allusions contained in the following quotation from Dr. Lansing's article:—

Will the reader please lay the above alongside the fact that, for several years past, Egypt has been virtually governed by foreign interference—English and French. This interference has been specially burdensome on two points—namely, the harem system and Slavery, the two being, from this point of view, identical, for it is on the slavegang that the chief dependence is placed to supply the demands of the harem. The Islamic sparrow or cock claims the privilege (he may conscientiously believe that the verses of the Koran give him the Divine prerogative) of having "two or three or four," and besides as many as "his hands may possess (*slaves*) of his own kind;" but as to the other sex, who peck around him where he scratches, he does not wish his prerogative to be interfered with. Not that the interference with his calling around him additional hens (white, black, and copper-coloured—Circassian, Nubian, and Abyssinian) has been very seriously carried out; for the politicians have not met the expectations of the members of the Anti-Slavery Society, and, besides, Oriental diplomacy has generally, in the slave treaties as in other matters, got the best of it; but the matter has been vexatious, and has put the man of the house in an awkward position!

## EXISTING SLAVERY.

*The Oracle* of August 10th publishes the following excellent reply to some questions asked by one of their correspondents, respecting Slavery and the Slave-trade.

*Will you please tell me (1) in what countries of the world Slavery is still carried on. (2) the general treatment of such slaves. (3) if any of the countries are trying to put a stop to it.—*  
J. D. S.

It will scarcely be believed that the difficulty in stating with precision the districts in which Slavery is still either authorised, or pursued as a contraband trade, is not slight. On the Western coast of Africa the Slave-trade is abolished. On December 31, 1868, the Mixed Commission Court, established at the Cape of Good Hope by the Governments of Great Britain, the United States, and Portugal, declared that it had not been called upon to judge one single case of Slave-trade during the year then closing; the Western traffic was dead, and the Commission was discontinued. But in the East the evil is widespread, and is practised under conditions distressing and hideous to the last degree. We propose to give first some account of the evil in terms directly applicable in 1872, because we shall then have the full advantage of reference to the pamphlet of 64 pages by Professor E. F. Berlioux, entitled "The Slave-trade in Africa in 1872," and afterwards to make the very few modifications subsequent events may have required. The Slave-hunts pursued for the supply of eastern markets (Turkey, Egypt, Persia, and formerly Zanzibar), are organised in three African regions—the interior of the African Continent, the borders of the Upper Nile, and the coasts of the Indian Ocean. The countries where the slaves are sold are Egypt, Arabia, and all those in possession of Mussulmans. When, therefore, the slaves are drawn from Central Africa, the black who has been severed from his family and deprived of his liberty, must traverse the vast plains of sand which separate the interior of the Continent from the borders of the Mediterranean. From the town of Tripoli to the Lake Tchad there are nearly twenty degrees—an extent of land more than twice and a half the length of Great Britain; and it is by this route that the convoys and negroes are driven, condemned

under the burning sun, to all the tortures of thirst, hunger, and fatigue. "On both sides of the way," says M. Rohlf, "we see the blanched bones of the victimised slaves—skeletons still covered by the katoun, the clothing of the blacks. The Traveller who knows nothing of the road to Bournou has only to follow these scattered remains, and he will not be misguided." For the supply of this division of the inhuman traffic, the large city of Kouka, in the vicinity of Lake Tchad, the capital of Bournou, is the great mart. On Monday, the chief sale day, the slaves, whose owners do not care to substitute anything for their miserable tatters, may be numbered by thousands; their price varies from half-a-sovereign to five pounds. Under the pretence of religion, the Sultan makes his razzias at the head of warriors, with whom he divides the shameful booty. In the middle valley of the Nile the bartering gains a new element of mournful interest; many of the men-hunters are Europeans belonging to nations the most refined. The grand centre of this iniquitous commerce is the Egyptian city of Khartoum, situated at the junction of the two Niles, almost at the same distance from the destroyed Alexandria as is Kouka from the East of Tripoli. Slaves, indeed, have not appeared there since Turkey prohibited the importation of the negroes, now some quarter of a century ago, but secret correspondents come to conduct them beyond the city by the desert to their destination, of which the slaves know nothing. And thus have these enormities been long concealed. In the country that precedes that mountain range, in which Sir Samuel Baker and Captain Speke discovered the extensive lakes whence flows the Nile, are morasses and rivers, forming an inextricable maze. From the centre of the fever-producing bogs thus formed has risen a sort of canal, which develops itself round an island composed of muddy earth. Here the slave-hunters have established one of their most frequented stations; twenty vessels are always crowded in the little port of Meschra, awaiting the arrival of the convoy from the interior. Robbery supplies the provisions, force gives a monopoly, and the Vekils, with their army of slaves, carry on a profitable ivory trade for the respectable merchants of Khartoum. Similar to Meschra, but more extensive is Gondokoro (taken possession of by Sir Samuel Baker in August, 1871), and situated at the base of the mountains on which are spread



the lakes whence the Nile takes its rise, it is the centre of another branch of the trade—that of the Upper Valley of the Nile. Here the men-hunters, having no occasion to conceal themselves as at Khartoum, and free from all honest restraint, reign as true sovereigns. Their encampments swarm with fettered slaves; and though here in particular it is that one is sure to meet with Europeans among the owners, each encampment “is a very hell.” And what is done with those who leave the Upper Nile? They are sent, after having supplied various places, to Egypt, to the coast of the Red Sea, on their way to the markets of Arabia. Their numbers are recruited by slaves kidnapped from the frontiers of Abyssinia, where wars of race and religion frequently create an absence of security that allows of the theft of children. In this transporting the two towns, situate opposite to Aden, called Zeila and Tadjoura give important aid; the former exports every year to the Arabian port, Hodeida, four, and the latter one, thousand slaves, at this point. The countries dependent on the Sultan of Zanzibar would require notice, were not the events of the last ten years borne in mind. The English Government, fettered by its treaties refused to allow its cruisers to interfere with a trade so extensive (and, whether conducted by Turks and Arabs, how brutal we shall not seek to tell), that in the period of five years Quiloa, the principal part of the coast, exported 97,203 slaves. And this is a number including only those who passed through the Custom-house, and on whom a tax of two dollars a head was paid. What, then, are the total numbers? “To 30,000 unfortunate beings contributed to Slavery by the state of Zanzibar let us add an equal number of negroes collected in the Valley of the Nile. Then there are those who cross the Sahara, and come from the country of the Somalis (Zeila, &c.) If these were equal to each of the two others, it would amount to the frightful number of 90,000 souls carried off every year by the Slave-trade. . . . To be moderate in our calculations, we may compute it at 75,000, or say, 70,000. . . . But it is necessary to add a test sum in order to ascertain the real number of the victims of this frightful commerce. It is computed by Livingstone, that for one man carried away there are at least five left dead, the latter having either fallen in fighting, or miserably perished. In some instances, we are told by the same authority, that for one who arrives at

his destination, ten are destroyed. If we multiply by five, or by a number midway between five and ten, the total number of victims of this new trade will be somewhere between 350,000 and 550,000. Have the most sanguinary wars been more destructive of human life?” We should properly add something of the condition of the slaves, but in view of the space we must devote to the recent petitions to Ministers, and in view of our present Egyptian concerns, we shall beg leave to part with M. Berlioux, with only one quotation more. “It may be affirmed as a general rule that all Mussulman countries have retained Slavery. It exists not only as a fact, but as a right, under the protection of the laws and the authorities, in Arabia, in Asiatic Turkey, and in European Turkey. Until foreign or exterior influence effects a change, wherever Islamism reigns man will be a thing to be bought and sold; and in all these countries the slave-dealers are sure to profit by their merchandise. The slaves are numerous in all the towns of the littoral of the Red Sea and of the Persian Gulf. Their number decreases in proportion to their approach to the Western provinces of the Ottoman Empire; but this diminution owes much to the difficulty of transport.” Since M. Berlioux wrote, an expedition for suppressing the Slave-trade was sent to Zanzibar, under Sir Bartle Frere; and, after some delays, a treaty abolishing it was signed on the 5th June, 1873; and Sir Samuel Baker was able to announce that to the south of Egypt as far as the Equator Slavery was at an end. But these happy results have not produced total reforms. On the 2nd June of this year the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society drew the attention of the Prime Minister to “the wide extent and renewed activity of the Slave-trade carried on by the subjects of Turkey and Egypt;” and submitted that, “the capture of slaves as pursued in Africa, being a violation of the laws of nations, and a system of piracy, it becomes the duty of the European Powers to insist on its suppression.” At the commencement of July this was further supported by a memorial, signed by many Members of Parliament, addressed to Earl Granville, and claiming that “the execution of the unfulfilled engagements of Egypt in respect to the Slave-trade, must necessarily be included in the objects of the Conference.” The Abolitionists in France, too, have seized the occasion to address their Minister for Foreign Affairs; and, though the answers have

not been distinctly favourable (the proceedings of the Conference being strictly limited to questions arising out of the present crisis), the prominence the subject of abolition has received cannot but be productive of much good—at least, so the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* (July 15, 1882) conceives; and the hope is, therefore, no doubt, well founded. But much remains to be done; for the very same issue of the same journal reports, with regard to the Soudan, from a correspondent at Khartoum, "that Slavery exists, and that it will exist for a long time, in spite of its official abolition, is a fact unfortunately too true to be questioned;" quotes the recent letter in the *Daily News*, in which a writer at Constantinople cites many painful details of more or less open traffic in human beings; repeats the question put by its President, Mr. Pease, in the House of Commons with relation to the prosecution of the directors of the St. John del Rey Mining Company for the working of a large number of slaves in their mines; and produces a letter lately appearing in the *Pall Mall Gazette* in confirmation of the statements made by itself on the present validity of a law in Perak, which constitutes Slavery the punishment of debt. We had prepared some notes setting out the dates in which the principal countries of the world had declared for abolition, and they are in many cases much more recent than would have been expected. But we have already run to such a length that we must forbear, only adding that the Mussulman races, so far as they can, will trade in white men (Circassians or Georgians) as well as black, and that Cuba is less fortunate than most Spanish colonies in having so long clung to the mother country. We have, too, to make our acknowledgments for the papers we have quoted, to the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 55, New Broad Street, E.C.

#### DR. EMIN BEY.

WE are very glad to learn that private letters just received announce the safe arrival of Dr. Emin Bey, at Lado, the centre of his government. As he was at Khartoum at the time of the late disturbances, we felt some little anxiety as to his personal safety, on account of his well-known hostility to all slave-dealers.

## THE SLAVE-TRADE IN AFRICA.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following from the *Dublin Review*:—

"It would seem that Monsieur Lavigerie's efforts for the evangelization of Africa were inspired equally by zeal for the spread of Gospel truth, and by horror at the cruelties of the Slave-trade, some of the victims of which were occasionally met with in Algiers. Amongst the young negroes torn by our efforts from these infernal tortures, there are many who for long periods afterwards awake every night uttering the most horrible cries.

"Four hundred thousand negroes are annually the victims of this scourge, and it is sometimes said that if the traveller following in its habitual track were to lose all other reckoning he would find sufficient guide posts to mark the path in the shape of the human bones blanching in decay. Half-way up the ascent a sad spectacle met our eyes, a chained gang of women and children, descending the rocks with the utmost difficulty, and picking their steps with great care as from the manner in which they were chained together, the fall of one meant not only the fall of many others, but probably actual strangulation or dislocation of the neck, the women though thus chained with iron by the neck were many of them carrying their children on their backs besides heavy loads on their heads, their faces and general appearance told of starvation and utmost hardship, and their naked bodies spoke with ghastly eloquence of the flesh cutting lash.

"Saddest sight of all was that of a string of little children torn from their homes and playmates, wearily following the gang with bleeding blistered feet, reduced to perfect skeletons by starvation, looking up with piteous eye as if they beseeched us to kill them.

"Camped at Mtowa, we found a caravan of ivory and slaves from Manyema waiting transport across lake Tanganyika. We learned they had a frightful march, during which two-thirds fell victims to famine, murder and disease, so that out of about 3,000 slaves who started from Manyema only 1,000 reached Mtowa.

"The poor wretches were carrying ivory to Ujiji and Unganyembe, to be sold along with themselves, for stores to be taken back to Nyanqwe."

## BISHOP STEERE AND HIS WORK.

From "*The Times*," of 19th Sept., 1882.

EDWARD STEERE, third missionary Bishop "to the tribes dwelling in the neighbourhood of Lake Nyassa and the River Shiré," was suddenly struck down by apoplexy at Zanzibar on the 28th of last August. It may be thought well if some few points connected with his remarkable career of usefulness are placed on record, in addition to the announcements already made.

Although with hardly an exception the men he gathered around him for work in Africa were drafted from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Bishop Steere himself was a graduate of London University, where he distinguished himself as gold medallist in 1849, being then 21 years of age. His earlier years as a clergyman were passed in Devonshire and Lincolnshire, and at the time of his deciding to join his neighbour, Bishop Tozer, who was about to go to East Africa, he held the small living of Little Steeping, near Spilsby.

His name will always be connected with his campaign against the desolating ignorance and barbarism of the East African Coast and the districts which supply the bulk of the Slave-trade, rather than with the writings of his earlier days, however great their witness to his deep scholarly mind and research.

## LIVINGSTONE.

It was an important juncture when he first landed in Africa. In obedience to orders from home, Livingstone was in the act of withdrawing the Zambesi Expedition from the Shiré River when Bishop Tozer arrived, and grave doubts existed in the minds of the new-comers whether those members of the mission who survived Bishop Mackenzie could hold their ground in a land so stricken with war and famine as it was then. A stay in the Delta of the Zambesi for some weeks, and subsequently a period of some months' misery on the mist-covered top of Mount Morambala probably went far towards confirming Bishop Tozer in his belief that for a time it was necessary to withdraw from the Portuguese slave preserves.

To Livingstone the decision was a heart-breaking one, and only relieved by the fact that, in conjunction with some of the former members of the mission, he was able to provide for the safety of many of those whom they had together liberated from the slave-traders. A few of the lads in this group eventually proved

of great service in establishing mission stations of various societies in Africa.

It was now arranged that Zanzibar should for the future be the basis of operations, and the two Lincolnshire incumbents soon found that their new plans would find a firm foothold in the island under Seyyid Majid's rule.

It is not too much to say that previous to the coming of the mission a sad misconception had been more and more forced upon the minds of Arabs and Africans alike. Our motives for interfering with the Slave-trade were traced to diametrically opposite interests to those which should have prevailed. To quote Dr. Steere's words :—

## THE SLAVE TRADE.

"The Arabs say of our efforts to suppress the Slave-trade that we are in want of hands on our sugar plantations in Natal and Mauritius, and, being strong at sea, we find it the cheapest plan to take their slaves and send them to work for our planters. What is really done is far too much of this sort. To take an African away to a strange country and apprentice him for a term of years to an Englishman, for whom he will be compelled to work much harder than he ever would have worked for an Arab master is the strangest possible way of giving him his liberty. Yet this is what we do. It is a reproach to our English Government that we give £5 a-head to the men-of-war's-men for every slave seized by them, and then refuse one penny for the benefit of the released people. Children, infirm, sick, whatever they be, no schools for them, no refuge, no hospital, not even a temporary allowance scarcely even for food. No wonder the Arabs disbelieve our talk about philanthropy! If we can give the released slave a new home in his own land, in which his freedom will be assured to him and he will be taught lovingly to use it as a Christian, and so in the very face of his oppressors to be a living witness of our charity and our faith, a Christian freeman instead of a heathen slave, then we need never fear that our motives will be misconstrued or our good intentions perverted."

This, no doubt, was a clear conception of a useful working plan. Upon these lines Bishop Tozer worked till he was forced to retire from ill-health. Henceforth we must trace out its marvellous development to the subject of this memoir, Edward Steere. But in the meanwhile there was work set to his hand for which his peculiar temperament and extraordinary talent for acquiring languages fitted him in a marked degree. Perhaps the reduction of the native languages, especially in a country so relaxing and exhausting as tropical Africa, does not appear to be the formidable task which it really is. That a Jack Tar somehow or other manages



to get on perfectly with the natives after a few weeks' contact with them any one will have noticed on the spot. "Kuku" he discovers stands for "fowl," "m'buzzi" for "goat." Then comes into play the great "go-catch-em" tongue, which from the universal success it meets with at Jack's hands in all parts of the world might make one almost believe it to be a survival from the disaster of Babel—"Spose you go catch em millikie, you catch em backie." Such proof has he by results that he has mastered the language that he entertains a poor opinion of the missionary who cannot settle to his work as a preacher in six months.

And to carry this a step further, there is too often dangerous pressure put upon those whom our Missionary Societies launch into Central Africa to represent them. David Livingstone sent a chill through one of the first members of Mackenzie's party as they chatted away their first half-hour with their backs to a sandbank at the mouth of the Zambesi. "You will do good work," said he, "if you can preach to the natives in ten years."

It is positively disastrous to subject a missionary during the first few months to the same treatment that a parrot meets with when he is put on a chair-back and will not talk. Reminder after reminder from committees and secretaries anxious about conversions and the bearing they have upon subscription columns serve to twitch him by the leg, and so at last he is obliged to say something, and to send back, if he is weak enough, a record of gossiping. How often in after years he shudders to find the extraordinary notions he sowed broadcast in the imaginative minds of the heathen!

#### NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Both previous to and after his consecration in 1874, it may be said that Bishop Steere's greatest work lay in the steadfast reduction of the Swahili and Yao languages. To him the delight of searching out native idioms and tracking obscure elisions was akin to that which the chessplayer feels in engaging a worthy adversary. Sounds which hitherto had never found a resting-place now fell down in marshalled columns on sheet and page, and before long found their way to type box and printing press, never quitted for a moment by one who combined in himself the spirit of a Caxton and a Wycliffe. The Bishop very carefully translated the greater part of the Bible, the prayer-book, hymns, &c., into the Swahili tongue, to say nothing of manuals for the

better cross-questioning of slavers on the high seas by our naval officers, and native tales, riddles, and fables, which stir up wild delight in native villages half across Africa. Nor was this all. As we have seen, everything was towards a common end.

#### SLAVE GANGS—CHUMAH.

A great number of Yaos (or Ajawas, as they are called at Lake Nyassa) are found in every slave gang. The tribe is one which furnishes more slaves and assists the Portuguese and Arabs to make more victims than any in Central Africa. Bishop Steere's first journey of any importance was to the Yao Chief Mataka in 1876. He took with him James Chumah as guide, a young man released in the earlier days of the mission, and one who projected the carrying of Livingstone's body from Ilala to the coast. What he saw there more and more confirmed him in his opinion that great results might follow the training of released slaves in Zanzibar to useful pursuits with a view to their returning to their native land. Livingstone, writing from the same spot in 1866, says:—

"An Arab slave party fled on hearing of us yesterday. It is impossible not to regret the loss of good Bishop Mackenzie, who sleeps far down the Shiré, and with him all hope of the Gospel being introduced into Central Africa . . . but all will come right some day, though I may not live to participate in the joy or even see the commencement of better times."

One longs that he could have shaken Bishop Steere by the hand in this town of Mataka's (the largest Livingstone had ever seen in Africa), and heard him speak the Yao language fluently after the "ten years" had been overcome. The Bishop says at this time,—“We must look forward to a house and a school at the headquarters of the tribe; the people here are in a critical state. They feel they are backward, and as yet have no pattern to mould themselves by except the coast Arab, and a wretched model he is.”

#### MATAKA AND THE BISHOP.

Mataka himself wished that the mission should settle down at Losewa on the lake, and offered at once to give land for the purpose. Bishop Steere was quick to see that in carrying out this plan his clergy would probably be able from time to time to see something of the Scotch missionaries at work on the western side of the Nyassa. He lived to know that excellent fellowship had sprung up between

them and to feel that in Mr. Johnson, stationed close to Losewa, he had a true representative of all those high feelings which had in his own case retained such universal respect. Untiringly did he work at the Yao language in order that his new recruits from the Universities might equip themselves at once on arrival. Station after station sprang into existence; detachment after detachment of young married couples from the farm at M'Bweni, in Zanzibar, were led back into their own land to tell in their own way of their liberation, of the kindness shown them, of the hospitals, the English ladies working in them, of the Bishop and his printing press, and his clergy in the workshops. No wonder that from his most advanced posts he received imploring appeals from chiefs to send more and more teachers to them. Not only did he organize a chain of settlements between the sea and the lake, but nearer to Zanzibar in the Usambaru country, under Archdeacon Farler, a great effect has been produced, and several chiefs have either embraced Christianity or are under preparation.

#### ZANZIBAR.

But it is at Zanzibar itself that Bishop Steere's loss will be bitterly felt by all classes both native and foreign. The Sultan himself was his fast friend, although he is by profession and practice one of the strictest of Mussulmans. How strongly the friendship between the two men must have served to draw them together across all barriers may be conceived when we see the Sultan sending to England to purchase a fine church clock to adorn the Christian Bishop's Cathedral. How truly great must be the character of the man who, in a land where the tendency to quarrel is inseparable from fever poison, and angry words as thick in the air as the buzz of the mosquito, can nevertheless live and die the friend of all, be the differences of creed, nationality, and temperament never so great. And in mentioning the Cathedral, surely its history will always stand out alone. He is a bold man who is his own architect; yet the Bishop felt himself equal to the task, and the Cathedral as it stands is the best proof of the versatility of his genius and unflagging energy.

#### THE OLD SLAVE MARKET BECOMES A CHURCH.

It was a great idea to erect it upon the site of the old slave market of Zanzibar. What East Coast trader but would lament the

decadence of the Slave-trade and gnash his teeth to find the Sultan changed into an earnest destroyer of the traffic? On no spot of the earth's surface have so many human tears been shed, so many dismal fates allotted, so many barbarities been perpetrated, nowhere has the human being and human life been held so cheap, and nowhere more shockingly degraded than in the space marked out for the slave market. One of Bishop Steere's clergy, Mr. West, purchased the land. There was sentiment enough underlying the idea to insure plenty of support at home; but sentiment without cement will not raise thick walls in East Africa. When the Bishop set to work to build, perhaps no man was ever equipped with less of the former nor wanted more of the latter commodity.

#### PORTRAIT OF THE BISHOP.

One who was by his side says:—

"I shall not easily forget first meeting him, a slightly stooping broad-shouldered figure, over-hanging eyebrows with keen eyes, a face a little stern, but with such a kind expression always about the mouth that it does not easily fade from one's recollection. In repose his hands hung down half closed like a sailor's. There was more character about Bishop Steere's hands than there is in some people's faces. Broad strong hands he had, ready to grasp or to heave. It was there that one saw the carpenter and architect in his many-sided nature; now hauling on a rope, now handling a trowel, and then what patient perseverance he had. Seven times did he make the native workmen pull down and rebuild the groining of the arch under the organ-gallery of his Cathedral, till the impulsive Africans wept tears of vexation over the apparently hopeless job; but it now stands the only piece of work of that kind in Zanzibar."

Travellers and missionaries of various societies came to him for advice and assistance; all were treated with the same courtesy. With all his kindness one had to guard his tongue in his presence. His great power of satire was only restrained by his greater power of kindness of heart, and a hasty or ill-considered speech brought down upon the offender a sally of sarcastic wit which would have been most severe had it not been so good humoured. A man of deep spiritual gifts who lived a quiet unassuming life of hard work and plain fare, fitted by his social and intellectual powers for high position in the Church at home, every one agreed that he was in his right place at Zanzibar. Reverent, humble, unconquered in adversity, of which he had a full share, the large-hearted friend of the slave, with a quiet but deep under-current of ambition to say little

and do much for the honour of God and the extension of his Master's kingdom, he lived on while so many fell around him. Perhaps in the very nature of things there is a liability to excess of enthusiasm in those who are fascinated by the idea of working in such a land of adventure and novelty as Africa, and this is a very dangerous element if unduly developed. The presence of the Bishop was the exact ballast wanted. His was matter-of-fact work. His "marching orders" had come to him as they come to the vicar of a London parish, or to the hard-working curate in the Black country. He made no fuss about missionary work, and he encouraged none. One of his favourite expressions, especially in his late years, was "cultivate repose." One may well believe that with all the care which lay upon his shoulders this was in one sense an impossible task. In the early part of the present year he fainted during Divine service, and the medical men on the spot augured gravely. It was thought right that he should visit England, and he arrived in March, but certainly not to get anything like rest. Few who heard it will forget his last sermon in Wells-street, nor the address he gave on the 23rd of June to a dense mass of the friends he had made, concluding the weightiest words in the same matter-of-fact way, watch in hand, as the train had to be caught which was to take him to the steamer, and so back to Zanzibar. It was a grand and a truthful, unvarnished story of an enterprise greatly blessed in its career, but blessed especially by the raising up of his clever, steadfast, pure life to marshal its forces for so many years—all who looked on him that day must have felt as much. A consistent high churchman, he never forgot himself under any provocation to be narrow-minded, and, like Bishop Gray, of Cape Town, he always had a corner in his heart wherein to cherish the strongest liking for any man whom he saw to be honestly working according to his belief. He had the satisfaction of knowing before his sun set, that at the antipodes of his vast mission field his young clergy could grasp the hand of the missionary of the Free Church of Scotland on Lake Nyassa, strong in the trust which man has for man engaged in common cause, and no testimony was more warmly offered to his worth and goodness than that which was uttered by members of the Church Missionary Society's committee, who had come to bid him God speed on his departure. One cannot do better than quote the words of one

who worked side by side with him, although in a different sphere of duty, for many years at Zanzibar—Sir John Kirk, Her Majesty's indefatigable Consul-General:—

"His death is a loss to Africa that few can justly estimate. He had 20 years of experience, and on that he worked. No new man, however otherwise suited he may be, can do what one experienced can do safely, and it is a delicate post. Clever men may be ill-adapted to do the double work of managing their own clergy and the natives as well. In fact, Bishop Steere's place cannot be filled for many years, even if the best man is hit upon at once. It is idle to speculate on the cause of his death; the climate had undoubtedly undermined him. I am sure he would far rather feel death take him at Zanzibar than here. His whole soul was there in his work, and I am glad he reached what to him was home."

### LAGOS.

#### STANDING ORDER.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased in a despatch No. 122, dated Lagos, 22nd April, 1882, addressed to His Excellency the Acting Administrator, to direct that a Standing Order be issued with reference to Strangers and Visitors coming on board any of the vessels belonging to this Government whilst the vessels are employed in the Inland waters and away from Lagos. Therefore in future when such vessels are in the Inland waters and away from Lagos, Strangers and Visitors are not on any account to be allowed to come on board without special permission from the Officer who may for the time being be in charge.

By His Excellency's Command,  
ROUSE DOUGLAS DOUGLAS,

*Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.*  
Colonial Secretariat,  
Lagos, 29th April, 1882.

We publish the above standing order of the Government, because we are under serious apprehensions that this is the thin end of the wedge, or in short, another form of abandoning run away slaves, and consigning them to a terrible fate. This has been instanced, we regret to say in the recent trip of the *Gertrude* to the Eastern Waters, when two run-away slaves with all marks of brutality on one of them who fled on board for protection, were ordered back on shore by the Officer in charge of the expedition.

*Has the Memorandum from Her Majesty's Government empowering British Officers on board Vessels to receive run-away slaves been annulled? Have the British deck and flag ceased to be the certain goal of safety for slaves?*  
Lagos Observer, 18th May, 1882.



## CETEWAYO AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

ON the 15th of August last, a deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society waited upon Cetewayo. Mr. C. H. Allen, the Secretary, informed His Majesty that for more than forty years the Society had endeavoured to obtain freedom for slaves, and justice for black people as well as white. Cetewayo, in reply, said that it was to such acts England owed her greatness. Neither Slavery nor the Slave-trade prevailed in Zululand, but the Boers had kidnapped Zulu children, as he himself had witnessed when a young man. His Majesty appeared much impressed with the calculations made by Dr. Livingstone and others, that nearly half a million lives were annually sacrificed in Africa owing to the Slave-trade.

The King, who had just returned from a visit to Her Majesty at Osborne, was very particular in his enquiries as to the Queen's relation to the former sovereign of England; as he scarcely seemed to comprehend by what right she reigned. The explanation given by some of the visitors through the interpreter appeared to please him greatly. A few hours after the deputation withdrew, Lord Kimberley informed Cetewayo that he was to be restored to his kingdom under certain conditions. We have, from the very first advocated the bringing of the ex-king to England with a view to his being ultimately restored to Zululand, and we rejoice that this step has now been carried out.

## Books Received.

### EGYPT FOR THE EGYPTIANS.

#### CETEWAYO, NATAL, ZULULAND.\*

THE former of these small treatises contains a very interesting sketch of the Egyptain fellah—of whose position Capt. Montgomery had an excellent opportunity of judging during an isolated residence of several months "in the wilds of the Delta" where he was in charge of an estate on which he was the only English resident.

At the present moment his picture of the miserable fellaheen is very valuable—though we are unable from want of space to quote more than one or two paragraphs. Here is an extract:

"My readers must remember that for two thousand years the people of Egypt have been and are unemancipated serfs. The villagers near me did not know the name of the Khedive—whether he was married or not—or whether he had children. They did not know the name of the Governor of the province. They knew the neighbouring sheiks, because when the late Khedive Ismail wanted money they were tortured and beaten for money, saved from the modicum of wages they had been paid. Under the "control" and where the English had the management, they were paid regularly and justly.

"Labour is cheap, the soil fertile, the people docile. The English are, or were, respected for their truth, humanity and honesty, and will be again if the thunders of their guns release the people from conscription and every unjust imposition, and aid the few right-minded notables to establish truth and justice."

The following suggestion, amongst others, for the future conduct of Egyptian affairs deserves notice.

"Walk into Egypt, *fiat justitia ruat cælum*. Exercise a protectorate, visit the constitutional Tewfik as Khedive. Establish justice—the mixed tribunals, with English acknowledged as well as French, Italian, Arabic and German, and local justices. Disband the unwilling army. Shackle or banish the adventurer Arabi. *Send an Indian brigade to put down the Slave-trade in the Soudan*. Educate and civilise the fellaheen. Fulfil your mission as a Christian civiliser, and you will be rich, and Egypt, instead of being at the beck of Moslem or frank adventurers, and ground down by slavish Pachas, will be FOR THE EGYPTIANS."

\* By Captain A. N. Montgomery. Houghton & Co. 10, Paternoster Row.

## THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1882.

*Translated from "Le Figaro," of 27th September, 1882.*

LAST month, when I was visiting the coast of Brittany, I stumbled by chance on B . . . , a small village on the shores of the Channel, which, by its picturesque situation, charms every tourist who has the good fortune to go there. This village (the name of which I cannot disclose, for reasons the reader will soon discover), is built between two enormous cliffs that shelter a small fishing port. By a fortunate coincidence, the sun was that day shining brightly—not a breath of air stirred the surface of the water, whose blue line on the horizon blended itself in harmony with the azure of the sky. Far off, in the distance, one could distinguish some fishing boats, whose sails, for want of wind, hung heavily from their masts, like the wings of wounded seagulls. It was, as sailors say, dead calm, and the moment was admirably suited to enjoy, from the land, the wonderful sight of the sea in its rare intervals of complete rest. Indeed, it sufficed to decide my remaining a few hours. Besides, there was the village church, built in pure romanesque style, to be seen, and also some druidical remains, like a grove, which had been pointed out to me on my arrival, and which were about two kilometres off in the country. I was returning from visiting these remains of the Celtic period, and was entering the village from the opposite side to that by which I had left it some hours previously, when my guide, an old sailor of the place—suddenly said to me :

"Now, if you like we might, in passing, stop at the ship-building yard. To-day there will be a lot of people there at the baptism of the 'Reine des Anges,' a vessel which is to sail with to-morrow night's tide."

"Is she a vessel of large tonnage?" I enquired, astonished to learn that there was a ship-building yard in so small a place.

"Oh no, sir," answered the sailor, "she is quite small, only 100 tons measurement, but she is very pretty, nevertheless."

"A hundred tons, she is no great affair, but it may be that she is not intended for long voyages?"

"Pardon me, on the contrary she is to go very far away."

"What do you call very far away?"

"Well! she has first to double the Cape of

Good Hope, then pass through the Mozambique Channel, and then run along the Coast of Africa, until she stops at a certain place where she will take in her cargo. From thence, she will go to the Indian Ocean, and, after calling at Madagascar, will finally land her merchandise at Mauritius or Bourbon."

"You are right, it is a long voyage. But, by the way, you seem to me to know those places very well. Have you ever sailed there?"

"Yes, sir, I have what we call, coasted it from headland to headland—hard work, I can tell you, especially when you keep at it five years, as I have done, without returning to Europe."

"'Tis true, it is a hard calling. What trade did your captain carry on then, knocking about the Indian Ocean so long?"

"What trade?" repeated the sailor, eyeing me sharply, and as I said nothing, he added with a grin, "Can't you guess?"

"Not in the least."

"Well then, sir, my captain carried on the same trade that the master of the vessel of which I speak is now going to engage in—the *ebony* trade, as we called it."

I confess that this answer, made as coolly as if it referred to the most simple matter, caused me to exclaim, "What! you carried on the negro Slave-trade?"

"Oh! the Slave-trade! the Slave-trade! Let us understand each other—that is to say, not exactly, but, after all we took blackamoors on board all the same."

"You must be mistaken. This shameful traffic is completely abolished, and it is inadmissible that at the present time any shipmaster would dare to run the risk of such an adventure."

My guide, taken aback by the abrupt tone of my reply, scratched his ear and remained silent. By this time we were at the shore, where some fifty persons were assembled. Right in front of us, a few yards from the beach, a vessel at anchor moved heavily to the flow of the rising tide. This was the "Reine des Anges," a clipper-built schooner, with tall trim masts, and whose rigging, in all its newness, sufficiently attested that her finely formed hull had not yet been exposed to the great waves of the ocean. On her deck could be seen a man of from 30 to 35 years of age, with sharp features and swarthy complexion, who was standing bareheaded, having behind him seven men. They were the captain and his crew. Soon, a priest, whom I had not before

perceived, separated himself from the crowd and advanced towards the beach. Here, he muttered a prayer; then, with outstretched arm, he made the sign of the cross. The crowd bowed, and at the same time the captain and his crew knelt down on the schooner's deck, devoutly crossing themselves. The baptismal ceremony was over. It was then 6 p.m. A fresh breeze had sprung up, and the fishing boats I had noticed becalmed in the morning, were now running under full sail endeavouring to make the port before dark.

The charming scene I beheld had made me forget my conversation with the guide, when a most trivial incident recalled it to my mind, and re-awoke my curiosity. It was this, that on leaving the shore on my way back to the inn where I was staying, I stopped at an apothecary's to get a few drops of ether. Whilst I was being served, I noticed at my feet, on the floor, a large wide box divided into numerous compartments of different sizes, and which I at once recognized to be a naval medicine chest, like those carried by ships bound on long voyages. This chest, quite new, was of such a size that I could not help drawing the apothecary's attention to it, and asking him if it was intended for a large ship.

"Oh dear no," he replied, "on the contrary, it is for a very small vessel, only, as she is going to be away for a long time, she is laying in her stores accordingly."

"Is it, perchance, for the schooner I have just seen blessed?"

"Exactly so."

"But, you will greatly oblige me by telling me her destination."

"Nothing easier, for there is no secret about it. The 'Reine des Anges' is bound for the Coast of Africa to carry on the Slave-trade."

"My guide then told me the truth," I exclaimed, as if the apothecary was aware of my conversation with the old sailor.

"It is absolutely true, I assure you," he continued, "and to a certain extent very easily explained."

"You surprise me."

"Perhaps I do. The laws of humanity condemn the Slave-trade, but necessity requires it. The essential point, then, was to harmonize it with the law, and that is what is being done as I will explain it to you. You are most probably aware of the pitiable condition of the colonies since the Emancipation Act was passed. That law, though very humane, I

admit, has nevertheless caused the ruin of the planters, who, for want of labourers, have been obliged to abandon the cultivation of the greater part of their estates. It became necessary, therefore, to provide against this state of things, and to obtain labourers all the same, and in order to do so, to make use of the most practicable means, that is to say, to allure to the colonies negroes from the coast of Africa. The law not allowing any more slaves, they have been converted into hired men (*engagés*), but the means employed to decide these poor creatures to expatriate themselves are quite as cruel as formerly, and that is, to be sure, the unpleasant part of the business."

"How so?"

"On the Coast of Africa, along the Mozambique Channel, there are vast territories under the rule of a great number of petty rulers who are in reality only chiefs of tribes. These chiefs are the caterers of slaves. They constantly wage war with each other for the sole purpose of making prisoners; therefore, these were rare more men hunts than anything else, the chief object being to capture their enemies alive, and to injure the game as little as possible. When the campaign is over, the chief of the tribe, like a farmer who garners his harvest, shuts up his prisoners in huts, after having carefully put them in fetters. He feeds them any way—just enough to prevent their dying of hunger. When necessary, if he has not got the requisite number of prisoners, he does not hesitate to seize any number of his own subjects, and sometimes even the members of his own family. The gang then sets out for the coast where the vessels call at stated times previously agreed upon. The arrival of these poor creatures is always a heartrending spectacle. They are yoked round their necks, and their arms are chained. In this drove of human beings there are women and children who have been mercilessly torn from their homes, and who are driven along like cattle by their cruel and brutal guards, regardless of their cries and their tears.

"On arrival at the coast all these miserable creatures are taken on board of the vessel for which they are intended. Once on board, the captain has their fetters removed. Through an interpreter he tells them that they are free, and in fact, he explains to them that they can either choose between returning on shore, or expatriating themselves under certain conditions.



"The bad treatment they have just undergone naturally makes them reject the first alternative. Therefore the second remains, viz: the engagement to serve ten years in the colonies a master who will make them work, and who will give them in exchange, food and lodging, and wages at the rate of 15 to 20 francs per month, according to the physical capabilities of each individual. These terms being accepted, the captain gives a gratuity of so much a head, as may be agreed upon to the chief who has brought the *engaged* (*engagés*). He gets his papers legalised by the first French Consul he can find, and sails with his cargo for the Colonies. There the *engaged* are landed, the planters take the number they require, paying an indemnity to the captain for the expenses he has incurred. One can readily imagine what a profitable little trade it is.

"As a rule the captain makes three or four voyages in each year, for the merchandise is never wanting on the coast, and as his cruise lasts about five years, he returns at the end of that time to Europe, to live honourably on his income, for it generally does not require longer to amass a fortune."

The next day I left the village of B—, and as I stepped into the carriage which conveyed me to the railway station, I perceived the "*Reine des Anges*" under all sail standing out to sea. About the end of next December, she will have reached, if fortune favours her, the place on the Coast of Africa where she will embark her first *Engagés*.

THEODORE DE GRAVE.

#### A MEDICAL MISSIONARY FOR CENTRAL AFRICA.

A FAREWELL service was held at St. Thomas's, Regent Street, on 1st August, to bid God speed to Dr. James Petrie, who has been selected by the Guild of St. Luke (which consists entirely of medical men) as the medical Missionary for Central Africa, to work with Archdeacon Farler under Bishop Steere. Dr. Petrie is the son of a clergyman of the Scotch Episcopal Church, and received his medical education at Aberdeen University, where he graduated M.B., M.Ch., in July last. The salary of this medical Missionary is provided by the Guild of St. Luke—viz., £200 a year for three years. To meet this expenditure a lady has paid to the account of the Guild £300, the remaining £300 to be collected from the members of the Guild.

#### SLAVERY IN MADAGASCAR.

In the book of new laws just issued from the Queen's press at Antananarivo there are a number of articles relating to the subject of Slavery, which show most clearly that the spirit of Christianity is so influencing the Queen and Prime Minister and the Government that Slavery is being shorn of some of its worst evils.

In this book of new laws it has not been necessary to refer to a well-known law, promulgated a few years since, which forbids the separation of a father or a mother from a family.

In the course of time Slavery must die a natural death in Imerina, for it cannot live side by side with the progress of the Gospel; but it may be ages before the whole of Madagascar is free from the traffic in slaves, as there are great tribes in that wonderful country which are, at the present time, in a far worse state than the Hovas were sixty years ago, when the London Missionary Society, and the Government of Mauritius respectively, commenced to Christianize and civilize them.

We have been favoured by Mr. Abraham Kingdon (formerly in Madagascar) with a digest of—

#### LAWS RELATING TO SLAVERY IN MADAGASCAR.

"Whosoever shall import Mozambiques or others to be sold as slaves, or whosoever shall export people for the same purpose shall be placed in fetters for life and his property confiscated.

"If the runaway slave of a civilian be captured 10s. shall be paid by the owner to whoever captured such slave; but if the runaway slave of a soldier be captured 7s. 6d. only shall be paid by the owner to whoever captured such slave.

"Slaves in Imerina cannot be sold out of the province; for whosoever shall do so shall lose the slaves so sold, and one-third of their value

shall be given to those who gave information and the other two-thirds to the Government.

"Whosoever shall send people with slaves to be sold on the coast shall be fined 100 dollars; and those who, when ordered to take slaves for sale consent to do so, shall be fined 10 bullocks and 10 dollars; and in case of failure to pay, the guilty one shall, for every sixpence unpaid, spend a day in prison.

"Slaves already living in the distant provinces may be sold there; but the names of such slaves must be written by the Commanders in the respective districts, for whoever shall sell slaves whose names are not so written shall be counted guilty of stealing people.

"Whosoever shall keep a slave in hiding for a week or more shall pay one shilling per day for every day such slave was kept in hiding. One-fifth part of the fine is to be paid to the Government, and the other four parts to the owner of the slave; and in case of failure to pay, the guilty one shall, for every sixpence unpaid, spend a day in prison.

"Whosoever shall take or send a slave to the coast without the permission of the owner shall pay 10s. per month for every slave so taken or sent, and one-fifth of such fine shall be given to the Government. If a slave should die while in such service thirty dollars shall be paid to the owner as compensation; and in case of failure to pay, the guilty one shall, for every sixpence unpaid, spend a day in prison."

Then followed two valuable laws making illegal the business of a slave-dealer. A master can only sell a slave who has belonged to him, but cannot pass a slave over to another to sell; and so the heart-rending spectacle of a slave-market in the capital of Madagascar has, thank God, been abolished by the new laws

## SLAVE TRADE CONVENTION WITH PERSIA.

WE publish the following Convention, between Her Majesty and the Shah of Persia, for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in the English and Persian languages at Teheran, on March 2nd, 1882, and the ratifications

exchanged at Teheran, on June 14th, 1882:—

"In order to prevent the chance of negro slaves, male and female, being imported into Persia, British cruisers shall be permitted to visit and detain merchant vessels under the Persian flag, or belonging to Persian subjects, which may be engaged in, or which there may be reasonable grounds for suspecting to be or to have been engaged during the voyage on which they are met, in carrying slaves; and if any such slaves are found on board such merchant vessels, the vessel, with all on board, shall be taken before the nearest Persian authorities for trial. But no person whatsoever who, being furnished with a Government passport, countersigned by a British resident or consul, may have gone from Persia to visit the places of pilgrimage, shall, when returning, be interfered with, provided such person be not accompanied by more negroes, either male or female, than the number mentioned in his original pass. The presence of any such additional negro or negroes shall be *prima facie* evidence of an attempted traffic in slaves. If any merchant vessel under the Persian flag be captured by a British cruiser, and taken into a Persian port for adjudication, it shall be the officer of the British cruiser making the capture, or some duly authorized officer of the British Government, who shall be present at such adjudication. In the event of some captured merchant vessel being condemned and sold, the proceeds of such sale shall go to the Persian Government; and all slaves found on board such vessel shall be handed over to the British authorities. His Majesty the Shah of Persia agrees to punish severely all Persian subjects or foreigners amenable to Persian jurisdiction who may be found engaging in slave traffic by sea, and to manumit and guarantee the safety and proper treatment of all slaves illegally imported, that is to say, imported by sea into His Majesty's dominions after the signature of the present convention. The present convention shall come into operation on the 1st of May, 1882. After the convention shall so have been brought into operation, Article 13 of the Treaty between Great Britain and Persia, signed at Paris on the 4th of March, 1857, by which the agreement entered into by Great Britain and Persia in August, 1851, was renewed, shall be considered as cancelled, except as to any proceeding that may have already been taken or commenced in virtue thereof. The ratifications of the present convention shall

be exchanged at Teheran within five months, or sooner, if practicable. Done at Teheran, in quadruplicate, this 2nd day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord 1882."

"(L.S.) RONALD F. THOMSON.

"(L.S.) MIRZA SAYED KHAN."

The fallacy of some of the clauses of the Convention is pointed out in the following letter to *The Times* from the Chairman of the Anti-Slavery Society, dated August 22nd :—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—I read in *The Times* of to-day an abstract of the provisions of the Slave-trade Convention with Persia, which has just been ratified by Her Majesty's Government.

As in the Convention with Turkey, ratified last year, it is also destitute of the only executive principle which gave some sort of validity to the old Slave-trade treaties with Spain and Portugal—viz., that all adjudications should be made by a mixed commission, or otherwise by the British Consul being *ex officio* one of the adjudicators

One is struck both with the oddity, as well as with the futility of the provision whereby the owner of any number of slaves may, under the certificate of Her Majesty's Consul, take them to the great slave mart at Mecca, and return with an equal number from the market, without any obligation to prove their identity. This enables the dealer to exchange at a profitable difference the naturalized slaves of the country for the fresh victims of the slave hunts of the Soudan, who are still poured in by thousands to Mecca through Jeddah, Hodeida, and other Red Sea ports.

It may be hoped that before long, when a consensus of Europe must be obtained on a settlement of the affairs of Egypt, that clearer views than have of late prevailed may then be in the ascendant, as to international right in respect to the Slave-trade. Its essentially piratical character both confers the right and imposes the duty of acting on a common policy for securing its suppression.

Yours truly,

EDMD. STURGE,

Devonshire-house Hotel, Bishopsgate

Without,

August 22nd.

## THE SLAVES' MITE.

WHEN Gordon Pasha was Governor-General of the Soudan he rescued hundreds of slaves, young and old, from the ruthless hands of the slave-hunters. One of these, a bright boy, now about twelve, was brought to England by Mr. R. W. Felkin, late medical missionary at the Court of King Mtesa, and is now cared for and educated in the house of Mr. Felkin's father. The following little letter, written by him, shows not only an aptitude to learn, but also the possession of a grateful heart, and we venture to think that this is a touching reminder to those amongst us who may forget to

"REMEMBER THEM THAT ARE IN BONDS."

"Penn-fields, near Wolverhampton,

"Oct. 2nd, 1882.

"Good morning, Sir,—I have sent you twenty shillings to help the poor slaves in Africa, because I was a little slave boy, and I know it is very hard to be taken away from my father and mother. Gordon Pasha took me and great many other children from the Dongoloweso, when we were very hungry and thirsty, and he told soldiers to give us water and food. Then Mr. Felkin brought me to England, and I learnt to read and write and great many other things, and now I want to help the slaves. Miss Felkin give me present of box to put pennies in. Some of my friends give me pennies and sometimes shillings. I hope I shall send you some more at Christmas. I love Gordon Pasha very much, because he has been so good to me and other slave children in my country.—Good-bye, Sir.

"Salaam from

"SULEIMAN CAPSUNE.

"To Mr. Chas. H. Allen, Anti-Slavery Society."

## BRAZILS.

WE are glad to note that another step has finally been taken toward the speedier emancipation of Slavery. It may not result in anything at this time; but it is certain that even a



consideration of the question must lead to a better and healthier public opinion, and better legislation when the opportunity comes. On the 4th instant the following project was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies by Duputy Leandro Ratisbona, of Ceará, and it was at once placed upon the regular order for discussion :

ARTICLE I.—Trade in slaves, as well as the sale and transportation of the same from one province to another, is hereby prohibited in all the empire. . . .

It is impossible, perhaps, that this law can be carried through the General Assembly at this session, and it will be extremely difficult to secure its passage according to the provisions above specified. That there is a disposition to enact further legislation in favour of emancipation is evident from the readiness with which this project was placed upon the calendar, but it is hardly probable that a measure which places such restrictions upon the ownership of slaves as these will be readily accepted by a legislative body so largely composed of slave owners. The moment the element of traffic is taken out of the institution of Slavery, it loses a large part of its value, and it might as well be swept away altogether.—*Rio News*.

#### SOCIETA AFRICANA D'ITALIA.

WE have received the first two numbers of the Journal of the newly constituted African Society of Italy, whose object is: "To study and promote everything that can interest Italy in her relations with Africa." We are very happy to enter into relations with this Society, and trust that its influence will always be used for the suppression of Slavery and the Slave-trade. With this view several numbers of the Journal of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* have been forwarded to the Italian Society, and we shall always be glad to receive copies of its transactions.

#### THE "RIO NEWS" ON THE ST. JOHN DEL REY GOLD MINING COMPANY.

WE see by the London correspondence of the *Fornal do Commercio* that the British Government was asked for information on the 11th ultimo with reference to the prosecution of the directors of the S. João d'El-Rey Company for the employment of slaves in their mines. The Attorney-General replied that the case had been referred to the Solicitor-General, who gave his opinion that the conduct of these directors was most reprehensible, but that there were great difficulties in the way of prosecution because of the absence of proofs and the length of time which had elapsed. It was decided, therefore, not to begin a prosecution because of the difficulty of taking the first step, and of carrying it through to a successful issue. As far as the *Fornal's* correspondent informs us nothing was said about the privileged right of certain individuals and corporations to hold slaves under clauses of the Anti-slaveholding Act of 1843. On the contrary, the Solicitor-General denounced the Act, and made no other objection to the criminal prosecution than that it would be difficult to procure the necessary proofs. Our ignorance, therefore, of what "the law advisers of the British Government have informed the British Premier, that under certain circumstances British companies and individuals can still legally hold, receive and sell slaves," seems to have been quite pardonable—for the law advisers do not seem to have rendered any such opinion. We never believed it possible that one of Her Majesty's law advisers, nor one of the present Cabinet could hold such an opinion; nor do we believe that a

single director of the S. Joao d'El-Rey Company dare go before a British Court with the plea that he is exempt from the penalties of the Act of 1843, because of the two Clauses which have been cited here in defence of its action. In the matter of securing proofs, we do not think the British Government will experience any serious difficulty in finding them. And even if there were difficulties, that should be no bar to the action of a Government which has expended so much money, both in the suppression of the Slave-trade and in the abolition of Slavery within its own dominion. *August 15th, 1882.*

#### ENGLISH SLAVE-HOLDERS IN BRAZIL.

WE are glad to see that the widely read "*Christian*" of September 7th has a notice of the scandal to which we have already called attention.

The failure to obtain justice for the blacks so long illegally held in bondage must be regretted by all right minded persons:—

"Many Christians will be grieved to learn that Great Britain still remains implicated, though indirectly, in the Slave-trade: for many years slaves have been held in Brazil by English mining companies. This scandal, says *The Anti-Slavery Reporter*, for August 15 (55, New Broad-street, E.C.), has long claimed the serious attention of the Anti-Slavery Society. As a criminal prosecution of the directors and share-holders of the St. John Del Rey Mining Company was in contemplation by the Treasury, it was particularly requested that the Society should refrain from making any of the facts public. On more than one occasion they received positive assurances that the case was about to be taken into court, but it has at last been decided by Her Majesty's Government to drop the prosecution. We cannot but deeply regret this determination, especially as the final judgment of the Brazil Court has clearly shown that the slaves are illegally held in bondage."

#### DOMESTIC SLAVERY IN THE BRAZILS.

From "*The Rio News*," August 5th, 1882, vol. ix., No. 22, published at Rio de Janeiro.

AN Escado correspondent of the *Jornal do Recife*, Pernambuco, relates that on the 16th of July, in the early evening, the body of a dead man, carried in a hammock, was brought into the town, and taken to the cemetery for burial. A woman accompanied the remains, and stated that the deceased was a freeman, and her husband. She then left the town. Later in the evening, a report was circulated to the effect that the dead man was a *slave*, who had been "*whipped to death!*"

The police authorities then put the cemetery under guard, and on the following day the body was disinterred before witnesses. The scene which then followed is described as most horrible and revolting. The back of the unhappy man—a slave—was lacerated from the neck to the thighs, and was one horrible sore. His neck showed several holes made by the iron collar,\* and his body bore the marks of other most inhuman cruelties. The poor wretch had died a terrible death, the victim of cruelties and tortures which none but savages could have perpetrated. And this is that purely *domestic institution* about whose preservation and good name (*sic*) there is so much anxiety.

#### SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

A SLAVE train left Bagagem, Minas Geraes, in Brazil, on the 12th ult. for the "Matta do Rio," composed of seventy-nine persons. The slaves were to be sold in the latter place, which bears a reputation similar to the rice swamps of former days in southern United States. The poor wretches were chained or roped together, and left the place weeping and lamenting. It is described as a most heartrending sight. A little way on the road an old slave was met who recognized two daughters in the band, but the drivers would not even let him take a last embrace.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 11th October.

At the present moment when there is so much discussion as to the ownership of slaves in this province of Brazil, it would have been satisfactory to have learnt to whom this slave gang belonged.

\* The spikes of this collar are turned *inwards*.

### THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

OUR readers will have noticed various paragraphs and a considerable amount of correspondence respecting the action of the French Authorities in Madagascar, as well as the dispute now going on between Mr. H. M. Stanley, the representative of the Association of which the King of the Belgians is the patron, and the Count de Brazza, who appears to be active on behalf of the French Government on the Congo. It is not our province to enter into these questions except in so far as they touch upon the Slave-trade; but we think the following extracts from an article published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* will be of interest to our readers, more particularly as in Madagascar the Slave-trade appears to form an important part of the question:—

French activity for a moment repressed in Egypt is finding a vent in Tunis, on the Congo, in Madagascar. The theory that France has suddenly become indifferent to the extension of her influence abroad finds but little confirmation in the sudden and significant development of an overmastering anxiety for ascendancy on three sides of the African continent. We are not complaining of this, much less protesting against it; but it is worth noting if only because it furnishes what may be useful precedents in the re-settlement of Egypt. . . . In all three cases the hope of commercial advantage lends a potent support to the promptings of national pride. The Congo, although interrupted before it reaches the Atlantic by many cataracts, is one of the greatest waterways of the world. It gives access to a basin of 600,000 square miles, peopled with many millions of natives, each of whom is a potential consumer of European manufactures. To secure the command of this vast market is no doubt a legitimate object of commercial ambition, and it is natural that the French should be proud of the exploits of M. de Brazza, a naturalized French officer of Italian birth, in planting a station on the banks of the Congo at a place which is said to be the key of the two great com-

mercial waterways of Central Africa. But their pretensions go far beyond the establishment of trading stations on the banks of the Congo. M. de Brazza claims to have placed the whole of the extensive region on the right bank of the river from the point at which it becomes navigable under the protectorate of France. The tricolour was hoisted, and left in charge of a black sergeant and two tirailleurs from Senegal. A negro chief named Macoco is said to have ceded to France all his territory, and henceforth no one is to be allowed to trade or even to pass without a French authorization. . . . Mr. Stanley ridicules the pretensions of M. de Brazza. The natives, he says, valued a flag merely as a piece of cloth, and understood nothing about protectorates.

We need only turn to the opposite side of the Continent—to the great island of Madagascar—to see how vast are the pretensions which can be built upon such a treaty as M. de Brazza claims to have secured from Macoco. Twenty-one years ago Radama II. ceded to a French company almost sovereign rights of colonization in the best parts of the island. The treaty was opposed by the chief men in the island, who, in 1863, repudiated it by the summary but effectual method of killing the King who had concluded it. Two years later, under pressure, they consented to pay £40,000 as compensation to the dispossessed Company, and the formal recognition of his successor as Queen of Madagascar by the Emperor Napoleon was believed to have finally terminated all French pretensions to any part of the island. The steady increase of English trade with the natives, and the predominance of the English missionaries at the Court of the Queen, completed the exclusion of French influence from the island. French Consuls, backed by French gunboats, have been pressing French claims upon the Government of Madagascar, and a few months ago they asserted an absolute pretension to a part of Madagascar by the summary process of landing on the coast and hewing down the Queen's standards. The north-west of the island, inhabited by the Sakalavas, they said, was French territory. Yet only last year they had extorted an indemnity from the Government of the Queen for the death of some French Arab slavers who were killed by the natives of the north-west while attempting illegally to land slaves there. The sovereignty of the Queen over the dis-



puted district was thus recognized in order to hold her responsible for the acts of its inhabitants, and then repudiated in order to assert the sovereignty of France.

### SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY, K.C.M.G.

A DEPUTATION from the Aborigines' Protection Society waited on the Governor of Hong Kong on the 2nd August, to present him with an address, thanking him for the eminent services he had rendered in various parts of the world to the cause of the just and equal government in all countries inhabited by different races. In China, especially, Sir John was congratulated for the noble manner in which "he had upheld the principle that no form of Slavery can be tolerated on British soil."

Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P., one of the Committee of the Aborigines' Protection Society, and President of the Anti-Slavery Society presented the address, to which Sir John made an eloquent reply. The deputation was largely and influentially attended. — *Vide Aborigines' Friend*, Oct., 1882, pp. 519, 527.

Mr. C. H. Allen, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, who had attended the deputation by invitation of Mr. Chesson, received from Sir John Pope Hennessy in a subsequent interview, a great deal of very interesting and valuable information respecting the terrible system of Slavery which has so long been a disgrace to the British rule in Hong Kong—(as related in the columns of this journal in February last).

Should Sir John remain in the position he now occupies in Hong Kong, we feel assured that the kidnapping and Slavery of young girls

for immoral purposes which has so long prevailed will be put down.

If it be true that Sir John is likely to proceed to Queensland in the capacity of Governor, there will be ample field in that colony for the exercise of his admirable talents, in order to see that full justice is meted out, not only to the native races, but to the imported South Sea Islanders and the now somewhat persecuted "heathen Chinese." Sir John Pope Hennessy has ever been the friend of the slave, and of native races wherever he has held the reins of government.

### LE MONITEUR DES COLONIES.

WE have received the first number (Oct. 5, 1882), of this new journal, published in Paris, of which the well-tried abolitionist, Victor Schœlcher is the Political Director, and M. Gerville Reache, the Editor-in-Chief. (See advertisement). It is with great pleasure we welcome the advent of a paper under the auspices of such well-known abolitionists as our correspondents and friends above named, from whom the Anti-Slavery Society has always received the heartiest co-operation. In the programme showing upon what principles the paper is founded, we are glad to note that the Anti-Slavery Cause is one which will receive its especial attention, as will also the cruel lines of separation which have so long been drawn between the white and black races. The influence of this paper will be used to uphold true *liberté, égalité, fraternité*, amongst all people without distinction of race or colour. We heartily wish success to an enterprise begun under such good auspices.

## Reviews.

### AFRICA FOR CHRIST. TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS A SLAVE.

By Rev. Thos. L. Johnson. (Yates Alexander & Shephard.) Price 1s.

This is a simple and thrilling autobiographical sketch, by one who was born and brought up in Slavery in the Southern States. Mr. Johnson was converted in Slavery, and began at once to seek opportunities of teaching the truth to others. He was one of the multitude who received their freedom by the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, on 1st January, 1863, and shortly afterwards became the pastor of a small church of freedmen in Denver City, Colorado. The desire to become a missionary to Africa had already laid hold of him, and in due time God raised him up friends who enabled him to carry out his purpose. He came to England, was educated in Mr. Spurgeon's College, and went out to Sierra Leone in 1878. At the end of 1879, he was compelled to leave that country, completely prostrated by fever, having already lost his wife from this fatal complaint. Being forbidden to return, he was anxious to aid the Mission by his personal advocacy and pen, and has published this interesting sketch of his life and labours, that the profits accruing from its sale may be devoted to the "African Mission Department of the Baptist General Association of the Western States and Territories."

*Missionary Chronicle.*

### HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA. 1882.

WE have received the second edition of this really useful handbook which is full of information about the Island of Jamaica. Several additions have been made to the work since its last issue, and valuable papers as to the Religious Denominations of the island have been inserted for the first time. We learn that in 1881 the population of the Colony was 580,804, and that the percentage of convictions in cases of crime was 1.9. We note, in a paper by Rev. Dr. Robb, on "Jamaica as a Health Resort, and as a place to settle in" that "there are in the hands of the Government 90,000 acres, a large part of which lies in the northern district of St. Thomas and in the southern parts of

Portland—virgin land, well watered, 2,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea, with a healthy climate. where Europeans can labour in the open-air, and which are the finest areas for coffee and cinchona," besides land in other parts of the Island. An interesting article on the manufacture of sugar by the well-known planter Mr. W. B. Espeut, will also be found in the book. We are glad to hear from the publishers that Mr. Stanford, of Charing Cross, will have copies of the Handbook for sale.

### "THE REPORTER" IN FRANCE.

WE should be very glad if some of our English readers would feel the same scruples that M. Monod has so gracefully expressed as to receiving the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* gratis. It would then soon be self-supporting.

Carcassonne (France),

23 Août, 1882.

To Charles H. Allen, Esq.,

55, New Broad Street, London.

Très honoré Monsieur,

Vous trouverez sous ce pli un mandat poste de six francs pour acquitter mon abonnement, pendant l'année 1882, à l'*Anti-Slavery Reporter*, que le Comité a bien voulu jusqu'ici m'adresser gratis. Je lis votre excellent recueil avec le plus douloureux intérêt. Quand j'ai écrit pour "l'Encyclopédie des Sciences Théologiques" de M. Lichtenberger "une étude sur l'Esclavage," j'aimais à me figurer que celui-ci était mort ou mourant. Cette illusion n'est permise en présence des documents que vous recueillez avec un zèle si louable et si chrétien de tous les points du globe, et quoiqu'il m'en coûte deux fois, je dois confesser à quel point j'étais dans l'erreur. Si savoir, en pareille matière, n'est pas, hélas ! pouvoir, c'est devoir, vous l'avez, admirablement compris, et tous mes vœux accompagnent votre noble entreprise. De mon côté je veux désormais envoyer quelques extraits de l'*Anti-Slavery Reporter* à l'*Eglise Libre*, le plus répandu de nos journaux protestants français.

L'intervention de l'Angleterre en Egypte qui, quoi qu'on en puisse dire, y défend la civilisation chrétienne, contribuera, je l'espère, en fin de compte, *to crush slavery in those parts !*

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, pour vous et

pour le Comité dont vous êtes le digne représentant l'assurance de ma chrétienne sympathie et de mon entier dévouement.

AD. MONOD,  
Pasteur de l'Eglise Réformée.

#### NUBIA.

SWEDISH Missionaries in Nubia report that they have lately experienced much opposition from the Egyptian agents and officers in the Upper Nile valley, who exceedingly dislike Europeans on account of their hatred of the Slave-trade. A very extensive Slave-trade is carried on by Egyptians and Turkish merchants in the regions south and west of the Blue Nile. Troops of the wretched negroes are brought northward in chains. Those who prove too weak for the journey are either abandoned without mercy, to perish from hunger or wild beasts, or their drivers at once cut their throats or stab them. The girls are sold to the harems of wealthy Egyptians and Turks, while the men and women are disposed of as servants. There is also a steady demand for male negroes of a certain class for attendants and guardians of the Mahomedan harems; but the great proportion of these men die from the injuries sustained in the preliminary training for the duties of this office. The Swedish Missionaries have been compelled to return to Khartoum instead of penetrating southward as they had intended. The Egyptians regard the Missionaries and other whites as spies and opponents of the barbarities connected with their extensive Slave-traffic with the interior.—*The Times*.

#### A GOOD EXAMPLE.

WE are happy to record a fact, which shows that while the Brazilian Government is ruled by the dictation of the pro-slavery party, abolitionist ideas are making great progress in the country. The Countess of Rio Novo, who died in London last June, set free by will all her slaves to the number of four hundred, and relieved the free-born children of her slaves from the services, which by law they were bound to render until the age of twenty-one years. The Countess provided too for the maintenance and welfare of those slaves and their children, by leaving to a Charitable Institution of Parahyba do Sul her landed estates to be converted into an agricultural colony, in favour of the blacks, with schools.  
..... The said *fazenda*

(meaning her coffee plantation, named Cantagallo) shall become, with everything appertaining to it, the property in common of all her freed slaves and their descendants, it being forbidden to them to alienate the estate, under any title whatever, in whole or in part, for the term of fifty years from the date of her death, they being obliged to constitute themselves into a colony, under the direction of the Charity House of Parahyba do Sul. After fifty years the colony shall be emancipated, and the freedmen and their descendants then surviving, will be entitled to divide among themselves the lands and any other property belonging to the estate.

#### SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF, M.P., ON SLAVERY IN EGYPT.

In a speech at Portsmouth a few days since, Sir H. D. Wolff referred to the question of the Slave-trade in Egypt, and said:—

Our predominance in Egypt might also do infinite good by abolishing the Slave-trade, which existed in the Red Sea to an extent that was scarcely credited in this country. That Slave-trade could never be destroyed until the legal status of Slavery was abolished in Egypt, and he trusted that in whatever arrangements might be made, care would be taken to utterly destroy that terrible scourge of humanity.

We should be very glad if all our legislators would speak out in the same manner. It would not then be long before the Government took some decisive step to stop the evils so long allowed to disgrace humanity.

#### EMANCIPATION DAY IN JAMAICA.

THE small station of Staceyville, named after our late friend and Committeeman, George Stacey, has set a good example, by renewing the yearly collections formerly made on the 1st of August, in aid of the Anti-Slavery cause. Our corresponding member, Rev. W. Teall, has just forwarded us the sum of £1, collected by Rev. G. S. Collie, Baptist Minister, amongst the coloured members of his church, "as a thank offering for the blessings of freedom, with best wishes and prayers for the prosperity of the Society's work."



## BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

### SPECIAL FUND, 1882.

THE Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have at several periods of the Society's existence, when its funds have been low, successfully appealed to a number of its more affluent friends and supporters for the re-establishment of its financial position.

It will be seen from the subjoined synopsis of the receipts and expenditure of the Society, that the ordinary subscription list has for many years been very limited in its amount.

#### SYNOPSIS.

1875.	Subscriptions and Donations	£	s.	d.
	(ordinary) ... ..	218	11	3
1876.	do. do.	200	9	2
1877.	do. do.	266	3	3
1878.	do. do.	176	3	3
1879.	do. do.	158	15	11
1880.	do. do.	227	11	0
1881.	do. do.	199	3	3

1875.	Office Expenses, Salaries, and	£	s.	d.
	<i>Anti-Slavery Reporter</i> , Postage, &c. ... ..	960	10	5
1876.	do. do.	1349	12	11
1877.	do. do.	1202	15	11
1878.	do. do.	877	19	8
1879.	do. do.	566	11	2
1880.	do. do.	861	2	11
1881.	do. do.	1040	10	0

The large deficit shown in the above Synopsis has been met by Special Donations in annual payments extending in most cases over a period of three years, and also by legacies, though the Committee regret that these latter have been both few and of small amount.

The cost of the Society's monthly periodical, *The Anti-Slavery Reporter*, in printing and postage, still constitutes a large item in the annual expenditure. Its value has of late consisted more and more in its circulation abroad, among Governors and influential persons in our Colonial Dependencies, and in Foreign Countries. At the present time it appears to have an especial value in Egypt, which may be said to be the key-stone on which now rests the whole slave system of the Ottoman Empire.

The Committee have the pleasure to announce, that in response to the above statement, the following sums and promises have already

been received. It will, however, be easily seen that much more pecuniary support will have to be given, to enable the Society to continue the work which it has so successfully carried on for a period of almost half a century. Donations spread over a term of years, or annual subscriptions would appear to be the most satisfactory form in which to contribute.

#### DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Joseph Gurney Barclay, Esq. ..	100	0	0
Mrs. Jemima Spence ..	50	0	0
George Stacy Gibson, Esq. ..	50	0	0
William Harvey, Esq. ..	50	0	0
J. E. Wilson, Esq. ..	25	0	0
Edward Gripper, Esq. ..	10	0	0
Joseph Huntley, Esq. ..	10	0	0
W. A. Albright, Esq. ..	10	0	0
Mrs. Sarah Mason ..	10	0	0
John T. Harris, Esq. ..	10	0	0
Rev. Augustus Clissold ..	10	0	0
John Horniman, Esq. ..	25	0	0
Mrs. E. P. Nichol ..	10	0	0
Samuel Rosling, Esq. ..	10	0	0
Charles Milner, Esq. ..	10	0	0
Frederick Seebohm, Esq. ..	5	0	0
Misses Hewitson ..	5	0	0
Daniel Doncaster, Esq. ..	5	0	0
Algernon Peckover, Esq. ....	50	0	0
A. Rosling, Esq. ...	3	3	0
Miss E. Letchworth ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Sarah Firth ...	5	0	0
R. H. Penny, Esq. ...	3	0	0
Mrs. Peckover ...	10	0	0
Charles Harvey, Esq. ...	50	0	0
W. Palmer, Esq. ...	3	0	0
Mrs. H. Knight ...	10	0	0
Thos. Harvey, Esq. ...	50	0	0

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS PROMISED.

G. Palmer, Esq., M.P. (in 4 years)	100	0	0
George Sturge, Esq. (in 4 years)	100	0	0
A. A. (spread over four years) ...	100	0	0
Stafford Allen, Esq. (in 3 years)	50	0	0
Joseph Allen, Esq. (in 2 years)	20	0	0
R. Allen, Esq. (per ann. for life)	10	0	0
J. Clark, Esq. (per annum for life)	5	0	0
Mrs. H. Knight (per annum) ...	2	0	0
W. Keiler, Esq. "	2	0	0
J. Reckitt, Esq. "	10	0	0
E. Majolier, Esq. "	1	1	0
Mrs. F. Simpson ...	1	1	0
Miss R. Fowler ...	1	0	0
W. W. Morrell, Esq. ...	1	1	0
Miss M. A. Harris ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Hurnard ...	1	1	0

British & Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

---

## A PUBLIC MEETING IN LONDON

Will shortly be held to consider the present position of England with regard to  
The

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN EGYPT.

---

Particulars will be announced.

---

By Order,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary*,

55, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

---

PREMIÈRE ANNÉE:

*"Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité."*

---

Le Moniteur des Colonies,

JOURNAL POLITIQUE,

Organe des Interêts Coloniaux et Maritimes.

---

Published fortnightly, at 221, Rue S'Jacques, Paris.

---

*Editorial Address:* M. GERVILLE-RÉACHE (Député de la Guadeloupe),  
40, Rue Gay, Lussac, Paris.

---

ABRAHAM KINGDON & CO.,

Printers, Lithographers, Stationers, Zincographers,

52, MOORFIELDS, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.

---

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED. ESTIMATES PER  
RETURN.

---

*A.K. and Co. being accustomed to print in Foreign Languages, can  
guarantee accuracy in their production.*

---

Translations made at moderate charges.

"PANNUS CORIUM."

The Easiest Boots in the World.

HALL & SONS,

Patentees,

57, Bishopsgate Within, E.C.,

6, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.,

AND

5, Stoke Newington Road, N.

SPECIALLY SUITED FOR HOT CLIMATES.



## INDIA'S WOMEN:

*The Magazine of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society*

PUBLISHED EVERY TWO MONTHS.

Price Threepence; or, One Shilling and Sixpence per Annum, exclusive of postage.

JAMES NISBET & Co., 21, BERNERS STREET, W.

*Volume I. is Now Ready, Handsomely Bound in Cloth, Price Three Shillings.*

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"A magazine in which editorial ability is specially conspicuous, apart from which its matters of the deepest interest."—*Church Missionary Intelligencer*.

"Full of interesting matter, skilfully edited and handsomely printed."—*Church Missionary Intelligencer*.

"'India's Women' is the most deeply interesting Missionary magazine we have ever seen."—*Hand and Heart*.

*May be ordered through any Bookseller in Town or Country. May also be obtained at the Society's House, 3, Tavistock Road, Westbourne Park, London, W.; or at the Office of the Society, 9, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.*



# The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

## PUBLIC MEETING OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

WE call attention to the advertisement of a Meeting to be held respecting Slavery and the Slave-Trade in Egypt on the 15th inst. and hope that our friends will make a point of attending this important gathering on behalf of Freedom.

## PRESENT ASPECT OF THE EGYPTIAN SLAVE-TRADE.

(*Letter to the "Scotsman," 19th October, 1882, by R. W. Felkin, Esq., F.R.G.S.*)

I WAS much interested in a leading article which appeared recently in your columns, in which you suggested the expediency of Egypt retaining her possessions along the White Nile, and abandoning some outlying districts.

Will you allow me to draw attention to that most important point in this question—the Slave-trade?

The ex-Khédive was induced, by Englishmen chiefly, to expend much money in acquiring these provinces, and was led to believe that he would at once secure a large increase of revenue thereby, and at the same time abolish the Slave-trade. This was indeed the reason why Sir S. Baker's expedition to the equator, and the subsequent annexation of the equatorial provinces by Egypt, were viewed with complacency in England.

Later on the appointment of Colonel Gordon as Governor of the Soudan was considered a guarantee for the accomplishment of this object. While it may fairly be admitted that Ismail Pasha was perfectly honest in his determination to abolish the Slave-trade, his financial difficulties prevented him investing sufficient capital in the newly acquired provinces to ensure an adequate return; and, therefore, not realising an immediate satisfactory revenue from them he lost interest in maintaining them, and it required all Colonel Gordon's energy to prevent the relinquishment of them altogether.

The Pashas in Cairo were disgusted at the price of slaves rising so largely, owing to Colonel Gordon's operations against slave caravans. . . . Which eventually led to the resignation of Colonel Gordon.

It has been suggested that the Egyptian troops should now be withdrawn from the equatorial and Bahr-el-Ghazal provinces; but I fully concur in the opinion that they should be retained: My personal knowledge of those countries convinces me that with a responsible Government they would not only pay their way at once, but would in a few years prove a source of invaluable wealth to the Egyptian nation. Their material resources are almost unlimited, even leaving out of the question the trade in ivory, which will dwindle away on account of the reckless manner in which the elephants are being destroyed, regardless of age or sex.

Between Djour, Ghattas, and Dura, I have passed through hundreds of square miles of Lulu trees, producing a fine quality of india-rubber; while hides, plumbago, rice, spices, and

some gold are even now exported. Indigo and sugar are being cultivated at Lado, and it only requires a settled, liberal, and wise Government to develop these and other industries. If useless outlying districts such as Harar were evacuated, a very good surplus revenue would even now be produced by the Soudan.

Another important reason for retaining these provinces is, that the balance of power has been destroyed among them by the Egyptian annexation; the tribal boundaries have been broken down, one chief being pitted against another by the slave dealers, and the country ruthlessly devastated by pillage and rapine, so that were the people left to themselves they would relapse into a state of tribal conflict and anarchy. That these tribes can be happy and prosperous when well governed is proved by the present state of those provinces where Colonel Gordon worked so long, and where the present Governor, Dr. Emin Bey, is using every means to raise and improve the people. There they are living in peace and contentment, and the utmost order and good discipline prevail.

Had Gessi Pasha's life been spared, and he had been permitted to remain in the Bahr-el-Ghazel provinces, doubtless the same encouraging state of affairs would have now existed in them; for although the slave war of 1879 had not been concluded some six months when I was at Dem Sulieman, I found the people rapidly settling down to their ordinary occupations and rebuilding the towns sacked by Sulieman Bey. After Gessi Pasha's recall the Slave-trade at once revived, and letters, dated July 20, 1882, tell me that it is still carried on.

As England has undertaken the honourable task of abolishing Slavery in other parts of the world, and has long tried, though at present without success, to grapple with it in Egypt, it seems to me that the time is opportune for decisive action, and that in the settlement of Egypt England may

now insist not only on the total abolition of the Slave-trade, but of the very status of Slavery in Egypt. This is no mere party question for Liberals and Conservatives in England, nor a matter of international dispute, since all the great Continental Powers desire the abolition of Slavery.

This has been impossible until now; for where there is a demand there will always be a supply, and the demand for slaves in Lower Egypt, made it impossible for even Gordon Pasha himself to put an entire stop to the slave caravans. This demand has been created by the army, the Pashas, and the corrupt officials; the young men enslaved largely recruited the army; the women were destined for the harems of the Pashas, and the officials employed to put down the trade, intent on receiving black-mail, allowed the caravans to go by.

Now the army is disbanded, and it is to be hoped that the Turkish Pashas will follow; but unless honest officials are put into the State offices, the regeneration of Egypt is not to be expected. For every dollar that goes into the Egyptian Treasury, three or four slip into the tax collector's pocket; therefore, given honest officials, though the taxation be largely reduced, a far higher revenue will be forthcoming than at present. The reason of so large a standing army hitherto is, that the Egyptians seized upon a strip of land on the Red Sea coast, and thus cut off Abyssinia from the sea. Up to the present time King John's demand for a port has been refused, and consequently there has been continual fear of a war with Abyssinia. The justice of King John's claim seems clear, as it is hard for a small independent kingdom to be within a few miles of seaport towns and yet to pay exorbitant taxes on both imports and exports. It cannot be expected that under these conditions Abyssinia should thrive, or that its King should be on good terms with Egypt. Let his port be given him, and the need for such an army in Egypt will be removed.

I have traversed hundreds of miles in Central Africa, once thickly populated, now only a wild, tenantless jungle, overgrowing the ruins of hundreds of villages once the homes of free and contented natives. I have followed the slave route, and could have found my way for over a thousand miles by the track formed by the bones of slaves who had died or been killed on the road. Of the heart-rending scenes of the slave razzias, when nearly all the grown-up men are slain, and only the women, children and youths reserved for Slavery, and of the brutal and inhuman conduct of the captors, I will not write; but I trust I have said enough to arrest the attention of your readers, and to show that the subject is deserving of close attention and prompt action.

### THE INSURRECTION IN THE SOUDAN.

WE have received a long and interesting letter from Dr. Schweinfurth, on the present state of the Soudan, by which it appears that Egypt is in great danger of losing that province. The following extracts from this letter appeared in the *Times* of November 4th. In giving publicity to this letter the Anti-Slavery Society expresses no opinion with regard to the future of the Soudan, or to the means to be adopted for quelling the insurrection.

"Cairo, Oct. 23.

"Dear Sir,—There is a subject more urgent even than the pacification of Egypt, since that is a question only of time, provided that the English troops do not abandon us too soon. That question is the Soudan. At the present moment the whole of the Soudan is on fire. All that that country has gained by the march of civilisation during the last three-quarters of a century we are in danger of losing. All the provinces of the Egyptian Empire which lie to the south and west of Khartoum are in the hands of insurgent and fanatical barbarians. Even Khartoum, the last bulwark of the Egyptian power, is only held by a thread. The

army, decimated by ever disastrous combats against the false prophet, is reduced to half its strength; the soldiers are demoralised, and the mass of the population believes in the ever-victorious false prophet. The Abyssinian frontier and the countries east of Khartoum are completely stripped of troops, who are all concentrated at Khartoum, which is fortified by five detached forts. The northern provinces of Berber and Dongola only remain faithful so long as Khartoum remains in the hands of the Egyptians—the population already showing sympathy with the Mahdi, who himself comes from Dongola.

"This is the sad picture I have to lay before you. In England you think only of Egypt, and you believe that with Egypt all the rest will be gained. Even here, all those who are in power are so occupied with the questions of the moment, the affairs of Arabi, and the re-organization of the army, that they only see two or three steps ahead, while the Soudan is in a condition which threatens the existence to Egypt itself. If to-morrow Khartoum were of fall into the hands of the Mahdi no one could stay his course, and he would put into execution his programme of marching upon Egypt and Mecca in order to establish the millennium reign.

"Trusting that my Cassandra voice may not prove true, I will now proceed to give you some facts.

"M. Albert Marquet, a French merchant, has just returned from the Soudan, having left Khartoum on the 15th of September. As at that time they did not then know of the defeat of Arabi, the Governor-General, Abd-el-Kader Pasha, had charged M. Marquet to inform the Khedive, with whom he could no longer communicate by telegraph, of the critical situation in which he found himself placed. When Arabi was in power he did not concern himself about the affairs of the Soudan, and he paid no attention to the despairing cries of the Governor-General for help; on the contrary he ordered him to send him a regiment of black troops. What Abd-el-Kader Pasha demands above everything are Remington rifles and ammunition, and that they should send them to him by the most direct route. This is his latest prayer, but here nobody appears to regard him, and General Stone, the only one among the military authorities of the Khedive who is at all able to judge of the importance of affairs in the Soudan, is no longer listened to. M. Marquet,



having already departed for Europe by the same mail that carries my letter, can no longer be heard, and the Soudan, with its brave governor, is abandoned to despair. This is the state of things up to the 15th of September."

After describing the terrible losses suffered during the past nine months, Dr. Schweinfurth proceeds:—

"Six thousand men, under the command of the incapable governor of Fashoda, Yussuf Pasha, were massacred by the army of the Mahdi in June last. Among the slain was M. Berghof, the Slave-trade inspector at Fashoda, who unfortunately took part in the expedition. The soldiers, who were weakened by fatigue and want of provisions, were slaughtered like sheep. Yussuf Pasha is the same man who was denounced by Gessi as the vile '*fabricant des eunuques*.' After this the army besieged Obeid, the capital of Kordofan. The siege had already lasted 42 days and all communications between Kordofan, Darfur, and Khartoum had been cut off. The Mahdi has at his disposal a force of 150,000\* fighting men, principally drawn from the Baggaras tribes, who are all horsemen, and of a desperate bravery. As soon as Obeid falls the siege of Khartoum may be expected. Abd-el-Kader is doing all that he can, working day and night, but in the city there are secret partisans of the Mahdi.

"Abd-el-Kader has consulted the Ulema, to know their opinion as to the Mahdi, and to show to the populace that his pretensions are opposed to the orthodox faith. The Ulema have in effect proved from the Koran that the Mahdi of whom the Prophet speaks, the promised Redeemer of the World, would come from the East. Now, Mohammed Hamed, as the Mahdi is called, comes from the West. The verdict given by the Ulema of Khartoum has been printed, and 3,000 copies sent to the governors of provinces; but the people will have it that it is the Government which speaks, and that it is not the voice of the Ulema.

"It is said that the Mahdi, wherever he goes, compels the population to confess their belief in him. When they say "Allah-il-Allah, &c.," he requires that they should add to the phrase the name of the Mahdi. Whoever refuses is cut down without pity.

"The Governor-General of the Soudan

\*No doubt these figures are largely exaggerated.—*Ed. Reporter.*

estimates the loss of the enemy up to the present moment at about 30,000, in order to prove how sanguinary the war has been, and that his 8,000 soldiers have not been sacrificed in vain. The regular soldiers, being armed with arms of precision, made terrible slaughter among the fanatical Arabs, armed only with lance and sword but nothing can stay their ardour. They believe that the early days of Mohammedan conquests are about to commence again. The idea of the Mahdi is to make himself master of the whole of Soudan, to invade Egypt, convert its inhabitants, and then to march against the Turks, whom he regards as infidels. Having succeeded in this he will march to Mecca, in order to establish the millennium reign, and convert the universe. Thus, you see, dear Sir, that here we have a man to deal with much more dangerous than 'Arabi'; a man with far more prestige, and, above all, one who has hitherto been successful. Can England abandon the Soudan (this India of Africa) to barbarism? Let her send two or three Indian regiments by way of Suakim, and very soon the order and authority of the Government will be re-established. For the cause of humanity, and especially for the abolition of the Slave-trade it is above all things necessary that the Soudan should not be lost. It would be a long and painful task to re-establish all that civilization has gained in that country if the false prophet should be allowed, even for a single year, to carry out his plans. With every best wish,

"Yours, &c.,

"G. SCHWEINFURTH.

"To Charles H. Allen, Esq."

In confirmation of Dr. Schweinfurth's statement as to the unsettlement and insecurity of the Soudan we publish a translation of a letter addressed to the Editor of *l'Afrique explorée et civilisée* by M. J. M. Shuver dated from Famaka, July 12, 1882. This gentleman undertook the adventurous task of crossing Africa from Alexandria to Cape Town (*vide Reporter*, August 1881), and his course is now stayed by the revolt in the Soudan. Famaka is about 450 miles from Khartoum, and is situated on the Blue Nile.

Since my return to this place the Governor,

Marno,\* who is an Austrian, has turned against me, and has confiscated the arms of the whole expedition, accusing me of being in communication with the insurgents, and of possessing hidden stores of arms, &c. Thus he excites against me the animosity of the neighbouring chiefs, which gives me a great deal of annoyance. He will have to answer for this some day before the tribunals of Cairo. In the meantime, it is to be feared that he will prejudice the Governor General against me, as in these critical times a man who is suspected is a lost man, particularly since the discovery at Kassala of certain Greeks found smuggling arms in large quantities into Abyssinia. We have here neither post nor telegraph, and the 50 Turkish Bashi-Bazouks who form the garrison, being discontented at receiving neither pay nor rations, have gone off to seek some more lucrative employment. Let us hope that their chief—a true Kurd—will keep his word and send our couriers on to Khartoum. Meanwhile we remain here with 200 black soldiers—more or less trustworthy—a Governor of Straw! four cannons, and a mitrailleuse which can be fired once every minute.

### GENERAL GORDON.

*The Echo* thus endorses the views we lately expressed respecting the desirability of General Gordon returning to the seat of his late government in the Soudan.

The *Anti-Slavery Reporter* writes:—"At the present crisis we feel that General Gordon's place is in Egypt and the Soudan, as he is probably the only man who could successfully carry out the great work he so well commenced some years ago, and from which he was driven by the open and secret hostility of the ruling classes in Egypt." Whoever attempts to root out Slavery in Egypt must reckon with "the secret hostility of the ruling classes." Not long before the late outbreak the Khedive instanced the brisk demand in the slave market as a proof of the prosperity of the country. But that no one could do more, perhaps as much, as General Gordon towards putting an end to the trade is admitted on all sides; and as his heart is said to be in the Soudan, and he is no longer in the service of the Cape Government, we hope to hear before long that he is once more at his old and noble work in Northern Africa.

\* This is the man who rescued Gessi Pasha from his terrible imprisonment in the Sudd.

## Parliamentary.

### EGYPT.

*House of Commons, October 26th.*

SIR H. WOLFF asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether in any negotiations opened with other Powers, or in any proposals made by Her Majesty's Government for the settlement of affairs in Egypt, care had been taken to provide, firstly, for guaranteeing the freedom of navigation of the Suez Canal, whether for Her Majesty's ships of war or of the Mercantile Marine, both in time of peace and of war; secondly, for securing to the Egyptian people, within the limits of international obligations, and by representative institutions, some control over the legislation, administration, and expenditure of their country; and, thirdly, for the extinction of Slavery in Egypt and the suppression of the Slave-trade in the Red Sea.

MR. GLADSTONE.—The question of the hon member refers to three matters of the greatest importance. It refers to the guaranteeing of the freedom of navigation of the Suez Canal and to the securing to the Egyptian people some control over the legislation of their country, both of these being questions connected with the subject matter with which the recent expedition has been concerned. The third matter referred to in the question does not belong directly to that subject matter, but to the policy which has been pursued by this country for a great number of years with the warm approval of the people. All that I can say at present about these three subjects is that they do, and will continue to, command the close attention of the Government, and if I do not enter into details it is simply from the belief that to enter prematurely into such details might be disadvantageous to the purposes which, I believe, the hon. member and the Government contemplate in common.

### EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

*House of Commons, October 31st.*

SIR W. BARTELOT asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Government proposed to take any steps, and, if so, what steps, if the reported defeat of the Egyptian troops in the Soudan by the troops of Mahdi, the False Prophet, were true?

MR. GLADSTONE.—In reply to the question of the hon. baronet, I may state that we are at present in possession of very limited and imper-

fect information as to what is taking place in the Soudan. There is great difficulty in discriminating between what is true and what is probably untrue or greatly exaggerated. We have received no positive or definite intelligence on the subject, although there is no doubt that there has been a defeat of the Egyptian forces by a person called the False Prophet. Egypt is taking defensive measures, and has applied to the English authorities for counsel and for the aid of certain officers, and the matter is now under consideration. Hon. members will bear in mind that Khartoum is more than 1,000 miles off.

### EMANCIPATION IN CUBA.

*House of Commons, Nov. 2nd., 1882.*

MR. PEASE asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would instruct Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba to report upon the working of the Spanish Emancipation Act, on the results it had thus far produced, and on the extent to which the number of slaves had diminished under its operation.

SIR C. DILKE.—My hon. friend will find all the information for which he asks in the report by the acting Consul-General in Havannah, which has been laid before Parliament and already distributed to members. \*

### PROGRESS OF EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT AT LAKE NYASSA.

WE learn from Mr. Jas. Stevenson, the munificent promoter of the road-project from Lake Nyassa to Lake Tanganyika, that this important work has been resumed. Mr. Stewart, C.E. has made fresh arrangements with the chiefs and people, and in June last had 100 labourers at work on the road, eight miles of which had been constructed, commencing at Karonga, on the shores of Nyassa. He had previously completed his exploration of the north-eastern shore of the lake, but had not succeeded in finding a harbour or site for a sanitarium along the foot of the mountain range.

Further south, and on the opposite side of Nyassa, Dr. Laws has been engaged in founding a station among the Angoni tribe (Angone or Mangone), on the cool and bracing highlands some 50 miles inland. The station is at Momera, in lat. S. 11° 30', and long. E. 33° 38'—*Proceedings Royal Geographical Society, November, 1882.*

\* Note.—We have seen these papers and hope to print part of them in our next issue.—Ed. "Reporter."

### THE LATE BISHOP STEERE.

THE following official correspondence has taken place between the Foreign Office and the Universities' Mission respecting the lamented death of Bishop Steere.

Her Majesty's Agency and Consulate General.  
Zanzibar, August 28, 1882.

My lord, it is with deep regret that I have to report the death of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Steere, of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, on the 27th inst., from an apoplectic fit.

The Bishop appears to have been seized with the fit during the night, as he was found in the morning in a comatose state, and he never recovered consciousness. Dr. Bartholomewsz, the Agency Surgeon, who attended him, informs me that he believes an artery must have burst.

The funeral took place this morning, and the body was buried in the Slave Market Church, at Mkunazini, of which the Bishop had been the architect and builder. Every due mark of respect was shown by this consulate and H.M.S. 'London,' and the funeral was also attended by the Foreign Consuls, and by a representative of His Highness, the Sultan.

Bishop Steere's important and successful labours in the cause of civilization and progress in Eastern Africa, during his long and uninterrupted sojourn of 19 years are so widely appreciatively known, that it is needless and also, perhaps unfitting, for me to dilate on them. The Bishop was held in great veneration and esteem by all classes, from His Highness, Seyyid Barghash downwards, and an immense concourse of people attended his funeral.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul General.

Foreign Office, 4th Oct., 1882.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Acting British Agent and Consul General at Zanzibar, reporting the death of Bishop Steere, and bearing testimony to the high esteem in which he was held by all the classes. I am to request that you will lay this paper before the President and Committee of your Society, and that, in so doing, you will express to them the deep regret of Her



Majesty's Government at the loss which has been sustained by all who have at heart the suppression of the Slave-trade and development of Christianity and civilization throughout Africa.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

The Secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

### FREE LABOUR IN REUNION.

WE quote the following from the new *Moniteur des Colonies* edited by the well-known Abolitionists M. Victor Schœlcher and M. Gerville-Rœache.

*Le Travail*, Réunion paper, thus writes:—"The question is being strongly urged in the Colony that the Chamber of deputies should demand the abrogation of the prohibition to import African labourers (*engagés*). This is the chief mission which devolves upon our new Senator, and for which it appears that he has obtained the majority of the votes of the Senatorial Electors. Dr. Milhet, our new Senator, is at this moment engaged in a journey to study this question. He will inquire how they may engage labourers on the African Coast for free labour in Réunion without causing raids for negroes amongst the villages of the interior."

Upon this the *Moniteur des Colonies* makes the following remarks:—

M. Milhet, Senator of Réunion, is strangely deceived if he believes in the possibility of introducing African immigrants into that Colony without favouring and developing man-hunts upon the African Continent to say the least of it. We know only too well what has taken place, and what, according to some, still takes place in New Caledonia. There, also, under pretext of free-labour, a treaty has been made with the New Hebrides. Still more sad, we have sometimes seen that vessels carrying slaves have been commanded by an officer of the Marine. It is true an inquiry has been made but these inquiries result in nothing, unless they are conducted by independent men. That which has taken place respecting the action of the treaty for New Caledonia would only appear to contain the truth in disguise. The same acts would be impossible in Réunion where there is a republican press, but the ef-

forts of the journalists could not hinder the African princes from making war to supply for money immigrants for free-labour in Réunion.

Would not this be the Slave-trade in disguise? (*Ed. Reporter*)

### MR. STANLEY ON THE CONGO.

(From *The Times*.)

A CORRESPONDENT, who has had an interview with Mr. H. M. Stanley respecting the work which has been accomplished on the Congo during the last three years under the superintendence of the famous explorer thus writes:

Mr. Stanley has had practically unlimited means at his command, through the generosity of the King of the Belgians, who, moreover, has been the main supporter of several of the so-called International African Expeditions; as Mr. Stanley puts it, he has been in a position to pay for every cubic inch of air he and his men breathed, and every square foot of ground they trod upon. The object of the King of the Belgians appears to have been entirely disinterested—simply to do what he could to render accessible to commerce and civilization, and thereby develop the resources of the great interior of Africa. For this purpose the Congo formed a splendid channel of communication, only, unfortunately, its lower course for many miles is obstructed by impassable cataracts. To surmount this obstruction has been the object of Mr. Stanley's work. He states that already he has carried a well-made road, 15ft. wide on an average, from below the cataracts, 230 miles along the north bank of the river, far beyond Stanley Pool, and therefore well into the navigable upper waters. To assist him in this undertaking he has not only had native workers, but relays of young Europeans as superintendents; and for this work he finds Englishmen better than any others, and, our correspondent believes, would be glad to have a fresh supply to send out. So substantially has this road been constructed that it has stood the deluges of rain that break down upon it from the mountain sides, and has borne the heavy traffic which the transport of engineering plant to the upper reaches has rendered necessary. Causeways have been laid where necessary, and bridges built, and the road has, by means of excavations, embankments of stone, and layers of earth, been carried right round the face of a mountain which comes sheer down to the river at one place. On rounding

the mountain, Mr. Stanley states that the road enters an avenue of exquisite beauty and coolness, which has been cleared through the forest. So thickly timbered is the country in some parts that thousands of trees have had to be felled, and their roots either grubbed up or levelled. At intervals along the road stations have been planted, and already there is a regular service of couriers between these stations, and by them a growing traffic is being established. As an instance of the regularity with which the service is conducted, Mr. Stanley states that during his work on the upper river he received at stated intervals a supply of the leading London papers, daily, weekly, and monthly. As to what are the possibilities of commerce along this route, he states that during the progress of his work a million yards of Manchester goods have been distributed through the country in payment for labour and other services performed by the natives. One of the articles of transport along the new road was a fine steam launch, with which Mr. Stanley has done some good exploring work some 400 miles above Stanley Pool, quite 700 miles above the mouth of the river. When he feels at liberty to publish an account of his work (at present his first duty is to his employer, the King of the Belgians) it will be shown, our correspondent believes, that some first-rate exploring work has been done. The launch, for example, was taken up a new river, opening from the south bank of the Congo, some distance above Stanley Pool, and which, it was found, led into a fine lake. The lake was covered with fishermen's canoes, whose occupants looked aghast at the snorting monster puffing out smoke, and fled in dismay. One, however, was caught, and after being soothed down and kindly entreated, was sent off loaded with presents to his wondering fellows peering from among the bush on the shore. In Mr. Stanley's opinion, the soil is capable of unlimited development for crops of all kinds, and, by judicious use, the supply of caoutchouc in the forests is inexhaustible. The greatest difficulty to the utilization of the river throughout its navigable length is the almost untamable cannibal tribes who inhabit the upper reaches between Stanley's furthest point and the neighbourhood of Nyangwé. Every reader of "Through the Dark Continent" will remember the stirring account of how the expedition had to run the gauntlet through these people. Still, Mr. Stanley thinks that, by cautious,

gentle and rational treatment, even these will be at length subdued by the influences of civilization. So far, there can be no doubt, one of the greatest engineering feats on record has been accomplished.

### M. DE BRAZZA'S TREATY WITH CONGO CHIEFS.

*Le Moniteur des Colonies* publishes the text of the treaty which M. de Brazza alleges that he has made with Makoko, sovereign of the Balikés on the Congo. Our readers will be aware that Mr. Stanley entirely disputes the validity of this treaty. It would certainly be a great loss to the progress of civilization if any obstacles were placed under the French flag to the development of these fertile regions of Central Africa. Mr. Stanley asserts that Makoko's only idea of the value of the French flag was derived from the piece of cotton of which it was made. Until we see what action the French Government takes in this matter it will be better for us to withhold any opinion.

Voici le texte du traité dont il a été question plus haut :

Traité conclu entre le chef Ngahémé, agissant au nom de Makoko, souverain des Balikes du Congo, et M. P.-L. de Brazza, enseigne de vaisseau, agissant dans l'intérêt de la France.

Acte de prise de possession d'un territoire cédé et adhésion donnée à son occupation par les chefs feudataires de Makoko qui l'occupent.

Au nom de la France, et en vertu des droits qui m'ont été conférés, le 10 septembre 1880, par le roi Makoko, le 3 octobre, 1880, j'ai pris possession du territoire qui s'étend entre les rivières Djne et Impila. En signe de cette prise de possession, j'ai planté le pavillon français à Okila en présence de Ntaba, Scianho-Ngaekalan Ngaeko, Juma-Noula, chefs vassaux de Makoko, et de Ngabémé, le représentant officiel de son autorité en cette circonstance. J'ai remis à chacun des chefs qui occupent cette partie du territoire un pavillon français,

afin qu'ils l'arborent sur leurs villages en signe de ma prise de possession au nom de la France.

Ces chefs, officiellement informés par Ngabémé de la décision de Makoko, s'inclinent devant son autorité et acceptent le pavillon, et par leur signe fait ci-dessous donnent acte de leur adhésion à la cession de territoire faite par Makoko. Le sergent Malamine, avec deux matelots, reste à la garde du pavillon et est nommé provisoirement chef de la station française de Nconna.

Par l'envoi à Makoko de ce document, fait en triple et revêtu de ma signature et du signe des chefs ses vassaux, je donne à Makoko acte de ma prise de possession de cette partie de son territoire pour l'établissement d'une station française.

Fait à Nconna, dans les Etats de Makoko, le 3 Octobre 1880.

*L'enseigne de vaisseau,*

Signé : DE BRAZZA.

On apposé leur signe :

Le chef Ngabémé, représentant de Makoko.—Le chef Ngaeko.—Le chef Scianho-Ngaekalan, qui porte le collier d'investiture donné par Makoko et commande à Nconna sous le souveraineté de Makoko.—Le chef Juma-Noula.—Le chef Ntaba.

## Obituary.

### JOHN PETHERICK.

MR. JOHN PETHERICK, one of the pioneers of travel in the White Nile region, died in London on the 15th of July. He was, for some years prior to the great expedition of Speke and Grant, engaged as a trader in the Egyptian Soudan, and in the course of his operations penetrated to the south, in the regions west of the White Nile, further than had been reached by any previous traveller. An account of his explorations was published by him in 1861, under the title of 'Egypt, the Soudan, and Central Africa, with explorations from Khartoum on the White Nile to the Regions of the Equator.' Being then (November 1860) in England, making preparations to return to Central Africa, having been appointed British Consul in the Soudan, the Council of the Royal Geographical Society availed themselves of an offer made by him to meet Captain Speke and Grant at Gondokoro, at the time (February 1862) they were expected to arrive at that

trading station on emerging from the region of the Victoria Nyanza and the Nile sources, and to place boats, provisions, and men at their service for their further journey down the Nile, provided the pecuniary means for the purpose were furnished by the Society. About £1,000 were raised, chiefly by the subscriptions of Fellows, the Society, and Her Majesty's Government heading the list with £100 each, and for this sum Mr. Petherick undertook to place two boats with provisions, under the superintendence of one of his own men, to await the expedition at the place named, from November, 1861; the agreement between him and the Society requiring him to proceed south to meet Captain Speke if he did not arrive at that date, but not binding him to remain beyond June, 1862. Speke and Grant, as is well known, did not reach Gondokoro until a year after the time calculated, namely, in February, 1862, and Petherick, who, with his heroic wife, had made a long detour west of the White Nile and met with endless obstacles and disappointment, was not there to meet them. The promised boats and provisions were there, but Captain Speke being dissatisfied with Petherick's proceedings, preferred to accept the proffered help of Sir Samuel Baker, who had also in the meantime arrived at Gondokoro, and Petherick returned down the Nile. The result was disastrous to Petherick. Soon after Captain Speke's arrival in England, Petherick was deprived of the Consulship at Khartoum, and some difficulties arising at the same time with native officials, his mercantile affairs fell into disorder, threatening him with ruin, which was only averted by the Egyptian Government making him some compensation for his losses. His later years were spent in retirement in the West of England.—*Proceedings Royal Geographical Society, November, 1882.*

### PRICE OF SLAVES IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

DR. POGGE, the German explorer, now in the country east of the Congo, describing the Tusselange, states that, "the exports are confined to slaves and rubber. It is mostly the women who are sold into Slavery, and an adult may be procured for 18 yards of calico, 4lbs. of powder, or a musket."



# BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

## SPECIAL FUND, 1882.

It will be seen from the subjoined synopsis of the receipts and expenditure of the Society, that the ordinary subscription list has for many years been very limited in its amount.

### SYNOPSIS.

1875. Subscriptions and Donations	£	s.	d.
(ordinary) ... ..	218	11	3
1876. do. do.	200	9	2
1877. do. do.	266	3	3
1878. do. do.	176	3	3
1879. do. do.	158	15	11
1880. do. do.	227	11	0
1881. do. do.	199	3	3
1875. Office Expenses, Salaries, and	£	s.	d.
<i>Anti-Slavery Reporter</i> , Post-			
age, &c. ... ..	960	10	5
1876. do. do.	1349	12	11
1877. do. do.	1202	15	11
1878. do. do.	877	19	8
1879. do. do.	566	11	2
1880. do. do.	861	2	11
1881. do. do.	1040	10	0

The large deficit shown in the above Synopsis has been met by Special Donations in annual payments extending in most cases over a period of three years, and also by legacies, though the Committee regret that these latter have been both few and of small amount.

The cost of the Society's monthly periodical, *The Anti-Slavery Reporter*, in printing and postage, still constitutes a large item in the annual expenditure. Its value has of late consisted more and more in its circulation abroad, among Governors and influential persons in our Colonial Dependencies, and in Foreign Countries. At the present time it appears to have an especial value in Egypt, which may be said to be the key-stone on which now rests the whole slave system of the Ottoman Empire.

The Committee have the pleasure to announce, that in response to the above statement, the following sums and promises have already been received. It will, however, be easily seen that much more pecuniary support will have to be given, to enable the Society to continue the work which it has so successfully carried on for a period of almost half a century. Donations spread over a term of years, or

annual subscriptions would appear to be the most satisfactory form in which to contribute.

### DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Joseph Gurney Barclay, Esq. ..	100	0	0
Mrs. Jemima Spence .. ..	50	0	0
George Stacy Gibson, Esq. ..	50	0	0
William Harvey, Esq. .. ..	50	0	0
J. E. Wilson, Esq. .. ..	25	0	0
Edward Gripper, Esq. .. ..	10	0	0
Joseph Huntley, Esq. .. ..	10	0	0
W. A. Albright, Esq. .. ..	10	0	0
Mrs. Sarah Mason .. ..	10	0	0
John T. Harris, Esq. .. ..	10	0	0
Rev. Augustus Clissold .. ..	10	0	0
John Horniman, Esq. .. ..	25	0	0
Mrs. E. P. Nichol .. ..	10	0	0
Samuel Rosling, Esq. .. ..	10	0	0
Charles Milner, Esq. .. ..	10	0	0
Frederick Seebohm, Esq. .. ..	5	0	0
Misses Hewitson .. ..	5	0	0
Daniel Doncaster, Esq. .. ..	5	0	0
Algernon Peckover, Esq. ....	50	0	0
A. Rosling, Esq. ... ..	3	3	0
Miss E. Letchworth .. ..	5	0	0
Mrs. Sarah Firth ... ..	5	0	0
R. H. Penny, Esq. ... ..	3	0	0
Mrs. Peckover ... ..	10	0	0
Charles Harvey, Esq. ... ..	50	0	0
W. Palmer, Esq. ... ..	3	0	0
Mrs. H. Knight ... ..	10	0	0
Thos. Harvey, Esq. ... ..	50	0	0
W. H. Warton, Esq. ... ..	2	2	0
The Very Rev. Dean Church ...	2	2	0
Arthur Clarke, Esq. ... ..	5	0	0
James Stevenson, Esq. ... ..	50	0	0
J. Bevan Braithwaite, Junr. ...	5	0	0
D. P. Hack, Esq. ... ..	5	0	0

### SUBSCRIPTIONS PROMISED.

G. Palmer, Esq., M.P. (in 4 years)	100	0	0
George Sturge, Esq. (in 4 years)	100	0	0
A. A. (spread over four years) ...	100	0	0
Stafford Allen, Esq. (in 3 years)	50	0	0
Joseph Allen, Esq. (in 2 years)	20	0	0
R. Allen, Esq. (per ann. for life)	10	0	0
J. Clark, Esq. (per annum for life)	5	0	0
Mrs. H. Knight (per annum) ...	2	0	0
W. Keiler, Esq. „ ...	2	0	0
J. Reckitt, Esq. „ ...	10	0	0
E. Majolier, Esq. „ ...	1	1	0
Mrs. F. Simpson ... ..	1	1	0
Miss R. Fowler ... ..	1	0	0
W. W. Morrell, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
Miss M. A. Harris ... ..	1	1	0
Mrs. Hurnard ... ..	1	1	0

SECOND EDITION.

“A more thrilling, tragic, and romantic narrative has seldom been given to the world.”

The above critique appears in the *Sunday Magazine* for August, 1882.

**LIFE AND TIMES OF** (PRICE 6s.)  
(From 1817 to 1872.) **FREDERICK DOUGLASS**

ILLUSTRATED. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P.

Edited by JOHN LOBB, F.R.G.S.

Nothing since the publication of “Uncle Tom’s Cabin” has equalled this book in thrilling incident.

“Taking it altogether, it is the best and most interesting book on Slavery and on the Civil War which we have ever read. As a narrative of Truth, the book is worth more than all the fiction which the controversy has ever produced.”—*The Sword and Trowel*, August, 1882.

Post 8vo., 500 pages, Toned Paper, Cloth, Gilt Lettered; Post Free Six Shillings.

“CHRISTIAN AGE” OFFICES, ST. BRIDE STREET, E.C.

---

**JOHN D. APPLETON,**

Insurance & Advertisement Agent,

St. PAUL’S BUILDINGS, 28, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

---

Advertisements received for the

“ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER.”

---

Agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and for the  
Revised Version of the New Testament.

---

**ABRAHAM KINGDON & CO.,**  
Printers, Lithographers, Stationers, Zincographers,  
52, MOORFIELDS, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.

~~~~~  
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED. ESTIMATES PER  
RETURN.

~~~~~  
*A.K. and Co. being accustomed to print in Foreign Languages, can  
guarantee accuracy in their production.*

---

Translations made at moderate charges.

**"PANNUS CORIUM."**

**The Easiest Boots in the World.**

**HALL & SONS,**

**Patentees,**

**57, Bishopsgate Within, E.C.,**

**6, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.,**

**AND**

**5, Stoke Newington Road, N.**

**SPECIALLY SUITED FOR HOT CLIMATES.**

---



---

**Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.**

**PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.**

**SECOND VOLUME OF**

**INDIA'S WOMEN.**

**The Magazine of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.**

**With Records of the Work in the Field, full of deepest interest and detail.**

*Handsomely bound, suitable for Gifts. Price 3s.*

**THE KING'S MESSAGE:**

**THE SECOND CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF INDIA'S WOMEN.**

**SKETCHES WITH PEN AND PENCIL OF INDIAN LIFE AND MISSIONARY INCIDENT,**

**Will be Ready (D.V.) on December 1st, 1882.**

**PRICE ONE SHILLING.**

*Early orders are earnestly solicited, and may be sent either to—*

**THE EDITOR, 16, RUSSELL TERRACE, LEAMINGTON,**

**THE SOCIETY'S SECRETARIES, 9, SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.**

**THE PUBLISHERS, MESSRS. J. NISBET & CO., 21, BERNERS ST., LONDON, W.**



# The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

## SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN EGYPT.

AN influential public meeting, convened by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, was held on Wednesday afternoon the 15th November, to consider the present position of the above question. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G. presided, and amongst those present were: The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., His Eminence Cardinal Manning; the Right Hon. G. J. Shaw Lefevre, M.P.; Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bart. M.P., Sir H. Verney, Bart. M.P., Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., Messrs. F. W. Buxton, M.P., W. F. Ecroyd, M.P., H. Richard, M.P., James Cropper, M.P., J. N. Richardson, M.P., W. Fowler, M.P., H. Villiers Stuart, M.P., W. Summers, M.P., George Palmer, M.P., Arthur Arnold, M.P., T. Burt, M.P., Dr. J. Nabuco (President Brazil Anti-Slavery Society), J. W. Probyn, Rev. Dr. Bayley, F. W. Chesson, (Aborigines Protection Society), Rev. W. H. Penney, M.A. (Universities' Mission), Major-General Hutchinson (Church Missionary Society), R. W. Felkin, F.R.G.S. (late of Uganda), W. H. Wylde, C.M.G. (late of the Foreign Office), A. B. Wylde, (late British Vice-Consul at Jeddah), several ladies, including Miss Forster, Mrs. Arthur Pease, Miss Felkin, Miss Enderby, and the following Members of Committee and officers of the Society,

Messrs. Arthur Pease M.P. (*Presi-*

*dent*), Edmund Sturge (*Chairman*), Joseph Allen (*Treasurer*), J. G. Alexander L.L.B., Stafford Allen, J. V. Crawford (late British Vice-Consul in Cuba), E. Harrison, James Long M.A., Dr. Underhill, Rev. H. Waller, F.R.G.S., C.H. Allen, F.R.G.S. (*Secretary*), and J. Eastoe Teall.

THE NOBLE CHAIRMAN, who was loudly cheered, in opening the proceedings, said it was a great honour and a great comfort to him, at the close of his life, to preside over a meeting, called to express feelings and assert principles he had cherished for half a century. It was not, however, necessary to declaim about the sins, miseries, and crimes of Slavery in general—the curse of it was universally admitted. They were confined to the consideration of Slavery in Egypt, which involved issues of great importance in the assertion of principle, and in resolutions which affected a large portion of the human race. No such opportunity had ever been offered before for coming forward in the assertion of these great principles. By the expenditure of blood and treasure, and by British arms alone, we had restored order and peace in Egypt. The Khedive owed his Throne to us, and in return our demand was for the extinction of the Slave-trade, and the declaration that Slavery should have no status whatever in the realm of Egypt. Their business was to look after the real permanent interest of Egypt by doing that which would be best for her moral, as well as for her material interests. Thanks to the action of the Russian Government, the Circassian supply for servitude in Constantinople and other parts of the Empire was almost completely cut off. The demand, therefore, on the Egyptian side was redoubled, and they must do all they could to prevent the extension of the abominations, which would otherwise go on, for supplying the wants of the Turkish Empire. There were peculiarities in the Egyptian Slave-trade, the details of which

made one shiver with horror and indignation. That was an additional reason for putting it down by all means. The system was too horrible to contemplate and far too horrible to narrate. Slavery was kept up to feed the seraglios and harems of the Sultan and his pandemonium of Pachas, who were such an enormous incubus on the human race, that he wished their rule were altogether extinct. (Cheers.) He was not speaking of the Turkish people, who were a good, a kind, and a generous people; but of their pernicious Government, with its cohorts of tax gatherers and oppressors, who devastated a magnificent country, than which none more favourable for the physical and mental development of the human race existed on the face of the globe. (hear, hear.) It was for that purpose alone the Egyptian Slave-trade was kept up. If the source be dried up from which slaves were now provided, the Turks must provide themselves by legitimate means with such service as they required in their palaces and mansions. At present the supply came from countries which were subject to Egypt, and which were almost depopulated by the accursed system of Slavery. Such was the case with regard to the whole region of the Soudan, which, if left to itself and freed from this intolerable pestilence, would be amongst the most fertile, productive, and happy in Africa. Now it was completely in the hands of the traffickers in human flesh. What was the language of the False Prophet himself on the subject? His cry was—"Massacre the whites, and sell the blacks." He was the man, then, they wanted to put down, along with others of his kith and kin who loved such abominations. He did not wish to go to war with anyone, nor for anything except for the maintenance of our rights and liberties; but if ever there were a question, for which apart from other considerations one might take up arms, it would be to rescue the human races from this disgusting iniquity. But it was now merely a question of diplomacy, of negotiation, and of exercising the just influence we had acquired by what we had done for Egypt. We sought nothing for ourselves, but we wanted the Slave-trade put down, the abolition of the legal status of Slavery, and the declaration that hereafter every one on the soil of Egypt would be free, as in the British Dominions, in the sight of God and man (hear, hear.) What would be the feeling of the people of

England if this system were allowed to go on under the very eyes of our military commanders, and actually under the protection of the British forces? And ought they not to observe, and observe with joy, that the odious system was extinct all over the fully civilised world? It was condemned by all the powers of Europe; it was forbidden by the British Government of India; it was expelled, thank God, from the United States; it was lingering, for a time only, in Cuba and the Empire of the Brazils; the whole sentiment of mankind was in their favour; and they ought to grasp the opportunity that Heaven had given them, to *demand* and not to *request* the abolition of the cruel, disgraceful, and pernicious commerce. He implored the people of England to bear in mind that they were the first to enter on the noble career of Emancipation—he implored them to go forward in it with unabated vigour. He entreated every one present to become a centre of influence on all around them, to give the Government and society no rest from their appeals, and never to be silent on that great issue, so long as they had a feeling in their hearts, and breath to utter it. (Loud applause.)

SIR T. F. BUXTON proposed:—"That the information continuously received from correspondents of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, as well as from other sources, proves that the Slave-trade is still maintained in unabated vigour, in those vast regions of tropical Africa over which Egypt claims to rule." Events had now given us power over Egypt, and it was our duty to see that it was exercised in the right direction. It would be a neglect of duty to allow this opportunity to slip. We must consider the interests of the tribes of the Soudan, which were harassed by a Slave-trade connived at by Egypt, where the slave-market was found. We had long known of that Slave-trade in the Nile Valley, which had been diminished by the influence of Sir S. Baker and Colonel Gordon, though all their good work had disappeared when they left the scene of those horrors.

Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, M.P., seconded the motion. He protested against the idea that the Anti-Slavery Movement was the subject of any party in the State. It was the heritage of every Englishman, who should do his best to heal this open sore. Egypt was now to be superintended and controlled by England, and on us rested the responsibility of dealing with the Slave-trade. By treaty the Slave-trade was to cease

in 1884, and later in the Soudan; but he thought we might expedite the abolition of Slavery, and overpower the objection of the Egyptian people to the loss of what was no doubt a great convenience to them. They must be careful, above all, not to go back.

Mr. R. W. FELKIN, F.R.G.S., and late medical missionary at the Court of King M'Tesa, supported the resolution, and gave a brief description of the Soudan. In the equatorial region of the Soudan, Colonel Gordon's work had been successful, and Slavery no longer existed; but the slave dealers had returned to the middle and upper provinces, whence they had been driven westward, and now disposed of about 40,000 slaves annually. Some of the horrors committed in connection with the slave razzias were almost too horrible to be mentioned, but he felt it only right they should be known, so that a knowledge of the terrible misery endured by the poor native tribes might lead to earnest endeavour to put an end to such a state of things. The Meeting must bear with him, then, if he told them of things which appeared too terrible to be true, and, believe him, when he said that he had not exaggerated.

Perhaps some present might not be acquainted with the way in which a slave-razzia was carried out. For their benefit he would give a short account of the mode. A party of slave-hunters visits some chief, make him a present of clothes, beads, &c., and after having gained his friendship, suggest that they should help him to attack a neighbouring tribe, and carry off the cattle. The attack is planned for about four o'clock in the early morning, when they know that the natives will be in a deep sleep. The previous evening, dancing and drinking are indulged in, so as to inflame the passions of the attacking party, and then they quietly surround their unsuspecting foes. Houses are lit in different places, and in the confusion which follows, all people capable of bearing arms are shot or cut down, and the women, young men, and children are captured for slaves. These human beings become the property of the Arabs, and the attacking native tribe get the cattle. After several of these expeditions, however, their tribe also has lost a good number of men; the Arabs then turn round upon them, murder the rest of the men, take the women and children as slaves, regain their presents, and then proceed to carry out the

same plan at the expense of some other tribe.

In order to inspire the natives with dread, and also (as they believe) to increase their own courage, the Basingers are accustomed to cut open those whom they have killed or badly wounded in their razzias, and to eat their livers.

Another way to inspire fear is to take two or three of the headmen of a tribe and, having mutilated them, to bury them alive up to their necks in the sand, with their faces to the sun. Their eyelids are cut off, food and water are placed just out of their reach, and so they are left to die. This happened to three headmen at the Egyptian Station, Madi, just before the speaker arrived there.

The way in which women were treated was too horrible to mention. Women carrying children up to two years old, had their children torn from their arms and their brains dashed out. The Nyam Nyam Basingers cook and eat them before the mother's eyes, and a small piece of the child's liver is generally thrust into the mother's mouth, as it is supposed to give them strength and impart other virtues.

The horrors of the trade were indisable, and were such as to compel the sympathy of every one with the objects of the society. It was useless to stop the caravans, for that merely drove the dealers westward over an imaginary frontier and increased the sufferings of their victims. The only means of curing the evil was to stop the demand for Egyptian slaves by making Slavery illegal; for as long as the demand for slaves existed, it would continue to be supplied.

In conclusion MR. FELKIN said:

Advocating as I do the total abolition of Slavery in Egypt, it is only fair that I should give my reasons for so doing, and point the way in which I think it can be carried out. First then, my *reasons for Total Abolition*.

1. It is a well-known fact that wherever there is a demand, that demand will be supplied. In all countries this holds true; even in our own, men can be found to supply the demands of vice.
2. By unsuccessfully attempting to cut off the supply, we increase the sufferings of the slaves *en route* and so greatly add to the mortality.
3. The frontier of the Egyptian Soudan is so



large that it is impossible to draw a cordon round it.

4. The interest of the tax collectors, Pashas, etc., is to permit slave caravans to pass through the towns, because they receive black mail (about two dollars for each slave).
5. The Mohammedan religion permitting Slavery, and the people being so used to it there is no possibility of receiving help from them towards diminishing the number of slaves kept.
6. I am convinced that as long as Slavery is permitted, Egypt cannot be prosperous, for so many people are employed in pandering to the vices of those in authority, that a large population is useless for the purposes of the State.

*Then as to the mode of carrying out Total Abolition.*

It appears to be admitted that although a radical change in the Government and constitution of Egypt must now be brought about, this will involve changes throughout the whole of Egypt Proper. It seems to me that this being the case it is most necessary to abolish Slavery, for were it permitted to continue, Egypt would not be put upon a satisfactory footing, and in a few years fresh changes would certainly have to be made.

By far the greater number of slaves are held by Turkish, Circassian and other Pashas, who are of no use to the State, and whom it would be a great advantage to get rid of. If all slaves were freed at once, and slave-holding and private barter made criminal offences, the demand for slaves would cease. The Pashas then, not being permitted to hold slaves, would be unable to pay for the same amount of paid labour and would be compelled either to quit the country, or greatly to reduce their establishments and to do some servicable work. There would be no fear of overstocking the labour market by the liberated slaves, for at present, labour is highly paid, and labourers are scarce and overbearing. It may be feared that great opposition would be encountered from the slave-owners. This is possible. But the Pashas must go, and smaller slave-holders must be compensated by a reduction of taxation and the gift of honest tax gathering. This latter would at once produce an increased revenue, and at the same time make the people willing to give up their slaves.

As long as the Slave-trade continues to exist there is no possibility of extensive commerce being carried on with the Soudan. Slavery being abolished, and with the promise of a settled Government there, the people engaged now in the Slave-trade will be compelled to work or starve, and consequently the vast resources of the Soudan will be opened up to commercial enterprise.

Mr. Felkin, during his speech, brought to the notice of his audience a native boy from the Soudan, who, after escaping from Slavery more than once, and being recaptured and punished, met with humaner treatment, and was brought to England by the speaker.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER, M.P., moved the second resolution:—"That this meeting would earnestly impress upon Her Majesty's Government the urgent importance of employing the influence that recent events have given them, to establish such administrative arrangements in Egypt as shall not only give full and legitimate effect to the hitherto inoperative firmans and edicts for the suppression of the Slave-trade, but shall also secure the abolition of the legal status of Slavery throughout the Egyptian dominions." He said they wanted to arouse the British public to remember their old hatred of Slavery and their old determination to put down Slavery at the present crisis. We had not yet finished our conflict with that great sin. It was sad to feel the work was still to be done. They found that this desert Slave-trade amounted to 40,000 slaves per annum. Forty years ago it was not more than 20,000. It was not less an evil than the Western Slave-trade. It was said they were only now made domestic servants, but many were sent to the coffee plantations of Arabia. But the horrors of their capture and journey were more ghastly than the old sea traffic. There never was any system more horrible than the capture of the slaves, the old and young being killed when the razzias were made, and the boys and girls sent off without regard to the loss which took place by the horrors to which they were subjected. The question of what was to be done was contained in a letter to the Society written by Colonel Gordon on the eve of his departure for India, under date 30th April, 1880.

"I have learnt with equal pain and indignation that the Khedive and his subordinate

officers have permitted the resuscitation of the Slave-trade in Darfour and the other provinces of central and equatorial Africa, and that fresh parties of slave-hunters are forming at Obeid in Kordofan, and that every order which I gave concerning the suppression of this abomination has been cancelled.

"The two missionaries—Wilson and Felkin—who have lately come down from Uganda, passed through these districts, and they tell me that the slave hunters are all ready to start once more upon their detestable trade, and that there is a very strong feeling abroad that all the Europeans, including, of course, Gessi and the other officers who acted under me, are about to be turned out of the country. This report, even if it be untrue, will largely serve to lower the authority of the European officers, and to render their work more difficult.

"This news is very disheartening, especially when one realizes the immense misery, which will ensue to the remnants of these tribes of helpless negroes.

"I verily believe that nearly two-thirds of the population have already been dragged off into Slavery, and I have myself stopped caravans numbering 1,600 to 2,000 slaves in the space of six weeks.

"The route traversed by these bands of slaves is strewed thick with bones, and this horrifying statement can be fully confirmed by Messrs. Wilson and Felkin, who have only just passed over the same route.

"Surely it is time that we should cease to accept as true coin the evasions and excuses of the Khedive and his authorities. He should be given plainly to understand that England will no longer be put off with mis-statements and subterfuges, and that as it has been proved that slave-hunting can be stopped—as it was when I was Governor of those countries—so it must now again be stopped."

In 1876 the Khedive signed a convention undertaking that the Slave trade should cease. That had been a dead letter; and now the Egyptian Government was maintained as a government by the effect of English arms, blood, and treasure; if we did not say this convention must be carried out, who would believe in our professions of a wish to put down Slavery? (cheers.) He believed the present Government were as anxious as any of their predecessors to put down Slavery. We must call for this convention to be carried out, and we must insist on the legal status of

Slavery being abolished. Nothing would destroy the Slave-trade but the abolition of Slavery. We had now a great opportunity of striking a great blow at the supply of Slavery, which would have a good effect as an example. Sir John Kennaway was in error in saying that in 1884 Slavery would cease in Egypt; the only thing which would then happen was the ceasing of the sale of slaves from family to family. Could anyone doubt, if our Government were to say to the Khedive, "We make it a condition of our assistance to you that you abolish the status of Slavery," that, with perhaps some week or two of Oriental delay, he would assent to our demand? (cheers.) Our responsibility and our power went together, and there never was such an opportunity at striking a blow at Slavery. We were expected to do it, and if we did not, everyone who hated Slavery would be discouraged, and those who thrived by Slavery would be encouraged (cheers). He did not believe that Slavery was interwoven with the social system of Egypt, slaves being used in Egypt to recruit the army and for service in the harems. Its abolition would, he believed, be hailed by the bulk of the population, and only objected to by a few interested Turkish Pachas. The same argument had been used with regard to Indian slavery, but we had abolished it. The French had abolished it in Algiers and the Bey in Tunis. Surely we could do in Egypt, what had been done in Tunis in 1846. We had interfered so much now in Egypt, that there was no excuse for not interfering so much further, as to make it better by the suppression of Slavery. If we wished that "Egypt for the Egyptians" should start fair, what would do more in that direction than removing and abolishing this incubus of Slavery? If that great step in civilisation were attained, the English people would feel they had got some recompense for their sacrifices in Egypt.

CARDINAL MANNING, in seconding the resolution, congratulated the noble chairman on again presiding at an Anti-slavery meeting, but contrasted the scanty attendance that day with the multitudes that used to throng Exeter-hall. He could not but feel sorry that the English people, which was once all aflame from sea to sea for the abolition of Slavery, should now be so apathetic that only a handful of persons in a small room could be found to carry on the conflict. It was much to be regretted, too—and it was a significant fact—that the income

of the society should have greatly diminished and that it now scarcely reached the annual total of £200. As for the resolution, it called upon the Government to use its influence; but what did that mean? Did it mean the whole strength of the country or the easily-silenced pleadings of diplomacy? If the latter, he could not second the resolution, but if the former, then there was no pressure that might not lawfully be applied to the government of Egypt. Our Government now had facilities, such as never before existed, for effectively demanding that the legal recognition of Slavery should cease, and would incur the most serious responsibility if it made no such demand. It was impossible to say that Slavery was so interwoven with the social and religious life of the East that it could not be abolished. It had been abolished in India, where there were 40 millions of Mahomedans, and he was confident that there was no greater obstacle in the way of its immediate abolition in Egypt. Never had the Government been entrusted with such power to influence the Mahometan world, which was the great fosterer of Slavery; and if the Government allowed the opportunity to slip, a responsibility would rest on them which he could not find words to express. If the achievements of our army and their exertions in the true cause of freedom and humanity were to result only in better security for the payment of coupons, the army would not wish to inscribe Egypt on its colours. And, if we failed to efface the monstrous and murderous doctrine that man could hold property in man, or should again by connivance touch the unclean thing, we ourselves should become once more unclean.

The Rev. HORACE WALLER, F.R.G.S. (the friend and companion of Livingstone) supported the resolution, and pointed to recent negotiations between France and Portugal for supplying black labour from the East Coast of Africa as a sign of retrogression in the matter of the slave-traffic.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

MR. A. ARNOLD, M.P., moved—"That apart from the claims of humanity, it is evident that the commercial interests of England and of Europe have long suffered from the obstruction to legitimate commerce caused by the Slave-trade, and that the injury thus inflicted upon the interests, not only of trade but of civilisation, entitles the nations of Europe to insist on the suppression of this nefarious traffic." In doing

so he remarked that there was no doubt it was owing to a great extent to the absence of commercial encouragement on the East Coast of Africa, that the Slave-trade had so abounded there. He had seen something of domestic Slave-trade in the East, and Slavery there, was more cruel and oppressive than ever it could have been in America, where slaves were open to public view. He believed that they would shortly accomplish the abolition of Slavery in Egypt, and as the noble chairman had stated, they would desire no greater reward than this for their exertions, in behalf of order and good government in Egypt.—(Applause.)

MR. ECROYD, M.P., briefly seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

MR. H. VILLIERS STUART, M.P., moved, and DR. JOAQUIM NABUCO (President of the Anti-Slavery Society, Brazil), seconded:

"That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, signed by the noble chairman, be forwarded to the Prime Minister, and to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

Carried.

MR. JAMES CROPPER, M.P., moved a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, and the Meeting separated.

#### MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

10, Downing Street, Whitehall.

22nd November, 1882.

My dear Lord,—I have had the honour to receive the resolutions passed at the Meeting recently held at Willis's Rooms, which your Lordship has been good enough to forward to me. I can assure your Lordship that the subject of these resolutions is engaging the earnest attention of Her Majesty's Government, who will avail themselves of every opportunity for securing the suppression of Slavery and the Slave-trade.

I remain,

My dear Lord,

Faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE

The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.

#### EARL GRANVILLE'S REPLY.

Foreign Office, November 27th, 1882.

My Lord,—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's letter, dated the 18th instant, enclosing copies of resolutions passed on the 15th of this month, at a public meeting of the British and



Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, with respect to the question of the suppression of Slavery in Egypt.

I am, in reply, to assure your lordship that this subject is engaging the earnest attention of Her Majesty's Government, with a view to the suppression of the Slave-trade.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

Humble Servant,

I. V. LISTER.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.

#### COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

With a few honourable exceptions, the Press, both London and Country, has generally ignored the main question, which is, as declared in the second resolution, not only to secure the suppression of the Slave-trade, but also the abolition of the legal status of Slavery throughout the Egyptian dominions. The arguments used were those in force 50 years ago, which apply only to the suppression of the *Slave-trade*. As this trade exists principally in the Soudan, a cry has been very unfairly and ignorantly raised that the Anti-Slavery Society advocates not only the annexation of Egypt, but the re-conquest of the Soudan for the Khedive. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Nov. 16th, in an article headed *Philanthropy v. Policy*, thus writes :—

This is an old story. One set of people is attracted by humanity and the prospect of evangelizing the heathen, and they are yoked to the car of the other set who are attracted by the prospects of a roaring market. Between the two the country is dragged into all sorts of new responsibilities and costly enterprises. Unless the Government is very firm the Anti-Slavery Society will plunge us deeper into these responsibilities and enterprises in Egypt. They are innocent, we may well believe, of any desire to favour annexation, but their activity has already been taken as a text for pressing the policy of annexation.

This latter assertion we maintain

is absolutely groundless ; nor can we see in Mr. Forster's speech one single word favouring the course which the *Pall Mall Gazette* attributes to him. The best answer that can be given is that made by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Forster in the House of Commons, and again to Mr. O'Kelly, both of which will be found in our Parliamentary column.

*The Times* and *Spectator* have grasped the right meaning of the action taken by the Anti-Slavery Society, as will appear from the following extracts :

(*The Times* Editorial, 16th Nov.)

\* \* \* The suppression of the Slave-trade in the Soudan ought not to present any very great difficulties. As we have observed, it has actually been carried out by Colonel Gordon, by sheer force of personal character and in face of obstacles which in our present position we can do a great deal to remove. He had to contend with men who were sure of a market for their human chattels. We can, to a very great extent, if not altogether, destroy the market and with it the motive for slave-hunting. We can at once declare Slavery illegal in Egypt. That declaration would annihilate the Nile Slave-trade at a blow. Great numbers of slaves are shipped from the African coast for Arabia or the Persian Gulf. We can take possession in the name of the Khedive of the points of debarkation, and we can patrol the seas. Slaves reaching the coast would thus be freed, or, if smuggled past our guards, might still be rescued by our ships. Under these conditions, if rigorously enforced, slave-hunting would speedily cease to be a lucrative occupation. The Soudan is a wide and ill-defined area over which the Egyptian jurisdiction is uncertain. But we are, happily, dispensed from investigating either its geographical limits or the exact measure of the Khedive's authority. We are not called upon to put down the Mahdi, or to assume any territorial responsibilities in equatorial Africa, or to do anything that can alarm the most sensitive opponent of the extension of our empire. We have only to make the sale of slaves from the Soudan impossible, and perhaps to let it be known that any

miscreant found trying to export them will be summarily shot. The French have put down Slavery in Algiers, and the late Bey put an end to it in Tunis; there can, therefore, be no excuse for any failure on our part to do as much in a region where our power is unquestioned and irresistible. As the Turks are said to be purchasers of slaves from the Soudan, in default of their old hunting grounds in the Caucasus, we might perhaps exert a little gentle pressure at Constantinople. Domestic Slavery has been indigenous in the East, like other customs, more honoured in the breach than the observance, since the dawn of history. It is a comparatively harmless affair, and it may be hard on Orientals to force them to do without it. But the institution has been so greatly abused that its suppression, wherever we have power, must be insisted upon. It was no part of the original institution to kidnap poor wretches thousands of miles away and compel them to pass through the indescribable horrors which strew the tract of the caravans with bones. The bondwoman, even when sent forth into the desert with the infant Ishmael, had no such cruel history as that. The position of the domestic slave in the East is not easily described in terms of European family life. It depends upon a social system in which the family is the unit, not, as with us, the individual. It was not, and perhaps even now is not necessarily a portion of hardship or degradation. But we may rely upon it that these are mild expressions to describe the misery of those who are torn from their homes far in the dark continent to administer to Turkish or Arab Pashas in Constantinople or Cairo.

(*Spectator.*)

Strong pressure is to be placed upon the Government to put down Slavery in the Soudan, and, indeed, Slavery in Egypt itself; and if the British are to protect the country, this must, of course, be done. The difficulty is that the Mussulman Government, believing Slavery lawful, will make no honest attempt to abolish it, or to prevent the importation of slaves. That difficulty has not prevented the suppression of the institution throughout India, and we should much like to see the first Indian method tried. That was simply to notify that the status of Slavery could not be recognised in any Court of Justice, the effect being that a slave can demand wages, can punish an assault like any one else, and can go away, if he pleases.

It has been found that under these privileges Slavery dies. The masters find holding slaves entirely profitless, and the slaves slip away, and melt into the general body of the population. A tax of £1,000 on any imported slave, payable to any informer by either dealer or purchaser, would complete the work, without any despatch of expeditions. It should never be forgotten that slave-holding is as low as well as a bad occupation, and that the instant Slavery ceases to pay, all the arguments in its favour are given up. If cultivation by slaves had not been profitable, the "patriarchal institution" in America would have ended in a week. The Old Testament would not have saved it in Virginia, and the Koran will not in Egypt.

The *Birmingham Daily Post* of the 17th Nov. stated in a leading article too long for us to quote in full "that the extinction of Slavery in Egypt may seem a very easy matter to British philanthropists who are unable to realise how deeply rooted is that institution in the social and family life in the East"

and that it would require a very long period of years to accomplish, "*though the Slave-trade might be again checked, as has already been done by Baker and Gordon.*" This was replied to by Mr. Edmund Sturge, the Chairman of the Anti-Slavery Society, in the following excellent letter:—

Sir—I have just had the pleasure of reading your able summary of the existing extent of the Slave-trade in Egyptian territories in your paper of yesterday.

But in respect to Slavery in Egypt, I venture to submit that the difficulties which present themselves in the way of the abolition of its legal status are far less than is generally supposed. I say legal status, to define a quiet process, as opposed to the common, but vague idea of a sensational abolition by public proclamation.

The course which was pursued in India, and which I see is advocated in the *Spectator* in its issue of to-day, is an example of its complete success; and seven years ago, when Lord Carnarvon presided at the Colonial Office, the status of Slavery ceased to be recognised by the Courts throughout the British Protectorate on the Gold Coast. In neither case have these

measures caused an appreciable disturbance of the industrial condition of those countries. And, again, its abolition in Tunis as being a purely Mohammedan state, may be cited as still more to the point.

In a letter just received from Dr. Schweinfurth than whom none can pretend to a longer acquaintance with Egypt or with Africa, he tells us that this difficulty has been greatly overrated; that there cannot be a thousand families in Cairo where the harem system is fully maintained, and he shows how little the general population would be affected by the abolition.

Moreover, unlike the cruel and severe exaction of plantation labour which awaited the African negro in the western world, the condition of the slave in oriental households is usually one of comparative wellbeing, and it is doubtful if one-tenth of their number would leave their service, save in cases of cruel ill-treatment. In fact the treatment of slaves in Ottoman families has never constituted a claim for remonstrance, still less for interference.

But it is the fearful amount of devastation, cruelty, and murder to which it is the incentive—the suppression of productive industry and of legitimate commerce where the Slave-trade prevails, and its essentially piratical character that entitles England and Europe to insist on the extinction of Slavery as the *fons et origo mali*.

Of the hopelessness of suppressing the Slave-trade while Slavery is maintained in Egypt, we have the evidence of the men best qualified to form an opinion, the more so that they had once held that Slavery might be ended by the suppression of the Slave-trade. I received a letter from Colonel Gordon long before he retired from his administration of the Soudan, in which he says that he was forced to the conclusion that Slavery must end in Egypt before the Slave-trade would cease. Within the last few days Sir Samuel Baker has written to the same effect.

His words are—"The demand (*italics* his) must cease; we shall then easily check the sources of supply."

We have lately heard from the lips of a gentleman who aspires to statesmanship that (using the vicious phrase of Prince Bismarck) he would leave the Egyptians "to stew in their own juice," ignoring the fact that it is largely due to England and English bondholders that they have been put into the cauldron. I would hope that this gospel of selfishness has made but few converts.

We all of us long to see "Egypt for the Egyptians;" but while the Slave-trade and Slavery continue to flourish with their crime and disorder, it will still be Egypt for the pachas and not for the people.

I remain, very truly, your old fellow-townsmen,

EDMUND STURGE.

(Correspondent of the "Standard," Alexandria, November 29th.)

With reference to the recent meeting at Willis's Rooms, condemning the Slave-trade in this country, I can state positively that when the Khedive left Alexandria for Cairo early in September last year, he had fully determined to issue a Decree abolishing the "domestic institution" in his Dominions. Riaz Pacha, then Prime Minister, agreed to this step. The Military Demonstration of September 9, and the series of seditious events that followed, alone prevented his Highness from carrying out his benevolent decision.

## Parliamentary.

### THE SOUDAN.

House of Commons, Nov. 16th., 1882.

Mr. O'KELLY asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Soudan continued to form an integral part of Egypt; and, if so, whether it came within the sphere of the military and political operations undertaken by Her Majesty's Government to support the authority of the Khedive; and, if not, whether Her Majesty's Government would consent to the despatch of Turkish troops to restore order in the Soudan.

Mr. GLADSTONE.—I think this question would be best answered by a series of negatives. I am not aware in what sense it can be stated that the Soudan forms an integral part of the Egyptian territory. It has been recently acquired, and we cannot undertake to define its position with regard to Egypt. It does not fall within the sphere of our duty to enter into the question of despatching Turkish troops thither to restore order.

### SLAVERY IN EGYPT.

Nov. 20th, 1882.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether her Majesty's Representatives in Egypt had been, or would be instructed



to press upon the Khedive of Egypt the fulfilment of the Convention of 1877 between the British and Egyptian Governments, for the suppression of the slave-trade, and to endeavour to obtain the abolition of slavery in Egypt.

MR. GLADSTONE, — I need hardly state that the Government are very anxious to deal both with the subject of the slave-trade and of slavery in Egypt. One of the very first Despatches sent from the Foreign Office to Lord Dufferin was upon this subject. There has not been time since his arrival to receive any report from him, nor do we know that he has had time to frame a report; but it is a subject which we will by no means neglect, and on which we shall be desirous to pursue a policy in conformity with the spirit of that policy with which the name of this country has been so long identified (hear, hear).

### AFFAIRS IN EGYPT SINCE THE DEPOSITION OF ISMAIL PASHA.

THE following memorandum from Colonel (now General) Gordon was published in *The Times* of January 6th, 1882, and although written when Colonel Gordon was in the Mauritius last year, it will be now read with interest in the light of subsequent events.

"On the 16th of August, 1879, the Firman installing Tewfik as Khedive was published in Cairo. From the 26th of June, 1879, when Ismail was deposed, to this date, Sherif Pasha remained Prime Minister; he had been appointed on the dismissal of the Rivers-Wilson and Blignières Ministry in May. Between June and August, Sherif had been working with the view of securing to the country a representative form of Government and had only a short time before, August 16, laid his proposition before Tewfik. Sherif's idea was that the representation being in the hands of the people, there would be more chance of Egypt maintaining her independence than if the Government was a personal one. It will be remembered that though many States have repudiated their debts, no other ruler of these States was considered responsible, except in the case of Ismail of Egypt. Europe considered

Ismail responsible, personally. She did not consider the rulers of Turkey, Greece, Spain, etc., responsible, so that Sherif was quite justified in his proposition. Sherif has been unjustly considered opposed to any reform. This is not so. Certainly he had shown his independence in refusing to acknowledge Rivers-Wilson as his superior, preferring to give up his position to doing so, but he knew well that reform was necessary and had always advised it. Sherif is, perhaps, the only Egyptian Minister whose character for strict integrity is unimpeachable.

"A thoroughly independent man, caring but little for office or its emoluments, of a good family, with antecedents which would bear any investigation, he was not inclined to be questioned by men whose social position was inferior to his own, and whose *parti pris* was against him. In the Council Chamber he was in a minority because he spoke his mind; this was not so with other Ministers whose antecedents were dubious. Had his advice been taken, Ismail would have now been Khedive of Egypt. Any one who knows Sherif will agree to this account of him, and will rate him as infinitely superior to his other colleagues. He is essentially not an intriguer.

"To return, immediately after the promulgation of the Firman, on August 16, Tewfik dismisses, suddenly, Sherif, and the European Press considers he has done a bold thing, and misjudging Sherif, praise him for having broken with the advisers who caused the ruin of Ismail. My opinion is that Tewfik feared Sherif's proposition as being likely to curtail his power as absolute ruler, and that he judged that he would, by this dismissal, gain *kudos* in Europe, and protest his absolute power.

"After a time Riaz is appointed in Sherif's place and then Tewfik begins his career. He concedes this and that to European desires, but in so doing claims for his youth and inexperience exemption from any reform which would take from his absolute power. Knowing that it was the bondholders who upset his father, he conciliates them; they, in their turn, leave him to act as he wished with regard to the internal government of the country. Riaz was so placed as to be between two influences—one, the bondholders seeking their advantage; the other, Tewfik seeking to retain all power. Riaz, of course, wavers. Knowing better than Tewfik the feeling of Europe, he inclines more to the bondholders than to Tewfik, to whom, however,

he is bound to give some sops, such as the Universal Military Service Bill, which the bondholders let pass without a word, and which is the root of the present troubles. After a time Tewfik finds that Riaz will give no more sops, for the simple reason he dares not. Then Tewfik finds him *de trop*, and by working up the military element, endeavours to counterbalance him. The European Powers manage to keep the peace for a time, but eventually the military become too strong for even Tewfik, who had conjured them up, and, taking things into their own hands, upset Riaz, which Tewfik is glad of, and demand a Constitution, which Tewfik is not glad of. Sherif then returns, and it is to be hoped will get for the people what he demanded before his dismissal.

"It is against all reason to expect any straightforward dealings in any Sultan, Khedive or Ameer; the only hope is in the people they govern, and the raising of the people should be our object.

"There is no real loyalty towards the descendants of the Sandjak of Salonica in Egypt; the people are Arabs, they are Greeks. The people care for themselves. It is reiterated over and over again that Egypt is prosperous and contented. I do not think it has altered at all, except in improving its finances for the benefit of the bondholders. The army may be paid regularly, but the lot of the fellaheen and inhabitants of the Soudan is the same oppressed lot as before. The prisons are as full of unfortunates as ever they were, the local tribunals are as corrupt, and Tewfik will always oppose their being affiliated to the mixed tribunals of Alexandria, and thus afford protection to the Judges of the local tribunals should they adjudicate justly. Tewfik is essentially one of the Ameer class. I believe he would be willing to act uprightly if by so doing he could maintain his absolute power. He has played a difficult game, making stock of his fear of his father and of Halim, the legitimate heir according to the Moslem, to induce the European Governments to be gentle with him, at the same time resisting all measures which would benefit his people, should those measures touch his absolute power. He is liberal only in measures which do not interfere with his prerogative.

"It was inevitable that the present sort of troubles should arise. The Controllers had got the finances in good order, and were bound to look to the welfare of the people, which

could only be done by the curtailment of Tewfik's power. The present arrangement of Controllers and Consul-Generals is defective. The Consul-Generals are charged with the duty of seeing that the country is quiet and the people well treated. They are responsible to their Foreign Offices. The Controllers are charged with the finances and the welfare of the country; but to whom are they responsible? Not to Tewfik, though he pays them; he cannot remove them, yet they must get on well with him. Not to the Foreign Offices, for it is repeatedly said that they are Egyptian officials; yet they have to keep on good terms with those Foreign Offices. Not to the bondholders, though they are bound, considering their power, to be on good terms with them. Not to the inhabitants of Egypt, though these latter are taught to believe that every unpopular act is done by the Controller's advice.

"The only remedy is by the formation of a Council of Notables, having direct access to Tewfik and independent of his or of the Minister's goodwill, and the subjection of the Controllers to the Consul-Generals responsible to the Foreign Offices—in fact, Residents at the Court.

"This would be no innovation, for the supervision exists now, except under the Controllers and Consul-Generals. It is simply proposed to amalgamate Controllers with Consul-Generals, and to give these latter the position as Residents. By this means the continual change of French Consul-Generals would be avoided, and the consequent ill feeling between France and England would disappear. Should the Residents fall out, the matter would be easily settled by the Governments. As it is at present, a quadruple combat goes on; sometimes it is one Consul-General against the other Consul-General, aided by the two Controllers, or a Consul-General and one Controller against the other Consul-General and the other Controller, in all of which combats, Tewfik gains and the people lose.

"One thing should certainly be done: the giving of concessions ought not to be in the power of Controllers, nor, if Consul-Generals are amalgamated with Controllers as Residents, should these Residents have this power. It ought to be exercised by the Council of Notables, who would look to the welfare of the people."

### THE SOUDAN.

THE *Daily News*, of 30th Nov. published a very interesting letter from its Cairo Correspondent, from which we make the following extracts. We would call special attention to what the writer states respecting Sebehr Pasha, the greatest Slave-hunter in the Soudan, and the author of the revolt in that Province which Colonel Gordon put down. This man was not only honoured by being made a Pasha, but he has lived for years at Cairo in the enjoyment of a pension of £100 a month from the impoverished exchequer of Egypt! Such a scandal ought not to be allowed to continue.

Raouf Pasha also, about whom so much has been written in the "Reporter," and who after being turned out of Harar by Colonel Gordon for tyranny (see Gordon's book on the Soudan page 310 to 390), was appointed by the Khedive to succeed Gordon as Governor-General of the Soudan. This man having been dismissed from this important position by Arabi, we now find president of the Court-martial appointed to try Arabi for rebellion! Truly things are in a topsy-turvy condition in Egypt!

One sometimes hears Egyptian officials speak of the difficulty of governing the Soudan, of the "intractability" and the other bad qualities of its inhabitants. The Sebehr Pashas, the Suleimans, the Abdul Gassins, and the Raouf Pashas, who once held high office in the Soudan and abused it, have all told the same tale. This Raouf Pasha, it may be mentioned in passing, is the official appointed to preside over the Cairo court-martial before which the principal rebels are to be tried. The Slave-hunters of equatorial Egypt never enjoyed a merrier time of it than during Raouf's administration. He was their tower of strength. And this explains why as a rule the Soudan officials magnify the hardship of

governing people who, according to the testimony of other witnesses more intelligent and more honest, are only too willing to live at peace with their neighbours and with the world. The greater the hardship, the less exacting should the Cairo court be in its demand for revenue, and the larger the resources which the Suleimans of the hour would have for the prosecution of their private trade in ivory, gold dust, ostrich feathers, and slaves. No Pasha with official prospects or actual interests in the Soudan would willingly back the proposal that English officers should be permitted to accompany the expedition to Khartoum; and if the Khedive has accepted the suggestion, this only illustrates his higher humanity or more artless simplicity. The descendants of the Arabs who invaded equatorial Africa many centuries ago, and they number but a fraction of the population, are the only subjects of Tewfik "the First" who say, "This is our country. We shall have no Khedive to rule over us." Gessi Pasha, the Italian, the friend of Gordon, and one of the ablest and most high-minded Europeans who have wasted their lives in battling with Egyptian corruption, has left it on record that the natives of the Soudan are as easily governed as their country is worth retaining. Extracts from Gessi's letters given in Colonel Gordon's Notes on Central Africa (1874-9) contain valuable information on both points. But a more complete account of the resources of the Soudan, the character of its inhabitants, and Egyptian maladministration is given in a long paper which Gessi Pasha submitted to Raouf two years ago. A copy of this paper was sent in due course to the English Consul-General in Egypt; but I do not know whether it has received, either in his office or in London, the attention it deserves. I know, however, that the report has been treated like so much waste paper by the Egyptian Ministry.

#### GESSI PASHA

It is the distinctive worth of Gessi's report to show how the suppression of Slavery may be advocated, not merely as a tribute to humanity, but also as what is commonly called a paying speculation. I say "may," because to be permanent, the suppression, which is the first condition of material development, must be committed to, or at least supervised by European officers. The prophecy which Gordon Pasha uttered two years ago has in



part been literally fulfilled. The departure of the last European Governor from Equatorial Egypt has been followed by the complete collapse of all the social reformation effected in six toilsome years. The Khedive's officials in Dongola, Berber, Darfour, Kordofan, Khartoum, the Bahr Gazelle, and the Equatorial Province—in a word, throughout the vast territory known as the Soudan—are slave-dealers once more. And "the disruption of the Soudan from Cairo," which, as Gordon Pacha said, was "only a question of time," is all but an accomplished fact. Gessi Pacha's report refers more especially to the Bahr Gazelle, a country watered by many affluents of the White Nile, and the northern limit of which is distant from the Mediterranean almost two thousand miles as the crow flies. The province, he says, is a magnificent field for cotton cultivation, quite capable of becoming in this respect to Egypt proper what the cotton-growing States of the South are to the American Republic. The Italian Pacha was, it seems, the first to introduce the cultivation of caoutchouc into the Bahr Gazelle, and before he left, the trade had extended far and wide over the province. Again, he says, there are illimitable quantities of the finest timber, a most profitable commerce in which, might be carried on with Europe. The mining resources of the country are also believed to be very great. Lastly, a large traffic in palm-oil, arrowroot, honey, grain, and garden produce of every description may be developed with ease. Under the reign of peace introduced by the Pasha, the whole country was undergoing a rapid change. New industries, such as boat-building and leather manufacturing, were started. Schools were opened, and even the Arab Sheikhs, who of all the Central African people are the most opposed to innovation, sent their children there to be educated.

#### DEGRADED BY RAOUF PACHA.

A most interesting experiment, that of slave colonies, was making good progress, when Raouf Pacha, the Governor-General of the Soudan, degraded his European subordinate, thus indirectly compelling him to resign. It is supposed that during his two years' administration of the Bahr Gazelle, GESSI PACHA LIBERATED UPWARDS OF FORTY THOUSAND SLAVES. Many of them returned to their native villages, others whose

families had perished in slave-raids or been exported to distant lands, or whose home ties had in other ways been irretrievably broken, were given free grants of land, and formed into the slave settlements already mentioned. There was land enough and to spare, for at the time of the Pacha's arrival, vast tracts of the country were found to be depopulated. The colonising experiment ultimately became so popular that not a few Arabs even applied for and obtained leave to settle. Gradually, too, large numbers of people who had escaped death or slavery by abandoning their homes returned to the province, and the Bahr Gazelle would, in course of time, have become a model for every other division of the Soudan. But one may guess what toils and perils it cost Gessi Pacha to effect the above changes. It cost him many a pitched battle with the slave-dealing Sheikhs and Beys—many of them his own fellow-officials in the service of the Khedive.

#### SEBEHR PASHA (THE GREAT SLAVE DEALER).

Suleiman Bey, who before Gessi's arrival had made the Bahr Gazelle the focus of the Central African Slave-trade, was the son of Sebehr Pacha, one of the most villainously-cruel man-hunters that ever lived, but who, nevertheless, when he arrived at Cairo, ostensibly to answer for his misdeeds, made friends with the Pachas, by *Bakhsheesh* or otherwise, and lived an honoured guest at the headquarters of the Government. Every provincial chief, in fact, had his own slave market; and on his way southwards, the Italian met many Government steamers dropping down stream with cargoes of captives. The Khedive's servants were slave dealers first and administrators next. Their slave business was the only properly organised department within their respective provinces. And, of course, the profits were much larger than the amount of an official salary, while the initial expenses were trifling. A slave dealer paid his professional man-hunters in powder and shot, and in grain and mutton of his own growing. Of course he took care to value his farm produce at the very highest possible figure. On many occasions I have inquired from those, who are in the best position to know, the actual facts of the case, whether there has been any improvement in the state of affairs briefly sketched above, and I have always received the same answer, to the effect that there has been very little if any at

all. Nor in spite of his mission to introduce the millennium is it likely that the "Mahdi," the new "Prophet" of the Soudan, will take the side of the oppressed. He is much more likely to support an institution which is acknowledged, and therefore consecrated by the Koran. The Prophet, in fact, would not hesitate to support the cause of the Slave-trading chiefs if the latter's privileges should ever be threatened by the Cairo Government. But it is more than probable that the Prophet is making progress by the old expedient of setting one chief against another—that, in short, the success of the Prophet has been owing as much to the anarchy of the country as to the religious aspirations of its inhabitants. As Gordon Pacha wrote three or four years ago, a leader of talent and energy would have no difficulty in making himself master of the whole of the Soudan, a country twice at least as populous as Egypt proper.

#### WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

There is here a small but intelligent party of Englishmen and native Egyptians who think that in so far as the retention of the Soudan means the suppression of Slavery this might just as well be effected by a preventive service on the Red Sea and Zanzibar coasts, and on the southern land boundary of Egypt proper. For this purpose they would maintain possession of Zeila, Harar, and the other maritime provinces on the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea—for an additional reason, by the way, because the French and Italians are establishing settlements in the same quarter of the sea-board. But to blockade the slave-dealers in the manner proposed would cost much more than the deficit on account of the Soudan Administration—variously estimated at from £60,000 to £100,000 a year. As regards the slave question alone, the non-intervention of the European element would constitute the only sound reason for cutting the Soudan adrift from the rest of Egypt. The condition of the people could hardly be worse than it was in the days before the Bakers, the Gordons, and the Gessis appeared on the scene, or than it has been since they departed from it. The argument at the bottom of the policy of retrogression is that the Soudan costs more than it yields. But, as already shown, the two most successful administrators of equatorial Egypt explain the costliness as the result of mal-administration.

Egypt's two most enlightened rulers, Mehemet Ali and Said Pacha, never thought the southern provinces not worth the expense. It would be a mistake to suppose that either of the two Viceroys was actuated merely by a brute craze for conquest in the prosecution of their enterprises in the Soudan. On the contrary, though their revenue exactions may have been severe, the two viceroys were on the whole impelled by a not unworthy ambition to introduce into the Soudan the blessings of civilization, as they understood it. Said Pacha clearly saw that the southern provinces were capable of enormous development. He was the first Viceroy who conceived the project of connecting them with Lower Egypt by railway. The French engineer Mougel Bey and our own countrymen Hawkshaw and Fowler are among the many high professional authorities who share that enlightened ruler's opinions. From Assouan, which is the southern limit of Egypt proper, and is distant seven hundred miles from Alexandria, the first few miles of the Khartoum railway were laid down some years ago. The whole line, as designed by Mr. Fowler, could be completed in three years, at an expenditure, including cost of rolling stock, of three and a half to four millions. The Egyptian Treasury cannot, meanwhile, undertake to "finance" the railway scheme; but if the official reports on the great capabilities of the Soudan are trustworthy, why should not a private company offer to finish the work? One of the eminent engineers already named has recorded his opinion that "the exportation of ivory and other Central African products will be increased and facilitated by such a railway;" but that "they will sink into insignificance when compared with the grain, sugar, and cotton which will be produced and exported from the vast alluvial plains of the Soudan." And, again, "in the particular case of the Soudan Railway and its probable traffic, it is a fact which cannot be disputed that the extent of land near its southern terminus, or within reach of it by navigable waters or land carriage, which is capable of producing the finest crops of cotton is practically unlimited, and that during the time requisite for the construction of the railway, such area may be brought into cultivation as will furnish immediate and considerable traffic." The present system of transport is tedious in the extreme, involving five changes from camel back to river boat, and *vice versa*, on the route from Khartoum to Cairo.

## DR. EMIN BEY'S REPORT ON THE SLAVE-TRADE IN THE UPPER NILE.

Abridged from "*The Ausiand*."

(Kindly translated from the German by Mrs.  
George Sturge.)

TRAVELLING straight across the northerly Njambara country we yesterday reached Bisi, two hours journey from Amadi, and shall have to stay here a few days. Since this part of the country has been taken out of the hands of the Khartoum companies it has yielded absolutely nothing to the government, except the ivory brought from Monbuttu. The abundant imports of corn of various kinds, honey, wax Sesame oil and fat of the butyrospermum have been shamefully squandered and wasted, the rearing of cattle has been put an end to, the people first plundered and then sold in troops for slaves. They have been driven past here from Monbuttu like beasts for slaughter. What I used to see in Bor and Lado when I was a novice in the service, and when there were no restrictions on the Slave-trade, was child's play compared with what goes on at these Seribas inhabited and controlled exclusively by Danagla,\* Dragomans &c. &c., and with the Slave-trade openly and systematically carried on.

According to statistics received, the number of unproductive population in and around Amadi is about 455 men, and if in addition we reckon concubines, lawful wives, and wives of the second rank, female slaves, boys for carrying arms and kekvas or water-flasks, children &c., four times the number at least, these "lilies of the field" must amount, at the lowest estimate, to 2,200. As the population of the Amadi district is, at the most, from eight to ten thousand, the crying evil of this state of things is obvious. No cattle are kept—that was prevented long ago; there is scarcely any hunting, so that there is nothing left but growing corn which besides serving for food has to furnish material for distilling brandy, which is in full swing everywhere.

\* Plural of Dongolani, Nubians from Dongola. They were originally soldiers of the Khartoum merchants and when the trade in Ivory was taken over by the Egyptian Government they were its irregular soldiers. They are the most cruel slave robbers. A band of them forms a Hutterie, a corruption of coterie.

Dragomans are freed slaves, who are employed as police soldiers and negotiate with the natives. The negro boys who carry the arms of the Basingers are called Firneh; but the Basingers are slaves who accompany the traders as military escort.

This practice has unfortunately taken root among the natives.

### WOMEN STEALERS.

It might have been supposed that in order to secure themselves a comfortable existence, at the expense of the inhabitants, the producers would have been left in peace. Far from it. During the first two days of my stay here complaints were brought to me from the negro chiefs in their neighbourhood about their stolen people, mostly women and girls, to the number of 240. These do not include the numerous Monbuttu, of whom on the day of my arrival, 85, mostly girls, claimed and received their freedom, as well as about 200 slaves belonging to other tribes who at once returned to their relatives. In the course of a few days the number of Monbuttu who were set at liberty and at once sent home to Makraka amounted to 201.

In the Bui Station, which is very remote so that our visit was wholly unexpected, it occasioned quite a panic. Nobody seemed to have any idea of getting a living, but by plunder and the Slave-trade. On the very first day the number of persons demanded back from them amounted to 200. More than 500 carrier-loads of corn have been sent here by the natives during the last few weeks and wasted. The magazine is quite empty, the people complain of hunger, and wander drunk about the Seriba. A certain Abd el Cher in office here has collected together 84 slaves for himself, while the number of those reclaimed in two days has reached about 400, from the neighbourhood exclusively, besides the Monbuttu restored to their chief Gambari. Of course I have made a great stir among this rabble, and think now the negroes will have a little peace, and will entertain more respect for the Government than they could do before.

### A RUFFIANLY GOVERNOR.

Ajak, one of the oldest settlements of the Danag'a, and one of the strongest bulwarks of the slave market was governed by a certain Defa'allah, who, in spite of his most glaring and cruel bad treatment of the Agahr-Negroes, and in spite of conniving at robbery and murder, has contrived to maintain himself here for years—how, I prefer not to discuss. He was hated and feared by all negroes. Shortly before my arrival, this exemplary chief had hunted up over 400 slaves of both sexes and



11 ages belonging to the surrounding Agahr, Kietsch, Atot and-Mandan tribes. About 200 of the choicest boys and girls had been concealed by friendly chiefs in the small Seribas of the dragomans so called, and about 50 Monbutts who presented themselves to me, were said to be voluntarily set free. Add to these at a low estimate, from seven to eight hundred slaves at the station, it gives a round number of 1,500 persons, certainly about one third under the mark.

Murder is so common here that scarcely any inquiry is made about it—they were only Slaves!

#### A SERVANT OF JUSTICE?

A certain Abd es Sadik (a servant of justice! what irony!) himself a slave of the Defa'allah mentioned above, lately put 4 persons to death, and when his master was questioned about it, he replied that he had long ago given the fellow his liberty (to murder presumably) and assigned a village to him, though it was stated that on the day of my arrival he was still living in Defa'allah's house. When Defa'allah's slaves were afterwards confiscated 27 were found belonging to "the Abd es Sadik." In explanation of the phrase that "he had assigned a village to him," it may be as well to remark that all the officials here had a number of male slaves and armed them with the arms and ammunition belonging to the government as a matter of course. These fellows then settled down in the negro villages and compelled the inhabitants by force of arms to contribute all sorts of produce which was partly used for their own support, but the main of it went to their masters' houses. Jusuff Pasha Hassan, Hassan Bey Ibrahim, Mula Effendi and the rest of these petty Satraps have kept up dozens of these robbers' nests here, concealed by the prestige of their names. Other armed slaves went about the country, hunting up slaves for their masters. That all these slaves carried on slave-hunting on their own account need scarcely be mentioned.

#### EMIN BEY LIBERATES SLAVES.

My stay at Ajak lasted a long time, since Mula Effendi, the chief of the whole Rohl district had naturally no disposition to proceed against his accomplices. Moreover he had at Ajak a branch establishment of his chief house at Rumbek with from fifty to sixty inmates.

Rumbek is not far from Ajak; it had therefore always been necessary to send away slaves

from whom plunder or complaints were apprehended, or even to send them home. If the number of such in Ajak had been about 400, here it was from 6—700, while the whole number of slaves in Rumbek before my arrival, was reckoned by the people themselves to be over 3000. The station is a fearful place, as bad as brandy, disease and debauchery of every sort can make it. Happily my order that henceforth every man should pay regular taxes and officially announce the number of his slaves, had taken away the desire of the scum of Khartoum to stay, and I was glad enough to dismiss all this rabble to Khartoum, and to permit them to retreat to the Bahr el Gazel where the Danagla régime flourishes as it did before Gessi's time. The morning after my arrival, 165 Monbutts slaves of both sexes, and among them a number of children of 5 or 6, not understanding Arabic and lately brought here, came to me to ask to be restored to their country; 45 of them (25 males and 20 females) belonged to Mula Effendi, the chief. Their support presents no difficulty; the negroes grow corn in abundance, and if meat ran short, the Agahr or Atot would be said to be in revolt, a raid would be undertaken and cows stolen. At last a report was made to the Government—there are some very curious ones in existence—and so a stop was put to it. In the Divan at Rumbek I sat upon Sibeir Pasha's carpets and cushions, and coffee was handed to us by Darfur slave girls, taken as booty from his son.

Since 1877 no accounts have been sent in from or kept by this administration. While the chiefs received money for the payment of wages, no one has been paid a piastre for years; probably, however, everybody owes the chiefs money for goods bought by them with the funds belonging to the government and sold at 3 times the amount. Slaves figure in these accounts as oxen, asses &c. Making false seals, and fabricating receipts by the use of them completes the picture of the doings here. And with it all the place is full of prayer-houses and Fakihis!!

#### ISLAMISM.

It is a curious fact and difficult to explain, that Islam during more than 20 years of rule has scarcely made 10 proselytes in the whole of our district. There can scarcely be a more decisive verdict on the kind of government that has been carried on.

On our return we succeeded in freeing about

50 slaves concealed in the small Seribas of Behli country, and sent their respective masters to Lado.

Meanwhile soldiers from Lado had arrived in Amadi and had begun to turn out the Danagla. Although our soldiers are not exactly angels, and like now and then to make people serve them—they are but negroes after all—still they are accustomed to discipline, and as far as their treatment of the people is concerned, and the good terms they are on with them, they deserve nothing but praise. But it may be asked, will my efforts produce any lasting effect?

#### DR. SCHWEINFURTH'S REMARKS.

So far Emin Bey. Dr. Schweinfurth adds the following noteworthy conclusion:

"What a melancholy picture! It is twelve years since I left that country and things are just as they were. Readers of my travels will be reminded of the facts related almost in the same words. The only new thing is, that now the Monbuttu also furnish a contingent of slaves, who as we see above are treated in the same useless and wicked fashion by the Nubian rabble.

The governor of the equatorial province, Emin Bey, a German by birth, and doubtless well known to the readers of the "Ausland" as an intelligent judge of the state of the civilisation of these countries, wrote the foregoing on his last journey of inspection through the Rohl province from October to December 1881. It is an encouraging sign of the times and a pledge of a speedy improvement of the state of things that a governor should himself speak so openly of these abuses. The new Governor-general and Minister of the Egyptian Soudan, Abd el Kader Pasha, who has entered upon his office under most difficult circumstances (the whole Soudan is in revolt and disorder), has the fullest intention of satisfying the demands of philanthropists. His decrees and measures are excellent and it may be hoped that under his ægis the negro lands of the Upper Nile many flourish under a reign of peace hitherto undreamt of.

Apostles of civilisation in the fullest sense of the word, like Dr. Emin Bey, have hitherto unfortunately been rarely seen in Africa. What is needed is not merely destructive punishment but also building up a reconcilia-

tion, and that this will be undertaken, the long and self-denying labours of this excellent man are the surest pledge."

(Signed.)

G. SCHWEINFURTH.

## SLAVERY IN THE SOUDAN.

(Letter from Khartoum, dated 18th Oct., 1882, kindly translated by Mrs. George Sturge.)

MORE than half the inhabitants of Khartoum are slaves. How and where would they get their living if suddenly set free? In all humane efforts for individual liberty regard must be had for the old traditional manners and customs of the country. A beneficent work cannot be carried on by setting free one class of men while you ruin another by the same means. Only those slaves should *ex officio* receive their freedom who from sufficient reason, such as ill-treatment, starvation, or overwork, have run away from their masters. When an Arab girl is married, the very first provision of her dowry is a female slave, to fetch water for the house, to rub dura on Murhaka, and to bake the daily bread on the Doka. The women of the red and brown skinned races will not perform these menial offices. Deprived of the slave the family is undone. Agriculture is carried on exclusively by slaves; if there are none, the fields are left untilled. This idleness of the native races is neither to be admired nor defended, but it deserves consideration, for the ancient patriarchal condition of the African races who see nothing wrong in it, cannot be swept away with a stroke of the pen. It may be said that families should pay their servants; but few of the small households can raise the 2 or 3 dollars a month for the customary wages of a servant. The poorer families hire out their slaves by the day or month, and with their wages corn is bought for daily consumption. The slave, therefore, is the support of the family in thousands of cases. The Nile will yet overflow the fields of Egypt with its blessings for many a year before the natives of the Soudan learn, or are compelled, to earn their daily bread in the sweat of their brow. A few examples may be given to illustrate the prevailing ideas on, and the treatment of, the Slavery question here.

#### A FREED SLAVE SENT INTO THE ARMY.

Madame Genevra Cremona, a British subject, brought up a boy called Franz Surur from Schillukunz, now 12 years old, and treated him

as a son. Surur, who has the free diploma of the Consulate and the baptismal certificate of the Roman Catholic Mission, is, however, a good-for-nothing fellow, and domestic chastisement proved of no avail. The lady at length tried to frighten and improve the boy by having him arrested, and at the beginning of August this year had him confined for a time in the police prison. The British Consular agent\* wrote an order to the chief of the police to keep Surur in prison until the Consulate should demand his release.

About three weeks afterwards, the lady wished to have the boy back into her house. On the receipt of a note from the Consulate to the police director ordering that Surur should be restored to his foster-mother, the director replied that Surur with several other prisoners, who were slaves, had been sent into the army at the command of Giegler Pasha! A demand for his reclamation from the consul to the Hokmdar was of no avail, because Surur already had the soldier's mark branded on his left hand as an ineffacable sign that he belonged to the army for life. His excellency pointed out that Surur was a Rajah, that in this revolutionary epoch the government wanted soldiers, and that in the Egyptian army Christians must serve as well as others. This boy of twelve years old will certainly not serve his country as a soldier. During a discussion of this case the chief of the office remarked, that he knew the circumstances of Madame Geneva very well, but he could not make any distinctions. If no distinction is made between a free man and a slave, in what sense and for what object are slaves set free? We give another instance to show that in some cases a distinction is made.

#### ILLEGAL DETENTION OF AN ABYSSINIAN GIRL.

Two years ago the Abyssinians from Tigre, headed by the son of the Negus, made a raid, as they do nearly every year, into the border district of Amadeb and Algeden. Raschid Bey was then commander of the military fortress of Algeden; he conquered the Abyssinians and took over 100 prisoners who were shut up in Kassala. When King John afterwards reclaimed them they were sent back into their own country, one young girl only, named Testz, being retained by Raschid Bey for his

harem. Soon afterwards Raschid was transferred as Mudir to Faschoda. Last December he ventured on a campaign against Mahdi, the instigator of the revolution, and lost his life. After the loss of their master his family settled at Khartoum. There Testa was put out to service with strangers and has to pay her wages regularly to Raschid's two concubines. The Abyssinian slaves, especially the females, expect better treatment than the negroes; they are faithful and attach themselves to the family, are industrious and skilful, but extremely sensitive. Rough treatment, an insult, anything degrading may increase their sensitiveness to obstinacy; they are more fitted to command than to perform menial offices.

As this position did not suit Testa, before long she went to the police office and begged for her liberty, the chief of the police gave her the alternative of remaining in her present dependent position or of being allotted to the soldiers. Of two evils Testa chose the lesser and still serves strangers for the benefit of the two Serrias (concubines) of her late master. There are two points of importance here. 1.—Testa as a prisoner of war ought to have been restored to her home with her countrymen. 2.—After the death of her master, Testa having applied to the proper quarter for her liberty ought to have been set free, and sent home by the authorities of the Soudan. But neither of these things were done. There is some idea that the consul will arrange the matter. If the Rajahs require and employ their slaves in their own service, well and good, as long as Slavery is legal; but if they let them out to others, it is a proof that they do not want them in their own households, and that they provide their families with bread by means of the hard earned wages of their slaves, and thus foster the habit of doing nothing. Slavery of this kind ought to be opposed by every possible means and all hired-out slaves should be *ex officio* declared free.

#### EDICT AGAINST SLAVERY.

On 22nd February, 1881, under the presidency of Abd-el-Kader, the present Minister of the Soudan, a commission was appointed at Cairo for the organization of the Soudan, which in its stipulations on the subject of the "Répression de la Traité," contains the following:—"L'esclavage est complètement aboli—Tout esclave se trouvant déjà chez un

\* [There is no British Consul at Khartoum but one has been promised by the English Government.—ED. REPORTER.]



particulier sera considéré comme affranchi et sera libre. Les dispositions des Décrets ministériel seront applicables à tout esclave qui demandera à être affranchi."\* Either this law is not yet in operation, or it was evaded in the foregoing cases.

According to native ideas and usage in the Soudan, a child born of a slave mother is also a slave. This may be justifiable *when the father is a slave too*. But the question takes another shape when the mother is a slave, but the father a free man. No free man would permit his child to be held in Slavery. It is a point that has been much discussed. It happened that a Syrian Christian, named Riscalla had a child by one of his household slaves hired by the month, and had it baptised. A few months after its birth, the owners of the slave took her back, and laid claim to the child as her property. Fearing lest the child should be taken away secretly or by force, the father gave it into the charge of the nuns at a convent. Thereupon the owners of the slave complained to the Governor, whose representative, Giegler Pasha, ordered the arrest of the father until he should give up the child. This was an attempt to compel a free Christian man to give up his natural child into Slavery. Riscalla was accordingly arrested. His countrymen applied to the consul for protection. The consul at once made personal application in the proper quarter and effected the father's release from prison, in which he had been for some hours. After this, Riscalla offered 60 dollars if the mother of the child were set free. A long negotiation was carried on before the Mudir, which ended in the decision that the child belonged to the father, but that the mother should remain a slave as before.

A similar case happened to a European born at Khartoum named Luigi Contarini, to whom a hired slave bore a child, which was afterwards claimed with the mother by her owners as their property. Mother and child had been summoned before the police in the previous year, but by friendly agreement were sent back to the father's house. A few weeks ago when Contarini came back from his workshop to his house to dinner, he found that mother and child had been carried off. He at once went to the Consul who went with him to the highest authorities. The Governor-General then enun-

ciated the following important principle—*in such cases the slaves must be consulted and their will must be carried out*. And this was acted upon. Mother and child and master were summoned before the Divan where the slave, the mother of Contarini's child, declared that she wished to be free, and her freedom was at once officially given her.

#### AN ARMY OF SLAVES.

Owing to the scarcity of soldiers in the present time of war, the governor appealed to the patriotism of his local subjects to give up one or more slaves, according to circumstances, for military service, for the general security and defence of the country. The appeal did not fail to produce its effect, and numerous were the recruits sent into the regiments. Those who had no slaves fit for service bought them in order not to be behindhand in loyalty. Various episodes arose out of this.

A European, whose father-in-law is sanitary chief of the Soudan, some years ago permitted a negro in his service named Albis to show his certificate of freedom at the Consulate under date of 23rd Jan., 1878, No. 26. Albis afterwards supported himself as a shoemaker. Not long ago this negro appeared at the Consulate and stated, while he produced his certificate as a free man, that the above-mentioned sanitary chief had summoned him by a Kawass in order to give him up for military service. The Consul told Albis to go on with his work as usual and to let him know if he was summoned again. On being asked about it the same day by the Consul, the Capo medico confessed that he intended to impress the youth, for in Europe every free man had to be a soldier, but on the Consul's threat of a protest against this interference with individual liberty, he desisted from his purpose. The question now seemed to be at an end, but there was still a sequel, for the Doctor went in hot haste to the Governor and denounced the Consul for opposing the impressment of the slaves, which, on a discussion on the subject with the Pasha, was declared to be a base calumny. When slaves are employed for the defence of the country, they serve a more noble end than when a speculation is made of their youth and strength for mere purposes of gain. But when a slave has his diploma and is declared free by the Consulate, his freedom, if interfered with, must be protected and defended by the Consulate, or the diploma has neither meaning nor object. This instance gives an insight into

\* "Slavery is totally abolished. Every slave already settled with any master may consider himself or herself free and will be set free."

the views taken and the treatment of the Slavery question on the part of the Government agents.

A merchant of the name of Idris went on business to Kordofan and appointed his friend Djehami Vakil (agent?) for all his affairs at Khartoum. During the giving up of slaves for the army, Akad, the ex-finance minister in Gordon's time, with assistance from the police entered the house of Idris without ceremony, and took away 7 slaves (4 men and 3 women). Salib bought the 4 youths for 220 dollars and sent them to the army. On Djehami's protest against this violent infringement of private rights and abduction of property, the 4 negroes were enrolled as the present of Idris to the regiment, and Akad had to get back the money and the 3 female slaves. Akad justified his act of violence on the ground of a partnership having existed ten years previously between him and Idris at the time when the trade on the White Nile was still flourishing; the slaves were therefore joint property. This partnership, however, had been dissolved years ago. This incident reveals the character of an individual, who would fain be somebody, and ingratiate himself in high quarters by giving up slaves for soldiers, and at the same time put a few hundred dollars in his pocket by the sale of someone else's slaves.

This is a little string of incidents, such as are always coming to light in connection with the slave question. The subject is too complicated and too variable, the views taken in it differ too widely, the legal aspects of the question are too uncertain to allow of its being regarded always from one point of view, or of peremptory interference in it. You can only gradually form an opinion on the subject when you are directly brought into sympathy with it."—To CHARLES H. ALLEN, ESQ.

Khartoum, 16th October, 1882.

#### SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

(*Times*, November 29.)

YESTERDAY Her Majesty's composite paddle steamer "Sphinx" was launched from the yard of Messrs. R. and H. Green, of Blackwall. The "Sphinx" is a swift, armed cruiser, intended for the suppression of the Slave-trade in the Persian Gulf, and is armed with seven breech-loading guns, besides two boat guns and two machine guns. She is fitted with compound oscillating engines of 1,000 horse power by Messrs. John Penn and Sons, of Greenwich.

#### SEBEHR PASHA AND RAOUF PASHA.

The following letter, addressed by the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society to the RT. HON. W. E. FORSTER, M. P., was forwarded by that gentleman to EARL GRANVILLE.

Dear Sir,—I enclose a very good letter on the Soudan, published in the *Daily News* yesterday. There is one part which is important (marked). Zibehr or Sebehr Pasha was the greatest of all the slave-dealers, and it was he who got up the revolt in the Soudan, which Gordon suppressed—see his book pp. 278, 372, 337, 388, &c. This man, instead of being hung, as he ought to have been, was allowed to live at Cairo and draw £100 a month from the impoverished exchequer for years. His son Suleiman Pasha was defeated and shot by Gessi (Gordon's lieutenant)—see Gordon's book pp. 285, 314, 387, &c. Gessi also shot 37 out of the 40 sandjacks who had bound themselves by an oath to carry on the revolt. One of the three who escaped, is, according to Felkin, the present Mahdi, and we have reason to think that Sebehr Pasha, *in Cairo*, is the instigator and soul of the present revolt in the Soudan! Mr. Wylde Jnr. (late of Jeddah) told us only yesterday that he knows that Sebehr Pasha is still in Cairo and drawing his £100 a month. It would be of great use to the Anti-Slavery cause if this scandal could be investigated, and the head of all the slave-hunters, who has been decorated by one Khedive and is supported by another, could be denounced and degraded. If the attention of our Government and of Lord Dufferin could be drawn to this, probably something might be done; and the Society would feel grateful to you if you would kindly, either by a question in Parliament, or otherwise, make enquiry as to the actual state of the case regarding Sebehr Pasha.

It is a tolerably flagrant scandal that Raouf Pasha, whom Gordon turned out for strangling the Emir of Harar, and whom Arabi turned out of the Soudan, should be president of the Commission appointed to try Arabi for rebellion.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN,

*Secretary.*

Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.

## THE INSURRECTION IN THE SOUDAN.

*To the Editor of "The Times."*

SIR,—I send you a translation of a long and interesting letter, which I received this morning from Dr. Schweinfurth. Although I trust the alarming picture which he draws may be over-coloured, I think it is sufficiently important to ask you kindly to give it publicity, for at this moment there appears to be a wide-spread ignorance respecting the formidable movement in the Soudan, headed by the mysterious Mahdi.

To spare your space as far as possible, I have taken the liberty to condense parts of Dr. Schweinfurth's letter.

Of course it will be understood, that this society does not in any way hold itself committed to the views expressed, relative to the future of the Soudan.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN,  
*Secretary.*

"Cairo, Oct. 23.

"Dear Sir,—There is a subject more urgent even than the pacification of Egypt, since that is a question only of time, provided that the English troops do not abandon us too soon. That question is the Soudan. At the present moment the whole of the Soudan is on fire. All that that country has gained by the march of civilization during the last three-quarters of a century, we are in danger of losing. All the provinces of the Egyptian Empire which lie to the south and west of Khartoum are in the hands of insurgent and fanatical barbarians. Even Khartoum, the last bulwark of the Egyptian power, is only held by a thread. The army, decimated by ever disastrous combats against the false prophet, is reduced to half its strength; the soldiers are demoralized, and the mass of the population believes in the ever-victorious false prophet. The Abyssinian frontier and the countries east of Khartoum are completely stripped of troops, who are all concentrated at Khartoum, which is fortified by

five detached forts. The northern provinces of Berber and Dongola only remain faithful, so long as Khartoum remains in the hands of the Egyptians—the population already showing sympathy with the Mahdi, who himself comes from Dongola.

"This is the sad picture I have to lay before you. In England you think only of Egypt, and you believe that with Egypt all the rest will be gained. Even here, all those who are in power are so occupied with the questions of the moment, the affairs of Arabi, and the reorganization of the army, that they only see two or three steps ahead, while the Soudan is in a condition which threatens the existence of Egypt itself. If to-morrow Khartoum were to fall into the hands of the Mahdi, no one could stay his course, and he would put into execution his programme of marching upon Egypt and Mecca in order to establish the millennium reign.

"Trusting that my Cassandra voice may not prove true, I will now proceed to give you some facts.

"M. Albert Marquet, a French merchant, has just returned from the Soudan, having left Khartoum on the 15th of September. As at that time they did not then know of the defeat of Arabi, the Governor-General, Abd-el-Kader Pasha had charged M. Marquet to inform the Khedive, with whom he could no longer communicate by telegraph, of the critical situation in which he found himself placed. When Arabi was in power he did not concern himself about the affairs of the Soudan, and he paid no attention to the despairing cries of the Governor-General for help; on the contrary he ordered him to send him a regiment of black troops. What Abd-el-Kader Pasha demands above everything are Remington rifles and ammunition, and that they should send them to him by the most direct route. This is his latest prayer, but here nobody appears to regard him, and General Stone, the only one among the military authorities of the Khedive who is at all able to judge of the importance of affairs in the Soudan, is no longer listened to. M. Marquet, having already departed for Europe by the same mail that carries my letter, can no longer be heard, and the Soudan, with its brave governor, is abandoned to despair. This is the state of things up to the 15th of September."

After describing the terrible losses suffered during the past nine months, Dr. Schweinfurth proceeds:—



"Six thousand men under the command of the incapable governor of Fashoda, Yussuf Pasha, were massacred by the army of the Mahdi in June last. Amongst the slain was M. Berghof the Slave-trade inspector at Fashado, who unfortunately took part in the expedition. The soldiers, who were weakened by fatigue and want of provisions, were slaughtered like sheep. Yussuf Pasha is the same man who was denounced by Gessi as the vile '*fabricant des eunuques*.' After this the army besieged Obeid the capital of Kordofan. The siege had already last 42 days and all communications between Kordofan, Darfur, and Khartoum had been cut off. The Mahdi has at his disposal a force of 150,000 fighting men, principally drawn from the Baggaras tribes, who are all horsemen, and of a desperate bravery. As soon as Obeid falls the siege of Khartoum may be expected. Abd-el-Kader is doing all that he can, working day and night, but in the city there are many secret partisans of the Mahdi.

"Abd-el Kader has consulted the Ulema, to know their opinion as to the Mahdi, and to show to the populace that his pretensions are opposed to the orthodox faith. The Ulema have in effect proved from the Koran that the Mahdi of whom the Prophet speaks, the promised Redeemer of the World, would come from the East. Now, Mohammed Hamed, as the Mahdi is called, comes from the West. The verdict given by the Ulema of Khartoum has been printed, and 3,000 copies sent to the governors of provinces; but the people will have it that it is the Government which speaks and that it is not the voice of the Ulema.

"The Governor-General of the Soudan estimates the loss of the enemy up to the present at about 30,000, in order to prove how sanguinary the war has been, and that his 8,000 soldiers have not been sacrificed in vain. The regular soldiers, being armed with arms of precision, made terrible slaughter among the fanatical Arabs, armed only with lance and sword, but nothing can stay their ardour. They believe that the early days of Mohammedan conquests are about to commence again. The idea of the Mahdi is to make himself master of the whole Soudan, to invade Egypt, convert its inhabitants, and then to march against the Turks, whom he regards as infidels. Having succeeded in this he will march to Mecca, in order to establish the millennium reign, and convert the universe. Thus, you see, dear Sir, that here we have a man to deal with, much

more dangerous than Arabi; a man with far more prestige, and, above all, one who has hitherto been successful. Can England abandon the Soudan (this India of Africa) to barbarism? Let her send two or three Indian regiments by way of Suakim, and very soon the order and authority of the Government will be re-established. For the cause of humanity, and especially for the abolition of the Slave-trade it is above all things necessary that the Soudan should not be lost. It would be a long and painful task to re-establish all that civilization has gained in that country, if the false prophet should be allowed, even for a single year, to carry out his plans. With every best wish,

"Yours, &c.,

"G. SCHWEINFURTH.

"To Charles H. Allen, Esq."

(Later, October 30th.)

"The Egyptian Government is beginning to recognize the extreme gravity of affairs in the Soudan, and that nothing now can be thought of but the re-conquest of that country. Preparations are being made on a large scale, and the Khedive has already given orders to recruit afresh the black troops who have been dispersed through the provinces since the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and the surrender of Damietta. Ismail Ayoub Pasha, the former Governor-General of the Soudan, and the same who, in conjunction with Ziber Pasha, carried out the conquest of Darfour, will be at the head of the new army corps, and General Stone will probably be Chief of the Staff. The troops will be sent forward by three different routes—the Red Sea, the Nubian Desert, and Dongola. An officer of high rank in the Egyptian Army assures me that 10,000 Remington rifles were forwarded to Khartoum a fortnight ago. This news will reassure the garrison, but it will require considerable time before the army can be well organized. The number is not yet fixed, though I believe that at least 10,000 men of the former army will be despatched. This is a good opportunity for again employing the old officers not directly compromised in the late rebellion, and who now being on half-pay, form a fresh nucleus for discontent in Egypt. The re-conquest of the Soudan would be impossible for Egypt in her present condition, if that province should fall entirely into the hands of the False Prophet. What Mehemet Ali was able to carry out 60 years ago, the present rulers could hardly dare to hope for. But all this will require much

money, and I scarcely can see how Egypt can face the expenditure of the many millions sterling that will be required. The re-organization of the army for Egypt proper is being actively carried on in all the provinces—mostly new men, and '4,000 first-rate policemen,' two-thirds of whom are Europeans and Turks. The whole of this army will be about 10,000 men, one half of whom are Egyptian Mussulmans with Turkish officers, and the other half Egyptians and Turks under officers exclusively English. Here we have an army of 10,000 men, better paid and more fully equipped than before. Add to them another army of 10,000 for the Soudan, and you can form some idea of the future war budget!"

### DR. SCHWEINFURTH ON THE STATUS OF SLAVERY IN EGYPT.

Cairo, Oct. 23, 1882.

My dear Sir,—You do me the honour to ask my opinion upon the influence which the harem system exercises on the Slave-trade and Slavery. I will use my best endeavours to give you statistics as to the number of harems, but I may state at once that it does not do to exaggerate this influence too much. There is a great deal of difference between harems and harems. The harems which have the most prejudicial effect upon the trade are those where the services of eunuchs are brought in—the others are not of so much consequence. There are not a thousand of the former dangerous class, because there are not a thousand eunuchs here. You were, therefore, perfectly right in saying that only a comparatively few Egyptians have harems, but when you say that "domestic Slavery is almost universal, and people who in Europe keep servants in Egypt keep slaves" this appears to me a considerable exaggeration. Domestic slaves become more and more numerous as you approach towards the south, but in Cairo and other towns of lower Egypt it is clear that many more of the natives keep servants in the same way that we do, than slaves. If you enter into the houses of the employés of the Government here, the Effendis and others of the upper and well-to-do class, you will more often meet native servants, either Egyptians or Nubians, than slaves. Even in the houses of the grand seigneurs of the country, Pashas, &c., you will often see servants and more rarely slaves.

Manners and customs are beginning to change very sensibly—people becoming more like Europeans.

Yours truly,

G. SCHWEINFURTH.

C. H. Allen, Esq.

Surely this state of things described by Dr. Schweinfurth will pave the way toward the total abolition of Slavery in Egypt—the effects of which are so greatly dreaded in some quarters.

### THE ITALIAN COLONY AT ASSAB.

THE following extract from a report by Rubattino's agent at Massauah will possibly be of some interest:—He says that "it is impossible for Assab ever to become a port of even half the commercial importance of Aden; that the caravans arriving there from Abyssinia are the poorest of all, as in that country, ivory, coffee, gold, &c., exist in very small quantities, the whole exportations of one year being not equivalent to one week's exportation at Bombay, Berbera, Zeila, Obok, Assab, and Massauah, will never be other than so many small outlets of the surrounding country. All combined, they never attained an export and import of more than 20 millions francs, so it could be imagined what would be the share of Assab. A mediocre English commercial house would make but a mouthful of the whole affair. The fact that the English left the country after the victory of Magdala, taking with them even the rails of the railway, showed what they thought of its prospects. They preferred the eloquence of figures to the eloquence of dreamers. Until now the trade of Assab has been nearly *nil*. The only people who have profited are those who sell brandy and cigars to the Italian sailors. Assab might indeed become a principal market for mother-of-pearl; but even then it would become impossible to compete with the Austrian houses, for Italy does not consume the thousandth part of the mother-of-pearl required by Austria."

"Your correspondent had better keep away from Assab if he has anything to lose. The whole population numbers only 177 souls, of whom only the odd seven are Italians. The "Colony" is devoid of trade, and the people are at their wit's end to know what to do."—*Colonies and India. Dec. 1.*

## HORRORS OF THE SLAVE. TRADE DESCRIBED BY ONE OF ITS VICTIMS.

THE following letter was forwarded to the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society by a black boy aged 19, rescued from a slave gang by Gordon Pasha and presented by him to Mr. R. W. Felkin (one of the authors of *Uganda and the Egyptian Soudan*). Mr. Felkin attached him to himself as his body servant, in which capacity he proved himself remarkably faithful, having more than once saved his master's life at the risk of his own. He accompanied Mr. Felkin to England, and is now living with him in Edinburgh. The letter is entirely his own writing, and shews that he, as well as the other little black boy, Capsune, who was present at the Anti-Slavery Meeting at Willis's Rooms, possesses considerable aptitude for learning.

5, Marchhall Crescent,  
November 8, 1882.

My dear sir,—I am very glad to hear that you are going to help the slaves in Africa, and to let them free. I was one of them, and I am very sorry to say that the slaves were all the money of Arabs, and when they want some money they go to Africa, and catch the young children there, and if their father and mother do not let them be taken, they kill the father and mother, and then they take them away. And if the mother has a little child in her arms they take it and dash it to pieces against a stone or throw it into the river and take the mother to be a slave.

When a rich man has a great many slaves, he puts their necks into chains, 40 men in one chain, and women in another chain, young boys in another and little girls in another. When they get tired and fall down he takes chain off and shoots them; nearly all the little girls die or are shot.

Before the Arabs came to our country we were all very happy people there, and the children there go out and play all day, and when they

come home at evening they look very happy indeed, and sometimes they go hunting all day. We had a great many cows and sheep and goats and we love them very much indeed, and we call them all names, and we are very fond of music and dancing. My father died when I was a little child and before the Arabs came there.

When my mother had gone away to do her work, the Arabs came and took me away. And when she came to ask them to let her have me back, they said "You must go and bring two or three boys as good as your boy and then we will give you your son back," and my mother said to them "I cannot take other people's boys, it would be too bad, so they would not let me go and she cried very much indeed.

After that they cut some marks on my face and it hurt very badly for more than two months.

The Arabs burnt our houses and have taken all our things and ourselves, so only a very few of our people are left.

When I was a slave I used to hear the Arabs pray to God to give them thousands of slaves. But I should be very glad to hear there were no more slaves, and I hope the English people will do all they can for them.

Good-bye, Sir,  
And Salaam from  
ALI MAHOOM.

To Chas. H. Allen, Esq.

---

## MADAGASCAR.

### DO BRITISH MISSIONARIES ENCOURAGE SLAVE-HOLDING THERE?

THIS query may sound startling to many of our readers, but we think that if they will read the Rev. F. A. Gregory's report published in *The Mission Field* of December 1878, it will be conceded that we have some right not only to put this question, but also to demand a straightforward answer.

Mr. Gregory, in describing the native students, whom he had secured by favor of the Prime Minister of Madagascar, goes on to give a sketch of the accommodation he had provided for



these young men, and this he does in the calmest possible manner, as though to an English clergyman there need be nothing at all shocking in the fact that his pupils were slave-holders. He says :—

"They are all married with the exception of one, and I hope he will be so after a short while. Each has a house, consisting of sitting-room, bed-room and kitchen, *with an upstairs room for his slaves.*" (The italics are ours; Mr. Gregory evidently deems it to be a matter of small importance.)

As there is likely to be an appeal made to the liberality of the British public, through one or other of the Missionary bodies, to provide money to build a college in Madagascar for native students, and as we hear that *rooms are to be provided for the slaves of the students*, we think it is high time that the subscribers should interfere and not allow their money to be employed in what is much more than an indirect support of the accursed system of Slavery.

We do not suppose that English Missionaries hold slaves themselves, but if they throw the sanction of their Church over those who do, they are anything but guiltless in this matter. We hope the liberal patrons of these societies will insist upon such a scandal being swept away, at once and for ever. Let the Missionaries require their students to set free their slaves, and let them provide the funds necessary to pay for native domestic servants. This policy would even on mundane considerations, be *cheaper* in the end, as Slavery and Christianity cannot long sail together in the same boat, even under a Missionary flag.

### THE MALAGASY ENVOYS.

A DEPUTATION from the Anti-Slavery Society waited upon their Excellencies Ravoninahitriniarivo (15th Honourable Officer of the Palace and Chief Minister for Foreign Affairs in Madagascar), and Ramaniraka (14th Honourable Officer of the Palace and Member of the Malagasy Privy Council), Envoys from the Queen of Madagascar to the Court of St. James, at the Alexandra Hotel, on the 9th inst. The deputation were introduced by Mr. Abraham Kingdon, and had an interesting conversation with the Ambassadors. Mr. Pickersgill, who was also present, gave a description of the Slave-trade as carried on by Arabs flying the French flag in Madagascar.

Besides their Excellencies, the following gentlemen are attached to the Embassy: Moses Andrianisa (French and English Secretary and Interpreter), Mark Rabibisoa (French Interpreter), Anthony Tacchi (French and English Secretary and Law Translator), and Ranjalahy.

Mr. Tacchi also gave some valuable information with respect to Madagascar.

### ABYSSINIA.

16, Trinity Square, Tower Hill, E.C.

9th Nov. 1882.

MY DEAR MR. ALLEN,—I wish you could make known to your friends the peculiar position we stand in with regard to Abyssinia and what I consider (now that our Government are the most interested in the Soudan and Egypt, and are, you may say, virtually masters of the situation) is our duty towards our neighbour viz: the settlement of the boundary question between the two countries. It is no use washing dirty linen and bringing up questions that have happily ceased, owing to the death or imprisonment of the intriguing

parties; but still the main point exists namely: that Egypt holds country belonging to Abyssinia, which country they have not been in a position to protect, nor in a position to prevent the Abyssinians from collecting their taxes from; the inhabitants, rather than be molested, pay their tribute both to the Egyptians and the Abyssinians, and the latter of course do not object much to the state of affairs continuing, as they obtain an increased revenue from the fact of the Egyptians spending money in the country. The whole Egyptian littoral of the Northern boundary of Abyssinia is an expensive acquisition and does not pay Egypt, and a reduction in the cost of the Government of these provinces would immediately take place if the boundary question was settled on a lasting basis, which can only be done by England.

When in Northern Abyssinia with Gordon Pasha in the Spring of 1876, and again with Ras Alula in the Autumn of 1879, I studied the question between the two countries, and I am convinced that the Abyssinians do not want a sea-port and the only cause of King John asking for one has been through the intrigues of foreigners, whose object is to obtain a footing in the country.

On my last visit there, Ras Alula (the Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian army) distinctly gave me to understand that they would not be able to manage a sea-port, as it would only lead to complications with foreign powers, and if one was granted them they would not alter their system of Custom-houses, which are placed on the passes that lead to the interior, and only there would their duties be levied. This being the case, it would be but bad policy to press our Government to give Abyssinia a sea-port, which instead of proving a blessing, would ultimately be the ruin of the country. The only course I see open to adopt is to have a joint Commission at Massowah, composed of one Abyssinian, an Egyptian and, say, the French and English Consuls (the latter nationalities being the only ones truly interested with Abyssinia in trade) who would see that a fair and equitable export and import duty was levied, based upon the Custom Dues of Egypt, so as to assimilate the Dues of the two countries. The destination of all produce to and from Abyssinia could be declared at Massowah, and the Commission could pay over to Abyssinia the amount due here half-yearly. The Abyssinians could check their representative by the returns from the different Custom-houses in the passes,

and levy extra Dues on any produce passing their frontier, that had not been declared for consumption in Abyssinia on importation. It would be fatal to Soudan interests to allow Abyssinia a neighbouring sea-port; as the frontier smuggling would immediately commence, and an unchecked importation of arms would take place, which would be the ruin of the country, as it is only the superiority of weapons that enables a civilized nation to hold its own with an uncivilized one, without keeping up a large standing army; and it would necessitate Egypt keeping a larger quantity of troops in the Soudan, which she cannot afford to do.

I am convinced that Abyssinia would immediately come to terms with Egypt and not be exorbitant in her demands, if England would agree to arrange the disputes between the two countries, and we should never regret having put an end to what is now a most unsatisfactory state of affairs, and which may turn into war at any time, and thereby involve England in a costly expedition, as Abyssinia is now united and not the country split up into factions that we had to deal with in 1868.

Anything more that you would like to know on this subject I shall be glad to furnish you with. The English Government have information on the subject, and a report I sent them in 1879, which throws a good deal of light on the Abyssinian question; but, for reasons best known to themselves, they prefer keeping dark.

I am, my dear Mr. Allen,

Yours very truly,

A. B. WYLDE

(late of Jeddah).

---

### AMERICAN MISSIONARIES & SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN EGYPT.

"ANOTHER circumstance of great interest is: they are occupying stations in so many parts of EGYPT, both Lower and Upper, and in the Soudan, a great oasis in the desert; and they are the intelligent opponents of Slavery.

The Slave-trade is forbidden by law in Egypt, though slaves are found in all directions. The slave-hunters bring their captives over the desert with all sorts of subterfuge, cunning and cruelty; but if an American missionary hears of anything of the kind being in the wind, he summons and aids the officers of the law, and

greatly interferes with the abominable traffic, which is the essence of all villainy.

Dr. Lansing told me of a case not long ago when a slave gang was brought not far from Assiout, and the poor victims were hidden in the sand up to their necks while the diabolical men-stealers went into the town to find purchasers. The missionaries got to hear of it and the vile business was exploded, but many of the poor wretches had already sunk under their miseries. What is wanted is a law setting every slave free at a certain, not very distant, date. Then the traffic will have ended, because there will be no purchasers. At present Mr. Watson gave it as his conviction that all the inhabitants of Egypt, Kopts and Jews as well as Moslems who can afford to buy slaves have them. A young slave of fourteen years costs £20. They then work without wages. Mr. Watson continued "It is the desire to have some one that they can order about absolutely that keeps it up." May the influence of those good men who will put it down rapidly extend." *Dr. Bailey in New Church Magazine: November 1882.*

#### REPORTED GREAT LAKE WEST OF ALBERT NYANZA.

THE existence of another equatorial lake in Central Africa, far to the west of Albert Nyanza, rumours of which have reached Europe from time to time since Sir Samuel Baker's first journey, is again reported, this time in a much more definite form. Mr. F. Lupton, Governor of the Egyptian province of Bahr el Ghazal, writes to us from his station, Dehm Siber, on the 27th of July, to the effect that Rafai Aga, an employé under his command, on his return from an expedition towards the Welle, told him that he and some of the members of the expedition had seen a great lake in the country of the Barboa, a powerful copper-coloured tribe, clothed with a peculiar grass-cloth (of which Mr. Lupton sends a specimen in his letter). Mr. Lupton gathered that the position of the lake was in about 3° 40' N. lat., and 23° E. long., and that it was quite as large as Victoria Nyanza. When the weather permits, the Barboas cross the lake in large open boats made out of a single tree, the voyage taking three days, and they obtain from the people living on the western side (their own country being east of the lake), articles of European manufacture, such as blue beads and brass wire. Mr. Lupton adds Rafai Aga's own account of his route to the lake:—Started from Dehm Bekeer,\* marched six days south-west to Zeriba el Douleb, then four days S.S.W. to Bengier; four days south-west to Zeriba Warendema; six days south-west by west to the Bahr el Makwar, which he crossed, after visiting several very large islands inhabited by a people who call themselves Basango. The Makwar is called by the Arabs Bahr el Warshal, and joins

the Uelle, but is a much larger stream; both flow in a W.S.W. direction. After crossing the Makwar, Rafai marched ten days S.S.W., and reached the residence of the "Sultan" of Barboa, by whom he was well received; the lake is situated four days' march to the south-west of the Sultan's residence. Mr. Lupton concludes by saying, "I feel I should not be doing right in keeping dark this information, which when looked into by competent persons may throw some light on the famous Congo and Uelle rivers. I believe that the Uelle flows into the lake discovered by Rafai Aga, and that the stream which is said to flow out of the lake probably joins the Congo." Mr. Lupton further informs us that he is engaged in preparing a map of his province, and that he was about to start in a few days, on a journey to a country called Umbungu, some 15 days' march to the west of Dehm Siber.—*Proceedings Royal Geographical Society, November, 1882.*

#### MR. GLADSTONE'S PARLIAMENTARY JUBILEE.

THE *Daily News* of 13th December, in an editorial upon this subject, recounting the actions of the new Parliament elected under the Reform Bill, says:—

"The first great exercise of the reform spirit after 1832, was shown in the Abolition of the Slave system in our West Indian Colonies."

Mr. Gladstone, although not then an Abolitionist, was a member of the Parliament under which this great event was consummated, and we trust that under God's Providence he may shortly be permitted to put the crowning stone on the edifice of human freedom, by successfully carrying out in Egypt and Turkey the Abolition of Slavery, and the extinction of the detestable Slave-trade. This would indeed be an action worthy the jubilee of a statesman, whose splendid career may truly be said to have been without a parallel, and of whom all Englishmen—not even excepting his political opponents—may well be justly proud!

#### SLAVERY AND MOROCCO.

THROUGH our friend, Mrs. R. C. Fox, of Plymouth, 82 years of age, we receive a notice that in November of this year, slaves were openly sold in the market-place at Tangier! This fact of which we have long been cognisant, was confirmed by private letter to Mrs. Fox. Is it not time that the English Government took some step to procure the abolition of Slavery and the Slave-trade in that country, in which the present Minister Plenipotentiary has resided for nearly 30 years and to whom this fact cannot be unknown?

\* Visited by Schweinfurth. In lat. N. 6° 52', long. E. 26° 22'; conf. map, Schweinfurth's 'Heart of Africa,' vol. i.



**"PANNUS CORIUM."**  
**The Easiest Boots in the World.**

**HALL & SONS,**  
**Patentees,**  
**57, Bishopsgate Within, E.C.,**  
**6, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.,**  
**AND**  
**5, Stoke Newington Road, N.**  
**SPECIALY SUITED FOR HOT CLIMATES.**



**Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.**

**PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.**

**SECOND VOLUME OF**

**INDIA'S WOMEN.**

**The Magazine of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.**

**With Records of the Work in the Field, full of deepest interest and detail.**

*Handsomely bound, suitable for Gifts. Price 3s.*

**THE KING'S MESSAGE:**

**THE SECOND CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF INDIA'S WOMEN.**

**SKETCHES WITH PEN AND PENCIL OF INDIAN LIFE AND MISSIONARY INCIDENT,**  
**Will be Ready (D.V.) on December 1st, 1882.**

**PRICE ONE SHILLING.**

*Early orders are earnestly solicited, and may be sent either to—*

**THE EDITOR, 16, RUSSELL TERRACE, LEAMINGTON.**

**THE SOCIETY'S SECRETARIES, 9, SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.**

**THE PUBLISHERS, MESSRS. J. NISBET & CO., 21, BERNERS ST., LONDON, W.**

